January 1, 1958

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

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(more) 11

a crew of six...and that it was transporting equipment for another airline. The owners quote an Albanian broadcast as saying that the plane violated the air space of Albania. Britain has not maintained diplomatic relations with the Communist government of Albania. And the British Foreign Office says the French government...which looks after British interests in Albania...is making urgent inquiries of the Albanian authorities on its behalf. A French legation official in Tirana, the capital of Albania, said tonight that all crew members involved in the incident are safe and in good health.

(more)

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January 1, 1957 (3)

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Magnuson

Paulding, N.J.

Pole [illegible]...

President Eisenhower today sent a New Year's message to Russia's leaders, expressing hope for better understanding among the peoples of the world in the year ahead...in particular BETWEEN the citizens of the Soviet Union and the United States. "You may be assured," said Mr. Eisenhower, "that the government of the United States will extend every effort to that end." The President's message was in response to New Year's greetings received from Moscow. The Soviet communication was signed by President Voroshilov, Premier Bulganin and party boss Khrushchev...and called for peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of friendship. At a Kremlin reception last night, Khrushchev toasted the United States and said that agreement between the United States and Russia would, in his words, "solve most of the world's problems." The party newspaper Pravda today accused the United States of preparing a new war.

(more)

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(4)

"The capitalists," it said, "are forming military blocs and aggressive alignments against the U.S.S.R." (wiley)

The so-called Afro-Asian conference ended today in Cairo...and, as expected, resolutions were approved denouncing NATO, the Eisenhower Doctrine and the Baghdad Pact. The delegates...who did not officially represent their countries...also passed resolutions condemning "imperialism in all forms" and calling for an immediate end to nuclear weapons tests. The final political resolution condemned France for "atrocities" in Algeria. In the last session, efforts by India and Tunisia to modify the anti-Western tone of some of the resolutions were voted down. For example, Tunisia tried to have the condemnation of the Eisenhower Doctrine taken out of the final communique.

In Israel, David Ben Gurion today AGREED CONDITIONALLY TO TRY to form a new government. Ben Gurion resigned as prime minister yesterday in a dispute involving national security. He charged leftist members of his cabinet with leaking government secrets. And if he succeeds in putting together a new coalition, two left-wing parties probably would be left out. Ben Gurion said today

(49) (more)

that he would attempt to form a new government---provided that he finds out, within the next few days, that it would make special provisions "for absolute secrecy regarding deliberations on security and foreign affairs." Reports from Jerusalem say that if Ben Gurion has trouble naming a cabinet, he may ask to have Parliament dissolved and call for new elections.

A revolution broke out today in Venezuela. The revolt is said to have started at the air base at Maracay, 50 miles from the capital city of Caracas, and reportedly is being led by members of the Venezuelan air force. Rebel planes made several passes over Caracas, and were attacked by anti-aircraft fire. The government announces that one of the planes was shot down. It also says the revolt only involves the men at the air base. And it has appealed to the country to keep calm. The outbreak comes just 17 days after the re-election of President Perez to a five-year term. The election was conducted in the form of a plebiscite, in which voters could mark their ballots only "yes" or "no".

(64)

1. One of my colleagues...who are back in this country from their foreign assignments...is Ernest Leiser, who reports to us through the year from Germany and to whom I should now like, ~~did I say,~~ to put a few questions. Next Sunday, West German Chancellor Adenauer will be 82 years old. Tell me, Ernie, what happens when he is no longer in office?

2. What about political agitation for German reunification? How strong is it? [redacted]

3. What are the odds for setting up intermediate range missile bases in West Germany? Any chance of the Germans making a deal with Moscow?

4. Ernie, over here, we're worried about our training of scientists. Did I understand you to say the other day that the West Germans have a similar problem?

5. Whatever happens in the New Year, the most important things may be happening in Germany. What do you think will happen?

6. Tell me, what is the future of German democracy?

(more)

1. What happens when Adenauer no longer is in office?

Ed, there'll be a reasonably orderly transfer of power to someone else within Adenauer's own party -- the Christian Democrats. They hold a comfortable majority of seats in the West German Parliament and it will be the Christian Democrat members in Parliament who pick the next Chancellor. There'll be a personal contest for power -- Vice-Chancellor Erhard, the architect of the German "economic miracle" seems to have the edge now, but any of a half-dozen other leading figures could win -- but whoever wins it's not likely to affect government stability. A change could, however, affect government policy: Adenauer has made full and faithful membership in NATO the key point of his foreign policy; some people even within his own party have begun to question that policy; and without Adenauer's strong old hand on the reins, there may be pressure not to break out of the Alliance but perhaps to ease out.

Of course, I should point out, Ed, that old Adenauer is a remarkably durable 82 and he, at least, figures he'll be around quite a while longer. On his campaign train last summer, I asked him if he really wanted to serve another term at his age. He said that reminded him of the story of Pope Leo Ninth, who was receiving the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps on the Pope's ninetieth birthday. The diplomat expressed the congratulations of his colleagues and said, "Your Holiness, We hope you live to be a hundred." The Pope looked at him, winked, and replied, "Why put limits on Divine Grace?"

2. What about political agitation for German reunification? How strong is it?

Ed, popular agitation for German unity is a lot less strong than most people think -- it's a lot weaker than it would be here in the U.S., I suspect, if our country were divided. No German politician would ever speak out against reunification, of course; it would be almost as bad as opposing motherhood. But there's just not any popular groundswell demanding German unity now. In West Germany, they're a lot more concerned over whether they can graduate from a motor-scooter to a Volkswagen; in East Germany they're numb.

(more)

2-2-2-2 Leiser

I think it's worth noting Ed that, during the election campaign last summer, at no time did Adenauer make any promises of, or hold out any immediate hope for, unity. And Adenauer won the election hands down.

3. What are the odds for setting up intermediate range missile bases in West Germany? Any chance of the Germans making a deal with Moscow?

The question I've been asked most often since I've been back, Ed, is whether the Germans are now seeking a deal with the Russians. I think the best answer is: If we don't try, at least, to work out some deal with the Soviets with and for them; they may try to see what they can do on their own. They're not disposed to negotiate behind our backs; they still are prepared to follow our lead. But they demand that we do lead in trying new exploratory talks with Russia. ~~Their reason for wanting a deal is less an urgent desire to see their own problem, the German problem, resolved, than it is an urgent fear now of a new war if there's no deal; a war that would destroy in ten minutes the cities they've just spent ten years in rebuilding from last time.~~ the last war.

On the question of missile bases, Ed, I just don't know if we'll get them because the Germans still don't know if they'll take them. They do know that they want to try talking with the Russians first, to see if there's any basis for at least a limited pull back on both sides from mid-Germany, before they decide. They've made clear they'll not decide at least until the NATO Foreign Ministers meet again late in spring: I suspect they'll stall even longer than that because the kind of probing operation they propose to undertake in Moscow is a slow one. I would guess that in the long-run, if talks with the Russians get nowhere, and if our own posture of leadership is more impressive than it is now, they will let us put the bases on their soil.

4. Scientists. Did I understand you to say the other day that the West Germans have a similar problem?

We always think, Ed, of Germany as a storehouse of scientific and engineering genius. Well, today, the storehouse is half-empty. They're short forty thousand engineers now; each year the shortage is growing by five thousand. The status of the scientist in Germany is still high -- there's still almost devout respect for the Herr Professor -- but his pay is low. The famous old Universities can't find enough young research men; their high schools, too, are short of teachers. And they're losing some good scientists to us, even now; something that makes them pretty bitter. They still think their educational system is good -- and certainly at grammar and high school level it's far tougher than ours; but the system's best products are now going into business and law and banking -- the "safer" and more profitable professions. in Germany, too, today.

5. Whatever happens in the New Year, the most important things may be happening in Germany. What do you think will happen?

Ed, you're making me break my one New Year's Resolution; not to predict anything about the unpredictable Germans. Well -- I don't foresee 1958 as a year of sweeping political change in Germany, even if Adenauer passes from the political scene. I think it may be a year of beginning of a change as these exploratory talks with the Russians go on; modestly a pretty significant clue to that was the New Year's Day message of West German President Heuss, calling for flexible diplomacy to get out of the arms race. Normally Heuss is only a ceremonial figure; this is almost the first time he's spoken out on any political issue.

I think there's a possibility of something very dangerous happening in Berlin. Almost every week the East German Communists tighten the squeeze on West Berlin just a little more; and if the Soviets allow them to enforce their protests against our use of the air corridors to Berlin -- they claim the air corridors violate East Germany's territorial integrity -- we're really in for trouble.

6. What is the future of German democracy?

Ed, almost all the outward signs that a reporter can find in West Germany are pretty encouraging for the future of German democracy. They have a vigorous free press; their representative institutions are strong; state and local communities are jealous of their rights; they've been generous in restitution to the survivors of Nazism; the intellectual climate is admirably free, if not very impressively creative. But I think, frankly, it's still too early to make any confident prediction about the future of German democracy. ~~After all, there is still no Germany;~~ and when the two provisional parts are put together, no one can surely foresee what will happen. ~~[illegible]~~ The London Times has called West Germany "an economy in search of a country"; that may be a bit harsh but it's not inaccurate. It's ~~[illegible]~~ awfully hard to say anything about Germany's future because the Germans now aren't really looking into the future; they're living, with almost ~~[illegible]~~ single-minded absorption, in the present.

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Ernie, thank you for taking time out on this holiday to answer questions. Good luck to you in the New Year.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from George Bryan.

Word for Today...

At the start of this New Year...in which so much depends on what we do...this wise counsel from Dr. Charles F. Kettering. "If we would quit studying history and go ahead and study the future, we would be much better off. The future course of our lives will be spent in the future, and it ought to be what we think." Goodnight and good luck.

Alternate word

At the start of the New Year...in which so much depends on what we do...this wise counsel from Henry Ward Beecher, who observed, "It is not the going out of port but the coming in that determines the success of a voyage." And Theodore Roosevelt said, "Let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, provided we are certain that the strife is justified." Goodnight and good luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, January 1, 1958

7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... One of my colleagues, who're back in this country from their foreign assignments, is Ernest Leiser, who reports to us throughout the year from Germany and to whom I should now like to put a few questions. Next Sunday West German Chancellor Adenauer will be eighty-two years old. Tell me, Ernie, what will happen when he is no longer in office?

LEISER: Ed, there'll be a reasonably orderly transfer of power to some one else within Adenauer's own party, the Christian Democrats. They hold a comfortable majority of seats in the West German Parliament, and it will be the Christian Democrat members in Parliament who pick the next chancellor. There'll be a personal contest for power. Vice Chancellor Erhardt, the architect of the German economic miracle, seems to have the edge now. But any of a half dozen other leading figures could win. But whoever wins is not likely to affect government stability. A change could however affect government policy. Adenauer has made full and faithful membership in NATO the key point of his foreign policy. Some people - even within his own party - have begun to question that policy. And without Adenauer's strong old hand on the reigns, there may be pressure not to break out of the alliance but perhaps to ease out.

MURROW: Ernie, what about political agitation for German reunification, how strong is it?

LEISER: Ed, popular agitation for German unity is a lot less strong than most people think. It's a lot weaker than it would be here in the U.S., I suspect, if our country were divided. No German politician would ever speak out against reunification of course, it would be almost as bad as opposing motherhood. But there's just not any popular ground swell demanding German unity now. In West Germany, they're a lot more concerned

over whether they can graduate from a moter-scooter to a Volkswagon. In East Germany, they're numb. I think it's worth noting, Ed, that during the election campaign last summer at no time did Adenauer make any promises of or hold out any immediate hope for unity. And Adenauer of course won the election hands down.

MURROW: What're the odds for setting up intermediate range missile bases in West Germany? Any real chance of the Germans making a deal with Moscow?

LEISER: Well, the question I've been asked most often since I've been back, Ed, is whether the Germans are now seeking a deal with the Russians. I think the best answer is if we don't try at least to work out some deal with the Soviets with and for the Germans, they may try to see what they can do on their own. They're not disposed to negotiate behind our backs. They still are prepared to follow our lead. But they demand that we do lead in trying new exploratory talks with Russia.

On the question of missile bases, Ed, I just don't know if we'll get them, because the Germans still don't know if they'll take them. They do know that they want to try talking with the Russians first to see if there's any basis for at least a limited pull-back on both sides from middle Germany before they decide. They've made clear that they'll not decide at least until the NATO foreign ministers meet again late in the spring. I suspect that they'll stall even longer than that because the kind of probing operation they propose to undertake in Moscow is a slow one. I would guess that in the long run, if talks with the Russians get nowhere and if our own posture of leadership is more impressive than it is now, they will ultimately let us put the bases on their soil.

MURROW: Well, Ernie, as you've undoubtedly discovered since you came home, (poor recording) ...

LEISER: Almost every week the East German Communists tighten

the squeeze on West (indistinct) a little more. And if the Soviets allow them to enforce their protests against our use of the air corridors to Berlin, they claim the air corridors violate East Germany's territorial integrity, we're really in for trouble.

MURROW: Well, Ernie, now that you've broken your New Year's resolution - you said the other day that roots of German democracy were rather tender, how do you feel of the future?

LEISER: Ed, almost all the outward signs that a reporter can find in West Germany are pretty encouraging for the future of German democracy. They have a vigorous free press, their representative institutions are strong, State and local communities are jealous of their rights, the Germans have been generous in restitution to the survivors of Nazism and the intellectual climate is admirably free if not very impressively creative. But I think frankly it's still too early to make any confident prediction - and when the provisional parts of Germany are put together, no one can surely foresee what will happen.

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, Ernie Leiser, for taking time out on this holiday to answer some questions and good luck to you when you go back to Germany.

LEISER: Thank you, Ed Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

JANUARY 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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MURROW: Well, Ernie, as you've undoubtedly discovered since you came home we're having a problem with scientists. Did I understand you to say the other day that the West Germans have a similar problem?

LEISER: We always think, Ed, of Germany as a storehouse of scientifc and engineering genius. Well, today, the storehouse is half-empty. They're short forty thousand engineers now; each year the shortage is growing by five thousand. The status of the scientist in Germany is still high -- there's still almost devout

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LEISER: Thank you, Ed Murrow.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: At the start of the New Year...in which so much depends on what we do... this wise counsel from Henry Ward Beecher, who observed "It is not the going out of port but the coming in that determines the success of a voyage." And Theodore Roosevelt said, "Let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, provided we are certain that the strife is justified."

Good night and good luck!

January 2, 1958

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow
Rawlings, N.Y.

This is the news...

President Eisenhower returned to Washington today...from Gettysburg... and conferred with Secretary of Defense McElroy on military spending for the next fiscal year. McElroy said after the conference that the defense budget is "almost settled". To think of it in terms of 40-billion dollars, he said, would not be "far off". The President also conferred this afternoon with Secretary of State Dulles, who returned to Washington from a five-day vacation in New York. Tomorrow morning, Mr. Eisenhower will preside at a meeting of his cabinet...and then meet, for the first time, with his new Civil Rights Commission. He plans...after that...to drive back to his Gettysburg farm for the week-end.

The over-all budget figure for the next fiscal year, including COSTS in all categories, is expected to total around 74-billion dollars, making it the biggest peacetime budget in history. Chairman Cannon of

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(more)

of the House Appropriations Committee warned today against "spenders" who, he said, will take advantage of the defense crisis and try to push through expensive "pork barrel" projects. Cannon said, "We must be careful not to spend ourselves into bankruptcy."

The organization, Americans for Democratic Action, today urged Congress to reject what it called the "Eisenhower as usual" policies and replace them with "bold, far-reaching programs" to meet the threat from Russia and turn the economic tide. Robert Nathan, chairman of the A.D.A., said this might cost an additional 5 to 10 billion dollars. He suggested that if these increased expenditures fail to bolster the economy, then there should be a temporary reduction of taxes of from 3 to 5 billion dollars. He said Democratic leaders in Congress must share blame for the "failures" of the Administration.

State Department officials SAID TODAY that the Administration is reviving the science attache program, which began under President Truman and elapsed in 1955 due to lack of funds. Under the program, special attaches were assigned to foreign capitals to promote the flow of scientific information. Plans to revive the program came to light when Democratic Representative Moss of California wrote a letter to Secretary Dulles

complaining of lack of action in this field. Moss is chairman of the House subcommittee on government information.

A French government spokesman said today...in Paris...that France is interested in the American offer to help it build an atomic-powered submarine. He said France is studying the offer...and will discuss it soon in direct talks with the United States. Secretary Dulles made the offer at the recent NATO conference to all "interested members" of the alliance. A State Department spokesman indicated today that Britain also has shown interest in the American proposal.

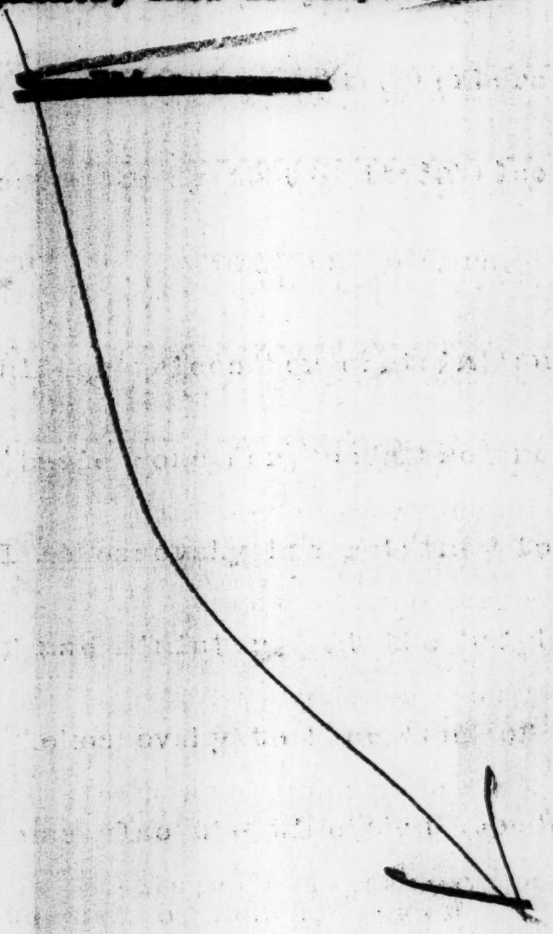
Russia today announced higher prices for automobiles, liquor and wines. Prices on most basic consumer goods are unchanged. It was also announced that Marshal Rokossovsky has returned to Moscow to resume his duties as deputy defense minister. At the height of the Turkish-Syrian crisis in October, Rokossovsky took command of Soviet forces along the Turkish frontier. That was also the time that Marshal Zhukov was removed as defense minister.

Red Army troops...armed with submachine guns and automatic rifles... patrolled the streets of East Berlin today for the first time since the East German uprising of June, 1953.

They reportedly were looking for Red Army deserters.

The president of Venezuela went on the air today to announce that the New Year's revolt...staged by members of the Venezuelan Air Force... had been crushed. He said the uprising had been put down "with a minimum of losses in life and material."

~~Hello... Morning-late developments, show is complete.~~



EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1958 p.5

CBS RADIO NETWORK
7:45 - 8;00 PM EST

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow

Dowling, N.Y.

This is approximately last seven minutes of show...

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68

The mothers of three Americans...imprisoned by the Chinese Communists on spy charges...are flying across the Pacific tonight to visit their sons at the invitation of the Peiping government. The three mothers are Mrs. Mary Downey of New B ritain, Connecticut, Mrs. Philip Fecteau of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Ruth Redmond of Yonkers, New York. They are making the trip with the permission of the State Department...and will be in Red China about two weeks.

1. With me here tonight is Peter Kalischer, the CBS News correspondent whose headquarters are in Tokyo...but who travels all over the Far East. Pete, as I understand it, the Chinese Communists told these women only they could see their sons. The Peiping government promised nothing about letting the three men out of prison. What propaganda value has this for Red China? What do you think it will do to make the most of this visit?

2. Do you China can be Titoized? What were the effects of Mao Tse-tung's famous "let 100 flowers bloom" statement---the one in which he seemed to encourage individual criticism of the government, as well as art and economics?

(more)

3. Where do the millions of overseas Chinese stand with regard to Nationalist and Communist China?

4. There's been a lot of talk, Pete, about Japanese trade with Red China. Just where do the Japanese stand regarding trade with mainland China and recognition of the Red China government? (Answer will lead into Japan's preference to do business with Southeast Asia---for instance, replace Dutch technicians in Indonesia. Also that Japan and Red China are actually in competition in some areas).

5. You were in Indonesia only last month. You saw a lot of the country. Do you think it will go Communist?

6. Just what kind of person is Sukarno? What legal basis is there to the Indonesian claim to Dutch New Guinea?

Thank you, Pete Kalischer, for answering questions. Good luck. We will be hearing from you when you get back to your post.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

(more)

(8)

Word for Today...

The United States...in an hour of peril...is getting advice from all sides. Bernard Baruch once said, "If the frenzy of soaring hope can never be realized, we can also avoid the panic of plunging despair---if we learn to think our problems through, decide what it is we value most, and organize ourselves to see that first things come first." Goodnight and good luck.

lead to come.

Elias

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, January 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... With me here tonight is Peter Kalischer, the CBS News correspondent whose headquarters are in Tokyo, but who travels all over the Far East. Pete, as I understand it, the Chinese Communists told these women only that they could see their sons. The Peiping government promised nothing about letting the three men out of prison. What propaganda value has this for Red China? What do you think it will do to make the most of this visit?

KALISCHER: Well, I'm not about to predict what a Communist government, certainly a Chinese Communist government, is going to do. But two years ago, when the mothers of these American prisoners made plans to visit them in China, the word in Hong Kong and Tokyo was that the Chinese Communists would release them, these Americans, in a great gesture of generosity and good will from which of course the Chinese expected to squeeze the last ounce of propaganda. It was for this reason that our State Department was reluctant for the mothers to go to China, and in fact, dissuaded them from going at that time. And today the Chinese may be willing to make the same generous gesture. But in the two years that have gone by, there's been a change in atmosphere. Red China is more stabilized, less isolated. Our State Department is on the defensive about keeping people out of Red China and the proof is that they're letting the mothers go although the situation is exactly the same as it was two years ago. Now, the Chinese today don't need to make this dramatic, emotional gesture, as they did perhaps two years ago, and perhaps they'd be willing to just settle for allowing the mothers to see that these three Americans are plump and healthy and well clothed, which I'm sure they are else they wouldn't have been invited. And I'm ... but one thing I am sure of - these American

mothers will be shown every courtesy. They'll be wined and dined and there'll be attempts made to have them make statements to the effect that their sons would not be in prison were it not for the so-called imperialist American policy. And I think the surest and cruelest way for the Chinese to get this message across is to tell the visiting mothers just that, that if they had come to China two years ago their sons would be free men today.

MURROW: Pete, do you think China can be Titoized? What were the effects of Mao-Tse-tung's famous "let one hundred flowers bloom" speech, that was the one in which he rather seemed to encourage individual criticism of the government as well as art and economics.

KALISCHER: Well, as fa... far as Titoizing China in the short run, no; in the long run, I think, inevitably. At the moment, there's nobody Red China can turn to for military or economic support except Russia. It could get political support possibly from Nehru's bloc, the neutralist, but for the hard stuff Russia has the monopoly. Now, when China develops - and this is taking the long view about a nation of 600-million people - the thousands of miles of common border, the inevitable antagonisms of repaying the Russian technical aid program, the conflicts of leadership in the international Communist hierarchy, all these things will be driving wedges between the Chinese and the Russians. And I don't think it'll happen tomorrow or the day after, but it will happen. Now, about this hundred flowers bloom - the effect was an eruption of criticism that so frightened the Orthodox communists in China that if the author of the statement had not been Mao-Tse-tung Mao might have gone the way of Malenkov in Russia. The total effect was to scare the government into backing Moscow all the way on the Hungarian revolt, praise Khrushchev and conduct a so-far bloodless purge of intellectuals and high ranking Chinese officials. One official proposed that there be a 20-yr. moratorium on repaying loans from China and he ... from Russia, and he was called on the mat, and the official said that paying this

would, in effect, starve China because they had to pay with farm products. What was interesting was that the Chinese published the case in full, setting forth all of China's economic grievances against Russia before concluding that the official was wrong and saw the error of his ways. I think they wanted the Russians to see the error of their ways too.

MURROW: Well, Pete, there are millions of overseas Chinese scattered all throughout Asia, how do they stand in regard to Nationalist and Communist China?

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MURROW: Pete, very quickly, do you think there's real danger of Indonesia going Communist?

KALISCHER: The answer is very definitely if matters are allowed to sort of crumble away the way they are now. We can do something about this. We could mediate this but we won't.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Pete Kalischer, for answering questions and good luck when you return to your post. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower returned to Washington today...from Gettysburg...and conferred with Secretary of Defense McElroy on military spending for the next fiscal year. McElroy said after the conference that the defense budget is "almost settled." To think of it in terms of 40-billion dollars, he said, would not be "far off." The President also conferred this afternoon with Secretary of State Dulles, who returned to Washington from a five-day vacation in New York. Tomorrow morning, Mr. Eisenhower will preside at a meeting of his cabinet...and then meet, for the first time, with his new Civil Rights Commission. He plans...after that... to drive back to his Gettysburg farm for the week-end.

The over-all budget figure for the next fiscal year, including costs in all categories, is expected to total around 74-billion dollars, making it the biggest peacetime budget in history. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee warned today against "spenders" who, he said, will take advantage of the defense crisis and try to push through expensive "pork barrel" projects. Cannon said, "We must be careful not to spend ourselves into bankruptcy."

The organization, Americans for Democratic Action, today urged Congress to reject what it called the "Eisenhower as usual" policies and replace them with "bold, far-reaching programs" to meet the threat from Russia and turn the economic tide. Robert Nathan, chairman of the A.D.A., said this might cost an additional 5 to 10 billion dollars. He suggested that if these increased expenditures fail to bolster the economy, then there should be a temporary reduction of taxes of from 3 to 5 billion dollars. He said Democratic leaders in Congress must share blame for the "failures" of the Administration.

State Department officials said today that the Administration is reviving the science attache program, which began under President Truman and elapsed in

1955 due to lack of funds. Under the program, special attaches were assigned to foreign capitals to promote the flow of scientific information. Plans to revive the program came to light when Democratic Representative Moss of California wrote a letter to Secretary Dulles complaining of lack of action in this field. Moss is chairman of the House subcommittee on government information.

A French government spokesman said today...in Paris...that France is interested in the American offer to help it build an atomic-powered submarine. He said France is studying the offer...and will discuss it soon in direct talks with the United States. Secretary Dulles made the offer at the recent NATO conference to all "interested members" of the alliance. A State Department spokesman indicated today that Britain also has shown interest in the American proposal.

Russia today announced higher prices for automobiles, liquor and wines. Prices on most basic consumer goods are unchanged. It was also announced that Marshal Rokossovsky has returned to Moscow to resume his duties as deputy defense minister. At the height of the Turkish-Syrian crisis in October, Rokossovsky took command of Soviet forces along the Turkish frontier. That was also the time that Marshal Zhukov was removed as defense minister.

Red Army troops...armed with submachine guns and automatic rifles...patrolled the streets of East Berlin today for the first time since the East German uprising of June, 1953. They reportedly were looking for Red Army deserters.

The president of Venezuela went on the air today to announce that the New Year's revolt...staged by members of the Venezuelan Air Force...had been crushed. He said the uprising had been put down "with a minimum of losses in life and material."

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The United States...in an hour of peril...is getting advice from all sides. Bernard Baruch once said, "If the frenzy of soaring hope can never be realized, we can also avoid the panic of plunging despair---if we learn to think our problems through, decide what it is we value most, and organize ourselves to see that first things come first."

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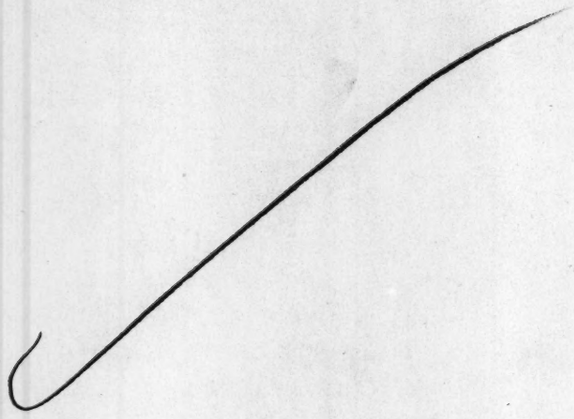
Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 3, 1958



This is the news:

The new Civil Rights Commission was sworn in today by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams./ President Eisenhower witnessed the swearing-in ceremony./ The commission was created under terms of the Civil Rights Bill, passed by Congress last year./ And it has authority to investigate sworn charges of the denial to anyone of the right to vote. It is also directed to make a broad study of existing federal laws...and policies... to see if they afford adequate protection from inequities arising from race, creed or color./ Of the six members of the commission...appointed by Mr. Eisenhower...three are from the North and three from the South. And one of the Northern members is a Negro---J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant

—7

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Mr. Eisenhower today reviewed the State of the Union message with members of his cabinet. News Secretary Hagerty said some changes were made but none of "any major importance." He said the budget was also discussed "in passing." After the cabinet meeting, Mr. Eisenhower returned once more to his Gettysburg farm.

Republican Senator Dworshak of Idaho charged today that the country is being prepared for "a mass spending program, in the face of statements by scientists that money won't buy scientific discoveries in a short time." "I hope," he said, "that the American people are not going to be victimized by Pentagon panic."

Democratic Senator Johnson said today he is "not optimistic" that the White House will give Congress the secret Gaither Report on the status of American defense. (Published excerpts of the report describe the United States as being in "the gravest danger in its history"). Johnson told a news conference, however, that he has "good reason" to believe Congress already is in possession of most of the information and that his preparedness subcommittee can through testimony "develop the balance." The subcommittee resumes its public hearings on Monday, with Secretary of Defense McElroy among the first witnesses. Johnson denied a charge---by Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont---that Senate Democratic leaders are playing politics with the subcommittee's investigation. And he said he thought the hearings already had done some good.

Johnson said that while there are many pressing domestic problems, the dominant issue when Congress reconvenes will be foreign policy and defense. The two "urgent necessities", he said, are that we "speed up the development of the necessary implements to assure our security and that we push as vigorously as we can for a foreign policy that will bring peace."

The Air Force today announced that it has set up the first two squadrons which will be charged with firing the Thor and Jupiter missiles in case of enemy attack. / The 672nd Strategic Missile Squadron that will eventually get the Thor was activated this week. The 864th squadron...to handle the Jupiter...will be activated on January 15. / Both missiles are ballistic and of intermediate range.

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The British Foreign Office...in London...says the Communist government of Albania has promised to release the British cargo plane forced down by Albanian fighter planes on Tuesday. ~~Albania charged that the aircraft,~~ belonging to a private British firm, violated its air space. A British embassy spokesman in Belgrade says it is "assumed" that the crew of ~~six~~ also will be released, along with the aircraft. According to the embassy spokesman, the plane is being allowed to leave tomorrow. Britain ~~does not maintain diplomatic relations with Albania, and the British Embassy in Belgrade received its information through the Albanian legation in~~ the Yugoslav ~~capital~~.

In Cairo, a former Egyptian army officer today was elected chairman of the permanent council set up by the recent Afro-Asian solidarity conference. The chairman...or secretary-general...will serve a two-year term.

Representatives of Russia, India, Algeria and the Sudan were elected vice chairmen. Delegates to the Afro-Asian Conference represented their countries on a non-official basis. And the meeting ended with a series of resolutions reflecting the Communist line.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 3, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

has been

Another report on the shortcoming of American education ~~was~~ laid before the public ~~today~~. / It was made to the National Education Association by its policy commission, of which President Herman Wells, of Indiana University is Chairman. / While it does not pull its punches in describing the shortcomings of American schools, it much prefers our system to the Soviet system. The Russians, it says, are educating an "elite" class. They are trying to weed out less able students, and relegate them to inferior schools. The Russian ten-year school, it says, is anything but universal. "Apparently only half its students even enter the last three years. And only one-third graduate", it says.

The American tradition, it points out, is entirely different. It does not try to create an "aristocratic class," and has gone in for comprehensive and universal schools. It calls the American record "majestic" and says it has set a standard against which the rest of the world judges the value of universal education. / But adds that the ideal has not been fully realized, and devotes the rest of its report to the failures and the causes of them.

The report does not go in to the dollar-and-cents aspect of school needs. "At a minimum" it says, "expenditures on education should be doubled

in a decade, as proposed by the White House conference on education." / It does not refer to the Administration's present plans to increase expenditure by a billion dollars in four years, in which time local expenditure is expected to go up eight hundred million. This is at a rate of four-and-a-half billion for the decade, or only about one-third of the nation's present school bill, not twice as much. / "It is futile" the report does say, "to expect that a multitude of small, limited projects can do much lasting good. The real need is for an infusion of public and private support on a massive scale."

Much, but not all the trouble is money, the Commission finds. / Lack of motivation also is keeping the able from getting the education they could absorb. / They do not understand their abilities or the advantages to be gained by themselves, or the nation, if they seek the opportunities open to them. / So the Commission urges a much expanded guidance program.

But its heaviest criticism falls on the inadequacy of teaching. / At present, eighty thousand teachers in American public schools, ~~it finds~~, have sub-standard or emergency credentials. / Last year nearly seventy-nine thousand teachers were taken on in the elementary schools, whereas only thirty-eight thousand were graduated with training for such work. / ~~Teachers~~

Teachers of mathematics and science employed last year were about twice as many as were graduated with qualifications to teach these subjects. / The Commission put the highest priority, not on increasing the study of mathematics and science, but on recruiting, educating and retaining all qualified teachers in their profession.

Inequalities in the American school system came in for strong condemnation. / The report finds some regions unable to give even a minimum standard of education. / It speaks of "the educational derelicts of the United States" and points out that the under-educated exact a high price, not only in unhappiness and lost talents, but in the cost of unemployment, public aid, mental illness, crime and delinquency, and the institutions to deal with them. / "It costs far more" it says, "to correct damage done by the ignorant, than it would to have educated them."

The Commission proposes three stages of effort to meet the emergency. It urges a short-term program at the graduate level, to increase opportunities in the study of mathematics, science and technology; an intermediate range program at both college and secondary school level to recruit teachers, not only in math and science, but in most subject matter; and finally a long-term program to improve the underpinning of the entire enterprise of

American education, beginning with the elementary school. "Let no one doubt" the report concludes, "that this will require sacrifice. / Today more than ever before, the survival of this nation depends on the success with which the schools and colleges accomplish their task." #

Back in a moment -

George Bryan

Word for Today

We have a new warning of the importance of education, but Horace Mann said...many years ago..."As an apple is not in any sense an apple until it is ripe, so a human being is not in any proper sense a human being until he is educated." And Cicero said, "What better or greater gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?"

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Another report on the shortcoming of American education has been laid before the public. It was made to the National Education Association by its policy commission, of which President Herman Wells, of Indiana University is Chairman. While it does not pull its punches in describing the shortcomings of American schools, it much prefers our system to the Soviet system. The Russians, it says, are educating an elite class. They are trying to weed out less able students, and relegate them to inferior schools. The Russian ten-year school, it says, is anything but universal. "Apparently only half its students even enter the last three years. And only one-third graduate," it says.

The American tradition, it points out, is entirely different. It does not try to create an aristocratic class, and has gone in for comprehensive and universal schools. It calls the American record "majestic" and says it has set a standard against which the rest of the world judges the value of universal education. But adds that the ideal has not been fully realized, and devotes the rest of its report to the failures and the causes of them.

The report does not go in to the dollar-and-cents aspect of school needs. "At a minimum" it says, "expenditures on education should be doubled in a decade, as proposed by the White House conference on education." It does not refer to the Administration's present plans to increase expenditure by a billion dollars in four years, in which time local expenditure is expected to go up eight hundred million. This is at a rate of four-and-a-half billion for the decade, or only a out one-third of the nation's present school bill, not twice as much. "It is futile" the report does say, "to expect that a multitude of small, limited projects can do much lasting good. The real need is for an infusion of public and private support on a massive scale."

Much, but not all the trouble is money, the Commission finds. Lack of motivation also is keeping the able from getting the education they could absorb. They do not understand their abilities or the advantages to be gained by themselves, or the nation, if they seek the opportunities open to them. So the Commission urges a much expanded guidance program.

But its heaviest criticism falls on the inadequacy of teaching. At present eighty thousand teachers in American public schools have sub-standard or emergency credentials. Last year nearly seventy-nine thousand teachers were taken on in the elementary schools, whereas only thirty-eight thousand were graduated with training for such work. Teachers of mathematics and science employed last year were about twice as many as were graduated with qualification to teach these subjects. The Commission put the highest priority, not on increasing the study of mathematics and science, but on recruiting, educating and retaining all

qualified teachers in their profession.

Inequalities in the American school system came in for strong condemnation. The report finds some regions unable to give even a minimum standard of education. It speaks of "the educational derelicts of the United States" and points out that the under-educated exact a high price, not only in unhappiness and lost talents, but in the cost of unemployment, public aid, mental illness, crime and delinquency, and the institutions to deal with them. "It costs far more" it says, "to correct damage done by the ignorant, than it would to have educated them."

The Commission proposes three stages of effort to meet the emergency. It urges a short-term program at the graduate level, to increase opportunities in the study of mathematics, science and technology; an intermediate range program at both college and secondary school level to recruit teachers, not only in math and science, but in most subject matter; and finally a long-term program to improve the underpinning of the entire enterprise of American education beginning with the elementary school. "Let no one doubt" the report concludes, "that this will require sacrifice. Today more than ever before, the survival of this nation depends on the success with which the schools and colleges accomplish their task.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have a new warning of the importance of education, but Horace Mann said...many years ago..."As an apple is not in any sense an apple until it is ripe, so a human being is not in any proper sense a human being until he is educated." And Cicero said, "What better or greater gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 6, 1958

This is the news:

Reports from Moscow say that the Russians have launched a rocket, carrying a human being 186 miles into space./ The man inside the rocket is said to have parachuted safely to earth. /The reports of this experiment are totally unconfirmed. /The Soviet government, so far, makes no claim to such an accomplishment./ Russian scientists have told of retrieving dogs successfully by parachute from lesser heights./ But in discussing plans for manned flight in outer space, they said no missile or satellite would be launched with a human passenger, without further experimentation./ There is speculation that if reports of the launching of a manned rocket are true,

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then it may constitute some of the "further experimentation" to which Soviet scientists referred. /According to the reports circulating in Moscow, the rocket was not placed in orbit. It was not...in any case...an earth satellite. / In Washington, Dr. Fred Whipple...head of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory...has declined comment. / "I should prefer," he said, "to have a little time for studying the reports." /The director of the world's largest radio-telescope station in England calls the Moscow reports "fantastic...almost unbelievable." / The recognized world altitude record is 126-thousand feet...or nearly 24 miles...set in 1956 by an American pilot flying (an experimental aircraft known as the X-2.

President Eisenhower met for three hours today with the National Security Council...reviewing the military aspects of his State of the Union message, and the reply he will make to Premier Bulganin's letter, proposing new summit talks. There was speculation that the meeting might see a showdown between Secretary of State Dulles and Harold Stassen, on how to approach the Russians on disarmament. Stassen was said to favor a new "liberalized" approach. All Stassen would say after the meeting was, that he would "keep on working for peace."

"Any other statement," he said, "will have to come at another time."

The chief of Army research and development, Lieutenant General Gavin... today gave the Senate preparedness subcommittee the reasons why he plans to resign, as of March 31. Last month, in public testimony before the subcommittee, Gavin recommended abolition of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to increase efficiency and help the Secretary of Defense get "better professional advice." Today's hearing was closed, but Chairman Johnson quotes Gavin as saying he was "no longer being considered for promotion", because of his criticism...and that he did not want to have to defend the new Army budget because---in his phrase---"I don't believe in it."

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Secretary of the Army Brucker has said that he was "tremendously disappointed" by General Gavin's decision to resign....that he has urged him repeatedly to stay. The Army chief of staff, General Taylor, said yesterday that Gavin did not have to leave the Army in order to speak his mind. Gavin is quoted as saying today that it was General Taylor who gave him to understand that he was no longer being considered for assignment as head of the Continental Army Command.

In a morning session, the Senate subcommittee heard Admiral Rickover testify with regard to the American missile program. Rickover, the "father of the atomic submarine", said that...two years ago...the Navy high command rejected (a plan---submitted by him---) for developing atomic submarines as missile-launching platforms. Rickover said it is now "almost too late" to match Russia's achievements in this field.

Russia says it is cutting its armed forces by 300-thousand men. According to Moscow, this includes the withdrawal and demobilization of 41-thousand men in East Germany and 17-thousand men in Hungary. It does not say how many Soviet troops will remain in those countries. Nor does it say what the total armed strength of Russia will be after the cuts go into effect. This is the third cutback announced by Russia in three years. Moscow says the new reduction is "in keeping" with the decision of the Supreme Soviet...taken in December...~~and that it is regarded by the Soviet government as "a new major contribution to the cause of lessening world tensions."~~ ~~Moscow claims the money saved will be devoted to "further improving the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people."~~ And it challenges the Western powers to match "this act of goodwill."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov said today that Russia is giving "positive consideration" to British Prime Minister Macmillan's proposal...of last week-end...for an East-West non-aggression pact. A British Foreign Office spokesman in London today qualified the Macmillan proposal...saying that any non-aggression pact could not stand alone "but must be part of a wider settlement." The spokesman said

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Edward R. Murrow: January 6, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Two reports written on national security by private citizens are now dominating Washington, and promise to affect policy as nothing from non-official sources has done since the days of the Revolution. One is the Gaither report, written at the behest of the National Security Council and still kept secret, though probably its main points have leaked by now. The other is the Rockefeller report, written for the public and published today.

Both reports are the product of studies these private citizens have made after consulting leading experts in the fields of defense, science and education. The commissions were made up of some of the best minds in the country. Both reports cover much of the same ground and come to some of the same conclusions. Both ring the alarm of extreme danger due to the progress of technology in the Soviet Union. Both recognize that the nation must make basic changes in policy and administration if the place [redacted] of the United States in the world is to remain secure. They appear to agree on the same evaluation of the progress in weapons and technology by the Soviet Union. Both call for expenditures on a record-breaking scale for peace times. And while it is for the Administration to set the course for the United States,

and for Congress to accept or alter it, both the Administration and Congress will be judged to some extent by the conclusions drawn in these two reports.

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, will proclaim the official policy. A Grand Debate in Congress will follow. Then for both the President's policy, and the congressional contribution to it, a kind of yardstick is at hand. It has been supplied by citizens, not by officials; by individuals, not by party leaders as such. It is no exaggeration to say that these private citizens have built a fire under both the Administration and Congress. They have raised a demand for changes more far-reaching and much more costly than anything the leaders in Washington have contemplated, or may now be ready to accept. As an example of American democracy in action this is a new experience, even a new kind of experience.

The military budget to be proposed by the Administration this year is now expected to be forty billion dollars, as against thirty-eight and-a-half billion last year, an increase of one-and-a-half billions. The Gaither report calls for an increase reaching eight billions a year in a few years. The Rockefeller report calls for an immediate increase of three billions a year, to last till around 1970, and foresees the probable need for a still

larger increase within a few years.

The gap between the Administration's figure and the recommendations of the two commissions is certainly striking, and even startling. Both the Administration and Congress are put on the defensive. Heretofore the weapons policy has been something of a mystery to the public. Now the country has a non-political appraisal of all the basic facts out of which policy has to be formed. Obviously the two reports are not sacrosanct. They do not pretend to be the last word on national security. But they come from conscientious and able men who had no policies to defend or organizations to protect. They have spoken objectively about the national good, and it may well be that they have made a unique contribution.

One feature of the Rockefeller report that is sure to raise a very gusty controversy, is its recommendation of a complete overhaul of defense administration. It recommends scrapping the entire existing system of unified geographical commands, would substitute functional commands of world-wide scope, and make the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the principal military advisor of the President and the Secretary of Defense. In practice, as the New York Times sees it, he would be a super-commander-in-chief of all the armed services everywhere. The ~~concentration of so much~~

authority in a single general is already drawing fire. Admiral Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, said today that it would "lay the foundation for disaster." Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee said that it would open the road to national suicide.

Unification of the defense departments has been one of the thorniest problems Congress has grasped, and it has only recently survived one major attempt to bring it about. Now another attempt is called for, not because the previous solution was defective, but because the nature of war has changed and is making it obsolescent.

However, the authors of the Rockefeller report certainly did not intend to have a single proposal of its many, draw all the attention. They want a nation-wide change, not simply a shift of commands within the defense department. In effect, they have challenged the Administration and Congress to produce the change. Congress convenes tomorrow, and the President delivers his State of the Union message on Thursday. The fateful answer to the challenge then will begin taking form.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The role of groups of American citizens...acting as advisers to the government...is a healthy demonstration of democracy in action. As the American historian, George Bancroft observed, "The best government rests on the people, and not nn the few...on persons, and not on property...on the free development of public opinion...and not on authority."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 7, 1958

This is the news:

Congress convened today after a recess that saw the launching of two Russian sputniks and the beginning of the space age. / Both houses met for only a few minutes. / The Senate conducted a roll-call and adjourned until Thursday, when it will meet with the House of Representatives to hear President Eisenhower read his State of the Union message. The House meets again tomorrow. / Republican Representative Keating of New York introduced a bill calling for creation of a joint congressional committee on outer space and the appointment of a secretary of research and development who would have cabinet rank. / Democratic Representative

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Dingell of Michigan offered a bill that would do away with the Joint Chiefs of Staff...replacing them with a single Chief of Staff. / Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee has contended this would "open the road to national suicide." And he said today that if the Dingell measure ever reaches his committee, "it won't get out." / Dingell says, on the other hand, that his measure...if passed...would cut down "bickering between the services." A similar move was recommended this week in the Rockefeller Report.

Speaker Sam Rayburn told reporters as Congress reconvened, "I look for a very heavy session and one of considerable controversy." / He ruled out any tax cut and predicted that the national debt ceiling will have to be raised. / He said, "We are in a struggle for survival, or may be at any time."

Democratic Leader Johnson told a caucus of Senate Democrats that the future of civilization may depend on decisions taken in the new session. Johnson said, "The urgent race we are now in---or which we must enter---is not to perfect long-range ballistic missiles." More important than the ultimate weapon, he said, is the ultimate position---"the position of

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total control over earth that lies somewhere out in space." / Johnson said it had been shown (in the hearings before his preparedness subcommittee) that American evaluation of the importance of control of outer space "has not been based primarily on the judgment of men most qualified to make such appraisal." / He said the decisions "more often than not" had been dictated by budgetary considerations.

Senate Republicans caucused this afternoon...following a White House meeting this morning at which President Eisenhower briefed Republican congressional leaders on his State of the Union message. / Senator Knowland told reporters after the meeting that the message will be "factual but reassuring." / He said Mr. Eisenhower will submit a "strong" program for meeting "the challenges that confront us in the world today." / The President will send Congress a balanced budget, calling for expenditure of about 74-billion dollars. And Knowland said he thinks that "in general, the domestic programs will be carried on." / The senator gathered from what Mr. Eisenhower said that he expects economic conditions to pick up "materially" after the first part of 1958.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for an additional billion, 260-million dollars for missile development and the construction of →

dispersal facilities for the Strategic Air Command. / The money would be provided in a supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year. Some of it would go for ballistic missile submarines. / Mr. Eisenhower also asked Congress to authorize the transfer of 10-million dollars in current Defense Department funds for use by the department's newly created space agency.

The President's scientific adviser, Dr. James Killian, said in a speech tonight that too much of America's research has been supported by short-term financing, "subject to stops and starts." / Russia, he said, has not yet passed the United States in the technological field, "but she has a strong will to do so." Dr. Killian warned that if the United States is to hold onto this lead, it must make "a sustained effort to modernize and invigorate science education." / The public, he said, must rid itself of the idea that science is "materialistic".

Secretary of the Army Brucker told a news conference today of inducements which have been offered Lieutenant General Gavin, head of Army research and development, to make General Gavin reconsider his decision to retire. (Gavin said yesterday that he felt an expected promotion had been sidetracked, due to his criticism of the Pentagon's missile policy).

Brucker said he had offered Gavin the choice of staying on in his present post until 1959, or of assuming command of the U.S. 7th Army in Europe. In either case, he said, Gavin in March, 1959, would succeed General Hodes as commander of the United States Army in Europe, and move up to four-star rank. (That is the time General Hodes is scheduled to retire). Gavin...who is now a three-star general...has issued a statement saying that he holds Mr. Brucker "in great esteem" and that he is "seriously considering the matter."

The Communist government of Albania said tonight that Albanian aircraft have forced down an American jet trainer and that the pilot is being held as a prisoner. It claimed that the American plane violated Albanian air space. An American T-33... piloted by Major Howard Curran... has been missing since December 23rd on a flight from France to Naples. This, presumably, is the aircraft to which the Albanian government refers.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said today that it "knows nothing" about the launching of a manned rocket...by Russia... 186 miles into space. Dispatches from Moscow yesterday carried rumors to that effect.

Edward R. Murrow: January 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Nobody expects a congressman to be a great general, a great scientist, a great administrator, that is, to know by himself what is needed in an emergency like the present one. / He has to find the men who are great in their fields and listen to them. / Yesterday the Senate Preparedness sub-Committee listened to such a man, Admiral Hyman Rickover. / He is a witness with unique credentials. / Not only has he been right in understanding the challenge of the nuclear age, he has chalked up one of the outstanding achievements of that age, the building of the first atom-powered submarine. He knows from within what is wrong in government; he knows because he has succeeded, ~~one must say,~~ it must be said in spite of Washington bureaucracy, certainly not with its help. / But he also knows the deficiencies of individuals and what is needed to make them competent in an age calling for super-knowledge and super-competence.

Admiral Rickover holds two of the most important posts in the Administration having to do with the ~~utilization~~ use of nuclear power. / For the Navy he built the Nautilus. For the Atomic Energy Commission he built the world's largest atomic reactor dedicated solely to the generation of power, the 60,000 kilowatt plant at Shippingport. The Russians are ahead of us in

some fields, but not in Admiral Rickover's speciality, the development of nuclear propulsion.

Admiral Rickover is a man for whom the voting of defense dollars is not the one and only answer to Russia. He points out that it takes time to spend money, and too much money may even be a hindrance to good work. What it takes to get things done, he says, is to find the individual capable of doing what is needed, assign the responsibility to him, and then let him alone. He pounded on this theme of responsibility before the Senators yesterday. Many projects, he said, are hampered by red tape. Basically, he said, a project will be successful only where there is a clear line of authority, and someone has the power to make decisions and stick to them. He is no advocate of team work. He says that to him this means a football team with the coach sitting on the sidelines calling the play, or work by a team of horses. Humans, he says, cannot be driven to do a job that requires intellect. Let workers get advice from a leader, or find out what the policy is, he says, but give them the responsibility without meddling with them all the time. He told the Senators yesterday that trained people in research and development programs are being hounded all the time by conferences and committees, and he specifically included congressional

committees, and face a continual demand to offer justification for what they are doing.

He startled the committee by saying that though he did not originate the concept of the missile-firing submarine, he had recommended two years ago that one be built. / The "submariners" he said, without naming which ones, turned it down. / He also startled the committee by saying that he had only been asked for minor comments on the Polaris, the first missile-firing submarine, when it was finally undertaken. Senator Johnson vowed he would find out why a man with Admiral Rickover's qualifications had been largely ignored.

But to Admiral Rickover, better administration by itself is not what it takes to catch up with the Russians. He told the committee that the major problem is getting qualified people and training them. He finds the basic defect in American education to be the lack of a uniform national standard for the high school diploma. He would ~~accredit high schools as medical schools are accredited. Then, he says, parents would have a yardstick to measure the school in their community. If it is sub-standard they would know they~~ had to have more qualified teachers. That in turn

~~would lead to better salaries for teachers, and higher prestige for them.~~

As to Russia, Admiral Rickover believes that when a country with a much lower standard of life than ours, spends a greater share of its national income on education than we do, "it is time we paused and reflected." He has done just that, paused and reflected. And he told the Senators yesterday that he "was very much worried that it is almost too late to match the achievements of the Soviet Union." An opinion from a better qualified judge certainly would be hard to come by.

If we are going to have a serious try at matching the Soviet Union... Admiral Rickover ought to be a usefull man to have around, for in two areas he has done it...and his respect for ability and contempt for red tape are both monumental.....

Back in a moment.

Jane Bryan

Word for Today

Abraham Lincoln told Congress...in 1862..."Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Congress convened today after a recess that saw the launching of two Russian sputniks and the beginnning of the space age. Both houses met for only a few minutes. The Senate conducted a roll-call and adjourned until Thursday, when it will meet with the House of Representatives to hear President Eisenhower read his State of the Union message. The House meets again tomorrow. Republican Representative Keating of New York introduced a bill calling for creation of a joint congressional committee on outer space and the appointment of a secretary of research and development who would have cabinet rank. Democratic Representative Dingell of Michigan offered a bill that would do away with the Joint Chiefs of Staff...replacing them with a single Chief of Staff. Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee has contended this would "open the road to national suicide." And he said today that if the Dingell measure ever reaches his committee, "it won't get out." Dingell says on the other hand that his measure... if passed...would cut down "bickering between the services." A similar move was recommended this week in the Rockefeller Report.

Speaker Sam Rayburn told reporters as Congress reconvened, "I look for a very heavy session and one of considerable controversy." He ruled out any tax cut and predicted that the national debt ceiling will have to be raised. He said, "We are in a struggle for survival, or may be at any time."

Democratic Leader Johnson told a caucus of Senate Democrats that the future of civilization may depend on decisions taken in the new session. Johnson said, "The urgent race we are now in---or which we must enter---is not to perfect long-range ballistic missiles." More important than the ultimate weapons, he said, is the ultimate position.--"the position of total control over earth that lies somewhere out in space." Johnson said it had been shown (in the hearings

before his preparedness subcommittee) that American evaluation of the importance of control of outer space "has not been based primarily on the judgment of men most qualified to make such appraisal." He said the decisions "more often than not" had been dictated by budgetary considerations.

Senate Republicans caucused this afternoon...following a White House meeting this morning at which President Eisenhower briefed Republican congressional leaders on his State of the Union message. Senator Knowland told reporters after the meeting that the message will be "factual but reassuring." He said Mr. Eisenhower will submit a "strong" program for meeting"the challenges that confront us in the world today." The President will send Congress a balanced budget calling for expenditure of about 74-billion dollars. And Knowland said he thinks that "in general, the domestic programs will be carried on." The senator gathered from what Mr. Eisenhower said that he expects economic conditions to pick up "materially" after the first part of 1958.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for an additional billion, 260-million dollars for missile development and the construction of dispersal facilities for the Strategic Air Command. The money would be provided in a supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year. Some of it would go for ballistic missile submarines. Mr. Eisenhower also asked Congress to authorize the transfer of 10-million dollars in current Defense Department funds for use by the department's newly created space agency.

The President's scientific adviser, Dr. James Killian, said in a speech tonight that too much of America's research has been supported by short-term financing, "subject to stops and starts." Russia, he said, has not yet passed the United States in the technological field, "but she has a strong will to do so." Dr. Killian warned that if the United States is to hold onto this lead, it must make "a sustained effort to modernize and invigorate science education." The public, he said, must rid itself of the idea that science is "materialistic."

Secretary of the Army Brucker told a news conference today of inducements which have been offered Lieutenant General Gavin, head of Army research and development, to make General Gavin reconsider his decision to retire. (Gavin said yesterday that he felt an expected promotion had been sidetracked, due to his criticism of the Pentagon's missile policy.) Brucker said he had offered Gavin the choice of staying on in his present post until 1959, or of assuming command of the U.S. 7th Army in Europe. In either case, he said, Gavin in March, 1959, would succeed General Hodes as commander of the United States Army in Europe, and move up to four-star rank. (That is the time General Hodes is scheduled to retire.) Gavin...who is now a three-star general...has issued a statement saying that he holds Mr. Brucker "in great esteem" and that he is "seriously considering the matter."

The Communist government of Albania said tonight that Albanian aircraft have forced down an American jet trainer and that the pilot is being held as a prisoner. It claimed that the American plane violated Albanian air space. An American T-33...piloted by Major Howard Curran... has been missing since December 23rd on a flight from France to Naples. This presumably is the aircraft to which the Albanian government refers.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said today that it knows nothing about the launching of a manned rocket...by Russia...186 miles into space. Dispatches from Moscow yesterday carried rumors to that effect.

Nobody expects a congressman to be a great general, a great scientist, a great administrator, that is to know by himself what is needed in an emergency like the present one. He has to find the men who are great in their fields and listen to them. Yesterday the Senate Preparedness subcommittee listened to such a man, Admiral Hyman Rickover. He is a witness with unique credentials. Not only has he been right in understanding the challenge of the nuclear age, he has chalked up one of the outstanding achievements of that age, the building of the

first atom-powered submarine. He knows from within what is wrong in government; he knows because he has succeeded, it must be said in spite of Washington bureaucracy, certainly not with its help. But he also knows the deficiencies of individuals and what is needed to make them competent in an age calling for super-knowledge and super-competence.

Admiral Rickover holds two of the most important posts in the Administration having to do with the use of nuclear power. For the Navy he built the Nautilus. For the Atomic Energy Commission he built the world's largest atomic reactor dedicated solely to the generation of power, the 60,000 kilowatt plant at Shippingport. The Russians are ahead of us in some fields, but not in Admiral Rickover's speciality, the development of nuclear propulsion.

Admiral Rickover is a man for whom the voting of defense dollars is not the one and only answer to Russia. He points out that it takes time to spend money, and too much money may even be a hindrance to good work. What it takes to get things done, he says, is to find the individual capable of doing what is needed, assign the repponsibility to him, and then let him alone. He pounded on this theme of responsibility before the Senators yesterday. Many projects, he said, are hampered by red tape. Basically, he said, a project will be successful only where there is a clear line of authority, and someone has the power to make decisions and stick to them. He is no advocate of team work. He says that to him this means a football team with the coach sitting on the sidelines calling the play, or work by a team of horses. Humans, he says, cannot be driven to do a job that requires intellect. Let workers get advice from a leader, or find out what the policy is, he says, but give them the responsibility without meddling with them all the time. He told the Senators yesterday that trained people in research and development programs are being hounded all the time by conferences and committees and he specifically included congressional committees, and face a continual demand to offer justification for what they are doing.

He startled the committee by saying that though he did not originate the concept of the missile-firing submarine, he had recommended two years ago that one be built. The "submariners" he said, without naming which ones, turned it down. He also startled the committee by saying that he had only been asked for minor comments on the Polaris, the first missile-firing submarine, when it was finally undertaken. Senator Johnson vowed he would find out why a man with Admiral Rickover's qualifications had been largely ignored.

But to Admiral Rickover, better administration by itself is not what it takes to catch up with the Russians. He told the committee that the major problem is getting qualified people and training them. He finds the basic defect in American education to be the lack of a uniform national standard for the high school diploma.

As to Russia, Admiral Rickover believes that when a country with a much lower standard of life than ours spends a greater share of its national income on education than we do, "it is time we paused and reflected." He has done just that, paused and reflected. And he told the Senators yesterday that he "was very much worried that it is almost too late to match the achievements of the Soviet Union." An opinion from a better qualified judge certainly would be hard to come by.

If we are going to have a serious try at matching the Soviet Union... Admiral Rickover ought to be a useful man to have around, for in two areas he has done it...and his respect for ability and contempt for red tape are both monumental.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

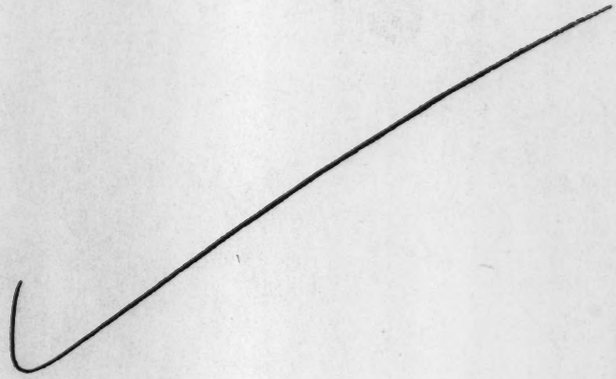
GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Abraham Lincoln told Congress...in 1862..."Fellow citizens, we cannot

escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 8, 1958



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A special CBS News report on the state of American preparedness... including science, economics and education...will be heard tonight over many of these stations. The time for the program, called "Where We Stand," is 9:05 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission told a news conference today that both the United States and Britain have made "considerable progress" toward harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb for peaceful

purposes. He said the two countries...sensing the danger of "invidious comparison" in their achievements...have agreed to cooperate and make their progress reports simultaneously. / And there may be some reports, he said, in a few weeks. In commenting on Russia's claim to have achieved a temperature of a million degrees in its fusion research, Strauss said, "We have long passed that point." / However, he cautioned that development of a "practical" hydrogen power plant is still "years and years away."

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Secretary of Commerce Weeks told Congress today that the new federal highway program may cost 10-billion dollars more than originally estimated. The program calls for the construction of a 41-thousand-mile superhighway system in 13 years. Ten percent of the cost would be met by the states. Secretary Weeks attributed the jump in the cost of the program to an increase in traffic, along with higher construction costs.

Edward R. Murrow: January 8, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's State of the Union message tomorrow may prove to be the most fateful in his political career, for it can decide whether he has a firm grasp on the national leadership, or whether that leadership at this critical juncture is to pass to Congress. If it is to go to Congress, Washington onlookers will tell you that a senator of uncommon capability is ready to take it over. This is Senator Lyndon Johnson, the majority leader, whose sub-committee on preparedness has already delved deeply into the deficiencies in defense and struck plenty of ~~rich ore.~~ Pay Dirt.

Senator Johnson had his big day yesterday when he briefed the Senate Democratic caucus on the crisis. Whether he planned it that way or not, he delivered his own State of the Union message. What President Eisenhower says tomorrow is bound to be compared with it and measured by it. Advance speculation on the President's message is that it will be forthright, firm and unalarmed. ~~[It can be taken as a clue to the President's thinking that he unexpectedly asked yesterday for supplementary appropriations for missiles amounting to one billion, two hundred and sixty million dollars. This is in addition to the one-and-a-half billion dollars increase in defense spending to be recommended in the budget. That makes the total increase almost the three billion dollars recommended by the Rockefeller Commission.]~~

The President's chins-up speeches after the launching of the sputniks were on the whole unruffled. And though they promised to tell the rough with the smooth they told mighty little of it, compared with what was to come in the Gaither and Rockefeller reports. These reports also will be yardsticks by which the President's message tomorrow will be measured. But the immediate issue at stake appears to be whether Mr. Eisenhower understands the crisis better than Senator Johnson, and whether his wisdom in dealing with it promises to be greater.

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He said we have no defense against the intercontinental missile, or in Europe against the intermediate missile. He said we are not doing enough to develop anti-missile missiles. We are not building enough submarines, and the Navy's techniques for dealing with submarines "do not make him feel safe". And he emphasized the ability of the Russians to build a new weapon system much faster than we can.

His address to the caucus took the long view. Indeed, Senator Johnson looked farther than almost anyone in Washington has dared to do, in foreseeing a race with the Soviet Union for the control of outer space, which, he said, will decide the control of the world. He spoke about this with imagination and eloquence. With space control as the ultimate objective -- which will take years to achieve -- he outlined the intermediate program, and included the whole gamut of needs now under discussion, such as education, shelters for civilians and the non-military problems of government, like unemployment, housing and agriculture. It sounded suggestively like the platform of a political candidate. However, the Senator has been scrupulously insisting he does not seek the presidency and is not trying to take partisan advantage of the crisis. Those who know him best say he is quite sincere about this. They think he has grown

in much the same way as the late Senator Vandenberg, and indeed is much more gifted in the technique of personal relationships and political management. They compare him with the late Senator Taft, and give him high marks for having piloted civil rights legislation through the last session with tact, personal persuasion and great industry. They credit him with averting a fatal breakup of the Democratic Party.

Senator Johnson, of course, does not count simply as an alternative leader to President Eisenhower. If in his message tomorrow the President demonstrates that he still has his firm grasp, Senator Johnson does not withdraw to the sidelines. He will go on asserting the role of Congress in making policy. And if the President is strong, the Senator can marshal a stronger Congress to support him.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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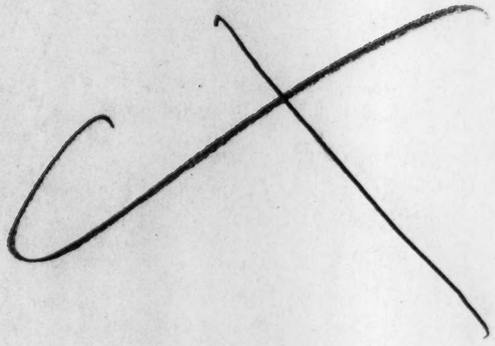
Lagueur for Murrow Thurs. Jan. 9, 1958



Good evening, everyone. . Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower gave Congress an eight-point program for strengthening our security...and waging peace. Mr. Eisenhower began his State of the Union message by saying, "There are two tasks confronting us that far outweigh all others." He said: (16) (1)

(#1 Tape runs 3:12
Ends on cue: "---more serious impact
of the Soviet economic offensive."

Mr. Eisenhower said that...as with our military potential.. our economic assets "are more than equal to the task." He noted "some decline in employment and output" in the last part of 1957. But he said, "The basic sources of growth remain unimpaired. There are solid grounds," he said,

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"for confidence that economic growth will be resumed without an extended interruption."

As the first point...in his eight-point program...Mr. Eisenhower said there must be a reorganization of the Defense Department in order to eliminate jurisdictional disputes between the armed services...and to make for better integration of the defense effort. (2) 38

2 Tape runs :50
Ends on cue: "---American wants them stopped." Include applause, running about 4 seconds.

The President promised that...later...he would send Congress specific proposals dealing with this problem. Mr. Eisenhower's SECOND point dealt with accelerating the defense effort. He said, "We must disperse our striking forces, and increase their readiness." We must speed up our long-range missile program. And he went on to say: 17

3 Tape runs 1:03 (3)
Ends on cue: "---of any realistic threat we face."

Thirdly, Mr. Eisenhower stressed the importance of the military and economic assistance programs. He said: 6- (4)

#4 Tape runs :35
Ends on cue: "---shot down with a slogan."

As his fourth and ~~X~~ fifth points, the President asked for a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and the enactment...by Congress... of legislation that would permit the United States to share atomic secrets with its allies. Under point No. 6, Mr. Eisenhower dealt with education. 15

#5 Tape runs 1:00
Ends on cue: "---with his bag of books and his homework." (5)

The 7th point concerned spending. Mr. Eisenhower said the budget for fiscal 1959 would show a total increase of about 4-billion dollars, which would be spent for a wide variety of items, ranging from missiles to science and education. Some new civilian programs, he said, may have to be postponed or eliminated altogether.

The final point consisted of a direct appeal to the Soviet people over the heads of the Kremlin leaders. Mr. Eisenhower made the appeal in these words: -28-

#6 Tape runs 1:12
Ends on cue: "It requires works of peace." (6)

Mr. Eisenhower said that, of all the works of peace, "none is more needed now than a real first step toward disarmament."

The State of the Union message has provoked favorable reaction---not only from Republican members of Congress---but from some Democrats as well. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson praised the message for its "idealism." He went on to say that cooperation would now be necessary, "so that the specific steps which lead to security and peace, can now be built into a program of action." House Speaker Sam Rayburn called it "a very fine message...very much like what Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman would give." But Democratic Senator Morse described the message as "a sermon of apology, delivered at the wake of a dead administration."

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass complains that most of the President's speech was---in its phrase---"taken up by military problems." It conceded that Mr. Eisenhower did deal with the problem of working constructively for establishment of true peace.

Tonight, Soviet Premier Bulganin sent out a new batch of letters to the heads of 19 countries, including the United States...calling once AGAIN for a summit meeting. Bulganin proposes that the meeting be

attended by leaders of the NATO countries and those of the Warsaw Pact. Such a meeting, says Bulganin, "could be an important initiative towards a fundamental change in the international situation and the cessation of the Cold War." He says the conference would "have" to deal with the immediate termination of nuclear weapons tests for "at least two or three years."

THIS IS LARRY LESUEUR - I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

FIRST A WORD FROM GEORGE BRYAN

President Eisenhower faced a democratic-controlled congress today at a time when even some lawmakers OF his own party have questioned his leadership...And he got a far more friendly reception than he did a year ago, when things looked rosier...

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This is Larry LeSueur---Good-night.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower gave Congress an eight-point program for strengthening our security..and waging peace. Mr. Eisenhower began his State of the Union message by saying, "There are two tasks confronting us that far outweigh all others". He said: "The first is to ensure our safety through strength.

But we could make no more tragic mistake than merely to concentrate on military strength.

For if we did only this, the future would hold nothing for the world but an Age of Terror.

And so our second task is to do the constructive work of building a genuine peace. We must never become so preoccupied with our desire for military strength that we neglect those areas of economic development, trade, diplomacy, education, ideas and principles where the foundation of real peace must be laid.

The Soviets are, in short, waging total cotal cold war.

The only answer to a regime that wages total cold war is to wage total peace.

This means bringing to bear every asset of our personal and national lives upon the task of building the conditions in which security and peace can grow.

The Communist imperialist regimes have for some time been largely frustrated in their attempts at expansion based directly on force. As a result, they have begun to concentrate heavily on economic penetration, particularly of newly developing countries, as a preliminary to political domination.

This non-military drive, if underestimated, could defeat the free world regardless of our military strength.

Admittedly, most of us did not anticipate the intensity of the psychological impact upon the world of the launching of the first earth satellite. Let us not make the same kind of mistake in another field, by failing to anticipate the much

more serious impact of the Soviet economic offensive."

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower said that...as with our military potential...our economic assets "are more than equal to the task." He noted "some decline in employment and output" in the last part of 1957. But he said, "The basic sources of growth remain unimpaired. There are solid grounds," he said, "for confidence that economic growth will be resumed without an extended interruption."

As the first point...in his eight-point program...Mr. Eisenhower said there must be a reorganization of the Defense Department in order to eliminate jurisdictional disputes between the armed services...and to make for better integration of the defense effort.

EISENHOWER: Now, let us by all means proudly remember that the members of the armed forces give their basic and first allegiance solely to the United States. Of that fact all of us are certain. But pride of service and mistaken zeal in promoting particular doctrine has more than once occasioned the kind of difficulty of which I have just spoken.

I am not attempting today to pass judgment on the charge of harmful service rivalries. But one thing is sure. Whatever they are, America wants them stopped.

LESUEUR: The President promised that...later...he would send Congress specific proposals dealing with this problem. Mr. Eisenhower's second point dealt with accelerating the defense effort. He said, "We must disperse our striking forces, and increase their readiness." We must speed up our long-range missile program. And he went on to say:

EISENHOWER: We must maintain freedom of the seas. This means nuclear submarines and cruisers, improved anti-submarine weapons missile ships and the like.

We must maintain all necessary types of mobile forces to deal with local conflicts should there be need. This means further improvements in equipment, mobility, tactics and firepower. Through increases in pay and incentive, we must maintain in the armed forces the skilled manpower modern military forces require. We must be forward-looking in our research and development to anticipate and

achieve the unimagined weapons of the future. With these and other improvements we intend to assure that our vigilance, power and technical excellence keep abreast of any realistic threat we face.

LESUEUR: Thirdly, Mr. Eisenhower stressed the importance of the military and economic assistance programs. He said:

EISENHOWER: One great obstacle to the economic aid program in the past has been not a rational argument against it on the merits, but a catchword: "Give-away program." The fact is that no investment we make in our own security can pay us greater dividends than necessary amounts of economic aid to friendly nations. This is no "give-away." Let's stick to the facts! We cannot afford to have one of our most essential security programs shot down with a slogan!

LESUEUR: As his fourth and fifth points, the President asked for a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and the enactment ...by Congress...of legislation that would permit the United States to share atomic secrets with its allies. Under point No. 6 Mr. Eisenhower dealt with education.

EISENHOWER: In the area of education and research, I recommend a balanced program to improve our resources, involving an investment of about a billion dollars over a four-year period. This involves new activities by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare designed to encourage improved teaching quality and student opportunities in the interests of national security. But Federal action can do only a part of the job. In both education and research, redoubled exertions will be necessary on the part of all Americans if we are to rise to the demands of our times. This means hard work on the part of state and local governments, private industries, schools and colleges, private organizations and foundations, teachers, parents, and-perhaps most important of all-the student himself with his bag of books and his homework.

LESUEUR: The 7th point concerned spending. Mr. Eisenhower said the budget for fiscal 1959 would show a total increase of about 4-billion dollars, which would

be spent for a wide variety of items, ranging from missiles to science and education. Some new civilian programs, he said, may have to be postponed or eliminated altogether.

The final point consisted of a direct appeal to the Soviet people over the heads of the Kremlin leaders. Mr. Eisenhower made the appeal in these words:

EISENHOWER: Now, my last call for action is not primarily addressed to the Congress and people of the United States. Rather, it is a message from the people of the United States to all other peoples, especially those of the Soviet Union. This is the spirit of what we Americans would like to say: "In the last analysis there is only one solution to the grim problems that lie ahead. The world must stop the present plunge toward more and more destructive weapons of war, and turn the corner that will start our steps firmly on the path toward lasting peace. "Our greatest hope for success lies in a universal fact: the people of the world, as people have always wanted peace and want peace now. The problem, then is to find a way of translating this universal desire into action. This will require more than words of peace. It requires works of peace."

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower said that, of all the works of peace, "none is more needed now than a real first step toward disarmament."

The State of the Union message has provoked favorable reaction---not only from Republican members of Congress---but from some Democrats as well. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson praised the message for its "idealism." He went on to say that cooperation would now be necessary, "so that the specific steps which lead to security and peace can now be built into a program of action." House Sepaker Sam Rayburn called it "a very fine message....very much like what Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman would give." But Democratic Senator Morse described the message as "a sermon of apology, delivered at the wake of a dead administration."

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass complains that most of the President's speech was---in its phrase---"taken up by military problems." It conceded that Mr. Eisenhower did deal with the problem of working constructively for establishment

of true peace.

Tonight, Soviet Premier Bulganin sent out a new batch of letters to the heads of 19 countries, including the United States...callling once again for a summit meeting. Bulganin proposes that the meeting be attended by leaders of the NATO countries and those of the Warsaw Pact. Such a meeting, says Bulganin, "could be an important initiative towards a fundamental change in the international situation and the cessation of the Cold War." He says the conference would "have" to deal with the immediate terminiation of nuclear weapons tests for "at least two or three years."

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: President Eisenhower faced a democratic-controlled congress today at a time when even some lawmakers of his own party have questioned his leadership... and he got a far more friendly reception than he did a year ago, when things looked rosier.

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 10, 1958

This is the news:

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The successful firing of the Atlas...at Cape Canaveral...was followed four hours later by the launching of a long-range Navaho missile which is much slower than the Atlas and resembles a pilotless jet aircraft. Although the Navaho is obsolete and is no longer in production it is used for testing ram-jet engines.

The Defense Department today authorized the Army to proceed...on a top-priority basis...to develop a solid-fuel replacement for the Redstone missile, which uses liquid propellants./ The authorization, signed by Secretary McElroy, was read to the Senate preparedness subcommittee by General Medaris, director of the Army missile center at Huntsville, Alabama./ Medaris said the new missile...still on the drawing boards... would provide the Army with "a more versatile and flexible weapon." It will be smaller and lighter than the Redstone, but still have the same 200-mile range. The recent multi-million-dollar contract with Chrysler, for the production of Redstone missiles, is not affected by today's announcement. Medaris said the Redstones produced can be adapted, so that solid propellants can still be used.

Nelson Rockefeller appeared before the Senate subcommittee today and defended the findings of the recent Rockefeller Report...based on a study by 30 experts outside the government./ One recommendation...contained in the report...was that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff be made the principal military adviser to the President and the Secretary of Defense. Rockefeller challenged the argument that such a move would set up

a Prussian-type general staff...pointing out that the chief military adviser would still be under the civilian control of the President, his defense secretary and Congress. Today, he said, each of the services is "striving to put itself in a position to fight a war by itself." He said the Soviets are rapidly catching up...and a single, over-all strategy is needed now, before it is too late.

Chairman Johnson of the Senate preparedness subcommittee revealed today that Admiral Rickover testified...on Monday...that some of the funds voted for his nuclear projects last year still have not been made available. Rickover said the money is being held up by the Bureau of the Budget. The purpose, he said, may be economy. But what it really amounts to is "buying obsolescense."

The White House reported today that hundreds of telegrams have been received, in reaction to yesterday's State of the Union message, and that they run "99½ percent" in favor of the program laid down by the President. News Secretary Hagerty said most of what criticism there is is directed at Mr. Eisenhower's proposals for foreign aid.

Another proposal the President made called for setting up a separate space agency. General Schriever, head of the Air Force missile program, told the preparedness subcommittee yesterday...in secret testimony...that creation of such an agency would represent a costly duplication of Air Force abilities to send a manned satellite to the moon and back in a few years. Schriever referred to the work going forward on the Thor and Titan rockets. And the Air Force made his testimony public tonight.

In Paris today, the permanent NATO council discussed the reply the West plans to make to Soviet Premier Bulganin's proposal for an East-West summit conference in two or three months. It is reported...unofficially... that most of the NATO countries approve of such a meeting, only if thorough preparations are made beforehand. Secretary of State Dulles held a news conference in Washington today, and the questions and answers centered about the Bulganin messages---the letters delivered yesterday, and those of last December. For a direct report on that, we switch to my colleague, Bill Downs, in Washington.

(Downs runs approx 3 mins,
ends on cue: "...to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

Albania today released the American flier...Major Howard Curran... whom the Communist government accused of "flagrant violation of the state frontier." Major Curran was forced down by Albanian jet fighters on December 23. He had disappeared in bad weather on a training flight to Italy from an Air Force base in France.

Here in New York... John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, today announced that he is quitting the Communist Party. The Daily Worker is scheduled to cease publication on Monday. Gates, however, was to have stayed on as editor of the week-end edition of The Worker, which is being continued. He told a news conference he was leaving the party because (in his phrase) it is "no longer an effective force for democracy, peace and socialism in the United States." For some time, he has been in confliet with a strong faction of the party, led by William Z. Foster, favoring strict adherence to the Moscow line. Gates felt American Communists should follow a more "independent" policy. And this reportedly is a reason why the daily edition of The Worker is being dropped.

The new Civil Rights Commission...in Washington...has failed in its first effort to hire a staff director. The commission chairman, Dr. John Hannah, told reporters that President Eisenhower had been unable "

Edward R. Murrow: January 10, 1958.

Yesterday, before a Senate Committee, Secretary Dulles sounded a somewhat more optimistic note about talks with Russia in the immediate future. There was reason to believe, he said, that the Soviet leaders might be more reasonable, and that the talks would be more meaningful.

In his State of the Union message, the President stressed the need for disarmament negotiations. / Any reasonable proposal, he said, must be heard, discussed, and if possible, negotiated. / He did attach a condition that there must be reliable means to ensure compliance, but tactfully said that the demonstration of integrity had to be made by both sides. / Then he added the phrase that was widely quoted in Europe today, that "we as a nation will always go the extra mile with anyone on earth, if it will bring us nearer genuine peace."

Whether or not the President had "loosened up" Mr. Dulles's inflexibility, as seems possible, this certainly had not been the former Dulles line. / It looked as though the strategists who planned the President's message hoped that it would reassure our allies on our readiness to talk with Russia and so strengthen the President's leadership.

But the Kremlin outmatched this strategy. It sent to each of the fifteen NATO governments, and the four members of the Warsaw Pact, a fresh

invitation to a Heads-of-Government meeting, and went on to propose a non-aggression pact, a Central European zone free of nuclear weapons, a ban on nuclear tests, and an embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East. ~~It even sent Washington a nineteen-page draft of a non-aggression pact.~~

The result in many allied countries was that Bulganin got the headlines, and not Eisenhower. Editorial writers found fault with Mr. Eisenhower's failure to produce concrete proposals, and the London Times was sarcastic about his invitation to the Russians to work with us to stamp out malaria. There was a general failure to measure the Eisenhower message against the background of American political life. If there had not been the broadside of Bulganin notes, the significance of the message would have sunk in, in time. Now that chance is lost. Attention has been turned from the American program to the Russian program. It is quite right to say there is nothing new in the Russian program. But it is a fresh invitation to a Heads-of-Government conference. On the surface, it shows a more urgent desire to negotiate than the Eisenhower message.

This will have its effect, both in the uncommitted countries and with our allies. It follows up Prime Minister MacMillan's personal endorsement

of top-level talks, and the wide interest in the idea of a European zone free of nuclear weapons. That is, it plays up to trends among our allies not shared here, and will tend to pull them loose from Washington. In the meantime, the concerted NATO action in replying to the Bulganin invitations sent out at the time of the last NATO meeting has still to be produced. The clumsy and tedious machinery of consultation has been grinding away. But the Kremlin did not wait for the replies. The Kremlin not only conducts diplomacy, it also specializes in public relations. Its strategy must be called the "play of the week."

Word for Today

The Russians are experts in [redacted] propaganda. And they have the advantage...referred to by Secretary Dulles...of being able to champion peace, without bothering with any of the "fine print." Edward Bernays said, "Propagandists have existed ever since Eve persuaded Adam to eat the first apple...and they will exist as long as one person attempts to convince another of anything."

Goodnight and good luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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DOWNS: Secretary of State Dulles this afternoon denounced the latest Bulganin proposal for an East-West summit meeting as "primarily propaganda." But he later admitted that Soviet propaganda saying "anything everywhere" was much smarter than America's articulation of her own foreign policy. The Secretary of State said the United States is opposed to a summit meeting without adequate preparation on a lower diplomatic level to assure there is a real chance of reaching concrete and workable agreements. Mr. Dulles may have done something else at his news conference today, which could be very important as long as he formulates U.S. foreign policy. In a series of answers to reporters' questions, the Secretary appeared to be carefully destroying the widespread diplomatic image of the 'brink of war' Dulles, tough, intractable, and unmoved by Communist blandishments. At one point he said that he firmly believed there will be more disarmament negotiations between the East and the West because of the tremendous pressure of the world's peoples for peace. The Secretary also denied that the United States has lost the initiative in the struggle for world peace. The Soviet proposals for easing cold war tensions boiled down, Dulles said, to stop nuclear testing, which would only cause devastating weapons to pile up and increase the dangers. "This would not advance world peace one inch." We propose inspection and a ban on the production of nuclear weapons, real limitations,

and Dulles continued "the Soviet proposals are barren, a lot of words. They talk more frequently, more eloquently and passionately about peace but only to cover a vacuum in their policy."

Well, a correspondent interrupted Dulles to ask "Are you saying then that the Soviets are articulating a bad policy better than we are articulating a good policy?" Well, Secretary Dulles paused a moment and said "Quite possibly. They can say anything everywhere. I have to give them credit for developing a propaganda technique better than we." He said the timing of the Bulganin letter to the White House was smart "but smartness is not what is called for in these times."

Dulles denied that he was against negotiating with the Soviets now or at any time. He said he had attended at least fifteen major conferences with them. "We sometimes got agreements, rarely. Sometimes they lived up to them, rarely. But we must keep trying and trying. Neither the Russians nor ourselves," Dulles said "want to live in a world of destruction. We can find areas of common interest," the Secretary went on. "Cultural exchanges, students, peoples, information and science which would not jeopardize the security of the United States. There are many such areas." But Secretary Dulles emphasized "They ask us to rely on their promises. But other nations, who have done this, have disappeared!"

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Edward R. Murrow Jan. 13, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a record peacetime budget calling for expenditure of just under 74-billion dollars in the next fiscal year. That's an increase of 1-billion, 146-million dollars over the budget for the current fiscal year, ending in June. Mr. Eisenhower says in his budget message, "I feel confident that this budget expresses the way in which the American people will want to respond to the promises and dangers of the dawning age of space conquest." The response, he says, must rise above political partisanship. "The goal of lasting peace with justice is worth all of our efforts. We must make the necessary

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sacrifices for it. Our own people demand it, and the nations of the world look to us for leadership." /The President wants an additional 918-million dollars for defense...which brings next year's defense budget up to almost 40-billion dollars. Five billion, 300-million would be spent on the missile program alone, an increase of about a billion over fiscal '58. The Atomic Energy Commission would get 250-million dollars more next year than this year and the over-all figure for mutual security...including military and economic assistance...would be upped 119-million. /Forty-seven billion dollars, or 64 percent of the entire budget, is earmarked for national security and foreign aid. /Only about 20 percent of the budget is allocated to "civil benefits"---all the rest would go for so-called housekeeping expenses and payment of interest on the national debt. /Under the heading of "civil benefits" is the President's four-year, billion dollar education program, emphasizing scientific education and teaching. /Mr. Eisenhower says irrigation and flood control projects should be limited to those already under way. /And he proposes a 300-million-dollar cut in spending on agriculture. Recommendations for "important revisions" in the Administration farm program will be spelled out later in a special

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message to Congress. There will also be separate messages...proposing changes in the veterans program and in the Taft-Hartley Act. One proposal will be for the "registration and safeguarding of union funds."

Mr. Eisenhower said that...on June 30th...the Treasury will wind up 388-million dollars in the red. / Consequently, there will be no tax cuts, and he is asking Congress "temporarily" to raise the 275-billion-dollar ceiling on the national debt. / He predicts a surplus next year of about 460-million dollars. The prediction is based on "conviction that the expansion of our economy will soon be resumed."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson says that President Eisenhower's budget will be "analyzed thoroughly." "The question to ask about any budget," he told reporters, "is whether it is the right size to do the job that must be done." / Democratic Senator Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, calls it "a reckless budget", leading to deficit spending. But Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee feels the increase in defense spending is "fully justified"...and predicts it will have the support of Congress.

The House Armed Services Committee today approved the Administration request for half a billion dollars now to build missile bases and disperse the facilities of the Strategic Air Command. / The full House may act on the measure on Thursday.

Secretary of Defense McElroy told a House Armed Services Subcommittee today that provision for another launching base for intercontinental ballistic missiles is made in the new budget. / He did not say where the new base will be located. / The launching sites...presently designated...are Cooke Air Force Base in California and Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

David Sarnoff, board chairman of R.C.A., told the House investigating subcommittee that the United States must do more than try to "catch up" with Russia. / Sarnoff expressed confidence that the American economic system can stand the increased spending called for in the Rockefeller report. He urged...specifically...that another half billion dollars be allocated for research and development.

A program for sharing profits with the nation's car manufacturing companies was outlined today by the executive board of the United Auto Workers Union. Under the plan, all profits above 10 percent on net capital before taxes would be split three ways. / One-half of the profit would go to

stockholders and company executives, one-fourth to the employes of the company, and the other fourth to car buyers in the form of rebates.

The U.A.W. served notice that when contract talks get under way this spring it will also seek a general wage increase "based on increased productivity." Attention is centered, however, on the profit-sharing proposal. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther told a news conference, "If the companies make a lot of money, we want our share. It's a very reasonable approach." He said General Motors and Ford already have a bonus system for executives, amounting to profit-sharing. And he pointed out that the union is shelving its demand for a shorter work-week, "as responsible citizens in the light of the world situation." Tonight, President Colbert of Chrysler said the United Auto Workers Union had...in his words..."proposed a whole series of new inflationary demands on the automobile industry." President Curtice of General Motors called the union proposal "a radical scheme...foreign to the concept of the American free enterprise system." A spokesman for American Motors Corporation said the proposal is being given "thorough study." So far, there has been no comment from Studebaker-Packard.

Fond on.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 13, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's letter to Premier Bulganin, like Bulganin's letter to him, can be compared to a big package filled with excelsior, but containing something substantial though small. The letters are stuffed with a high percentage of propaganda, but they have improved somewhat the chances of Western talks with the Russians, and that is the substance that much of Allied opinion is looking for.

The President's letter represents a change, or at least a shift of emphasis, in United States policy. This change set in at the NATO conference last month. When the American delegation reached Paris, it discovered that all our allies laid great store on demonstrating a willingness to negotiate with the Russians. In the end, talks with the Soviet Union had a big place in the final communique. Now it is the main theme of the Eisenhower reply.

It is not derogatory of the President's letter to say that much in it is propaganda. By propaganda is meant eloquently proposing talks on subjects we know the Russians won't talk about. Bulganin in his letters put forward a whole series of topics which he knew from experience we wouldn't discuss. Mr. Eisenhower answered in kind.

Washington certainly doesn't expect the Kremlin to agree at a summit meeting to limit its veto power in the United Nations Security Council; or

to unify Germany through free elections; or to grant greater self-determination to Hungary and other Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe. Mr. Eisenhower was scoring points in the propaganda battle in proposing these subjects.

Had he limited himself to such subjects, the letter would have been a rejection of the Soviet invitation to high-level talks. But he didn't. Indeed he quite carefully avoided making agreement on them pre-conditions for talks, a fact which is vital to an understanding of the purpose of the letter. And he went on to say several things which can help negotiations to develop in time to a summit conference.

He made an effective plea for an undertaking that outer space should only be utilized for peaceful purposes. He proposed to end the unrestricted production of nuclear weapons, and repeated the American suggestion that the nuclear power in existing nuclear weapons be transferred to peacetime uses. Since our stockpile is larger than the Russians', he promised to make a larger transfer from our stockpile, and invited Bulganin himself to suggest what a reasonable ratio would be. If the Russians would go along in this, he said, we would suspend nuclear tests, not only for two or three years, but indefinitely. Then he added an offer of controlled and progressive

reduction of conventional weapons.

This, to be sure, is pretty much a repetition of the Western disarmament plan which the Russians already have flatly rejected. But this time it was not being presented as a package, to be taken as an entirety or not at all. It could be discussed piecemeal. This represents a change in policy, one in which Mr. Dulles, it seems, has not been able to squelch Mr. Stassen.

Mr. Eisenhower comes down to what may be the real brass tack in the letter, a plea that a study be now begun of the techniques of inspection and control required by disarmament. Let the study, he said, be undertaken without commitment to its final acceptance, or "as to inter-dependence of the propositions involved". "I believe" he wrote, "this is the first step that would promote hope in both our countries and the world. Therefore I urge that this first step be undertaken."

One feature of the letter should be mentioned. Mr. Eisenhower did not say "No" to a summit meeting, he only insisted that it be held with adequate preparation through diplomatic channels or at a Foreign Ministers' meeting. He agreed that other countries must be invited. The Russians have told the Egyptians that they want a summit meeting held first, with any Foreign

~~Ministers' meeting to come afterwards. This was the pattern after the last summit meeting~~. It will be recalled that when the Foreign Ministers did meet after the Geneva meeting they could not agree on anything. The Russians are not deterred by that experience. We are.

So we disagree about the procedure to be followed, and as to the first step to be taken. The Russians want to discuss a zone in Central Europe free of nuclear weapons. We want to study the feasibility of international inspection and control. The gulf between East and West, even on how to make a modest start, is considerable. But it is not unbridgeable, and both sides are saying how it might be bridged. And that is why what Mr. Eisenhower has now done is being warmly welcomed today in capitals of our allies.

Back in a moment -
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Word for Today

The disagreement between the United States and Russia on the approach to disarmament is considerable. But it may be possible now to make a modest start. We must keep the door open, for as Sir Philip Sidney observed, "Nothing is achieved until it is thoroughly attempted." And one remembers the old Turkish proverb: "A small key opens big doors."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a record peacetime budget calling for expenditure of just under 74-billion dollars in the next fiscal year. That's an increase of 1-billion, 146 million dollars over the budget for the current fiscal year, ending in June. Mr. Eisenhower says in his budget message, "I feel confident that this budget expresses the way in which the American people will want to respond to the promises and dangers of the dawning age of space conquest." The response, he says, must rise above political partisanship. "The goal of lasting peace with justice is worth all of our efforts. We must make the necessary sacrifices for it. Our own people demand it, and the nations of the world look to us for leadership." The President wants an additional 918-million dollars for defense...which brings next year's defense budget up to almost 40-billion dollars. Five billion, 300-million would be spent on the missile program alone, an increase of about a billion over fiscal '58. The Atomic Energy Commission would get 250-million dollars more next year than this year and the over-all figure for mutual security...including military and economic assistance ...would be upped 119-million. Forty-seven billion dollars, or 64 percent of the entire budget, is earmarked for national security and foreign aid. Only about 20 percent of the budget is allocated to "civil benefits"---all the rest would go for so-called housekeeping expenses and payment of interest on the national debt. Under the heading of "civil benefits" is the President's four-year, billion dollar education program, emphasizing scientific education and teaching. Mr. Eisenhower says irrigation and flood control projects should be limited to those already underway. And he proposes a 300-million-dollar cut in spending on agriculture. Recommendations for "important revisions" in the Administration farm program will be spelled out later in a special message to Congress. There will also be separate messages...proposing changes in the veterans program and in the

Taft-Hartley Act. One proposal will be for the "registration and safeguarding of union funds."

Mr. Eisenhower said that...on June 30th...the Treasury will wind up 388-million dollars in the red. Consequently, there will be no tax cuts and he is asking Congress "temporarily" to raise the 275-billion-dollar ceiling on the national debt. He predicts a surplus next year of about 460-million dollars. The prediction is based on "conviction that the expansion of our economy will soon be resumed."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson says that President Eisenhower"s budget will be "analyzed thoroughly." "The question to ask about any budget," he told reporters, "is whether it is the right size to do the job that must be done." Democratic Senator Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, calls it "a reckless budget," leading to deficit spending. But Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee feels tht increase in defense spending is "fully justified"...and predicts it will have the support of Congress.

The House Armed Services Committee today approved the Administration request for half a billion dollars now to build missile bases and disperse the facilities of the Strategic Air Command. The full House may act on the measure on Thursday.

Secretary of Defense McElroy told a House Armed Services Subcommittee today that provision for another launching base for intercontinental ballistic missiles is made in the new budget. He did not say where the new base will be located. The launching sites...presently designated...are Cooke Air Force Base in California and Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming. David Sarnoff, board chairman of R.C.A. told the House investigating subcommittee that the United States must do more than try to "catch up" with Russia. Sarnoff expressed confidence that the American economic system can stand the increased spending called for in the Rockefeller report. He urged...specifically...that another half billion dollars be allocated for research and development.

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was outlined today by the executive board of the United Auto Workers Union. Under the plan, all profits above 10 percent on net capital before taxes would be split three ways. One-half of the profit would go to stockholders and company executives, one-fourth to the employees of the company, and the other fourth to car buyers in the form of rebates. The U.A.W. served notice that when contract talks get underway this spring, it will also seek a general wage increase "based on increased productivity." Attention is centered, however, on the profit-sharing proposal. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther told a news conference, "If the companies make a lot of money, we want our share. It's a very reasonable approach." He said General Motors and Ford already have a bonus system for executives, amounting to profit-sharing. And he pointed out that the union is shelving its demand for a shorter work-week, "as responsible citizens in the light of the world situation." Tonight, President Colbert of Chrysler said the United Auto Workers Union had...in his words..."proposed a whole series of new inflationary demands on the automobile industry." President Curtice of General Motors called the union proposal "a radical scheme...foreign to the concept of the American free enterprise system." A spokesman for American Motors Corporation said the proposal is being given "thorough study." So far, there has been no comment from Ford or Studebaker-Packard.

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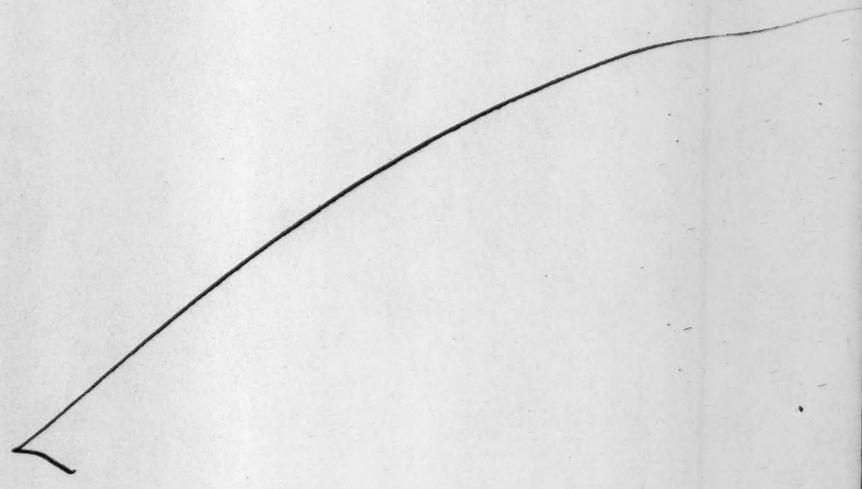
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The disagreement between the United States and Russia on the approach to disarmament is considerable. But it may be possible now to make a modest start. We must keep the door open, for as Sir Philip Sidney observed, "Nothing is achieved until it is thoroughly attempted." And one remembers the old Turkish proverb: "A small key opens big doors."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 14, 1958



This is the news:

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to carry it out was promptly introduced in the House. The House Ways and Means Committee will start hearings on the measure on Friday. In his budget message yesterday, President Eisenhower called the present debt limit of 275-billion dollars "too restrictive in view of rising defense expenditures." A higher ceiling, he said, would also make for "more efficient and economical debt management."

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Republican leaders told President Eisenhower today...at their weekly White House meeting...that his hope for a balanced budget may be upset because of new public works projects. Senator Knowland says it was

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space," he ~~will say,~~ said, "dwarf our national differences on earth. If we are to win space as the outpost of peace, all men may...and should...share in that endeavor." Senator Johnson ~~will also say~~ ALSO SAID, that we are paying too high a price for conformity, and that American foreign and domestic policies need to be reappraised. And he ~~will warn~~ WARNED against preoccupation with the mistakes of the past. ~~(The senator's speech will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at 10:05 tonight, Eastern Standard Time).~~

An official of the Glenn L. Martin Company testified today that development of the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile could be speeded up "at relatively small financial risk." George M. Bunker told the Senate preparedness subcommittee that "red tape" is holding up production of the Titan...that too many persons in the Pentagon have what he is said to have described as the power of "negative endorsement."

France told Russia tonight that ~~a meeting of foreign ministers~~ any East-West summit conference must be preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers. The French reply to Soviet Premier Bulganin's letter of last month was made by Premier Gaillard, who took a stand very similar to that of President Eisenhower last week-end. ~~The French premier~~ Gaillard said the agenda for a top-level East-West meeting would have to be carefully prepared in advance.

The Associated Press reports that the guerrilla war in Cuba...against the Batista government...spread for the first time today to the outskirts of MÄN-SÄ-NĒ'-YO Manzanillo, a large seaport on the southeast coast. The A.P. says that guerrilla fighters under Fidel Castro seized control of highways leading into the city, set fire to sugar cane fields and threw roadblocks under cover of darkness.

A federal district judge in Washington ruled today that the armed forces have the right to courtmartial their civilian employes overseas. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last year that civilian dependents of members of the armed forces stationed overseas can not be tried by military courts. Today's decision...affecting civilian employes...is also expected to go to the Supreme Court.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 14, 1958. 7:45 p.m.

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A shift is taking place in the balance of power between this country and the Soviet Union. The Russians are ahead in missiles, and for the first time are able to threaten most targets within "fortress America". The United States, instead of being ahead in power, is about to share first place or to lose it altogether. A more momentous statement about a nation could hardly be made. And one should expect the budget in this fateful year to say which we are doing - sharing first place, or falling behind. One would expect it to answer the question so clearly that every American knows the answer, as well as every Russian who is allowed to hear it.

But the answer certainly is not made clearly in the budget. Its most significant silence is on a big shelter program, one to protect American civilians against all but the blast damage of nuclear explosions to which we are now exposed. Both the Gaither and Rockefeller reports urged a vast shelter program. The budget ignores it altogether. In the new power alignment, deterrence no longer is our monopoly. While we still can deter the

Russians from making an all-out attack, the Russians now can deter us from deterring them. By not building shelters for civilians we are resigning ourselves to the full deterrent power of the Russian missiles.

Another feature of the shift of power is the importance it gives to the capacity to fight or prevent small wars. Heretofore we have been able to prevent small wars, started or inspired by the Soviet Union, by threatening massive retaliation. Now we cannot do it any more, for we would be inviting our own destruction, which presumably no small war is worth. So to maintain our equal place in the world of power, we must be able to win or deter small wars. And this, both the Gaither and the Rockefeller reports stressed. They called for the build-up of conventional forces, highly mobile and heavily weaponed, that can be transported to any part of the globe on short notice. The Pentagon knows this and has such plans, though they are far from fulfilment. The budget does not boldly undertake to carry those plans through with utmost speed.

The additional net amount the budget appropriates for missiles above last year is just over a billion dollars. Any figure above this - and of course, more than this <u>will</u> go into missiles - is to be taken away from present expenditure on conventional forces. So what the Administration

actually is focusing on is to catch up with the Russians in the power to deter all-out war, and to do this it is pinching conventional forces. It is not going all out to deter small wars as well.

This gives us a pretty clear picture of what the Administration expects in the years immediately ahead. It does not expect an all-out war with the Soviet Union, and so is willing to leave civilians exposed to their new potential perils. It does not expect the Soviet Union to plan, execute or inspire small wars on a scale that our present forces are unable to cope with. We may be in the space age, but massive retaliation remains the main pillar of our policy.

If the Administration is right in its forecast for the immediate future, there is little to criticize in the size of the budget. But the more distant future can hardly be as confidently predicted.

Our present outlay for education is not keeping pace with the growth of population, let alone our staying ahead of the Russians in science and technology. If we are to do that we cannot wait for later budgets. It takes years for investment in education to bear fruit, and the heavy investment must start right away. But this budget makes no such heavy

investment. It adds less than a quarter of a billion dollars to the present expenditure.

Obviously a massive program for civilian shelters and education would have made it next to impossible to balance the budget. Undoubtedly, too, the present congress, in an election year, would not vote such vast sums. So one must hope that the Administration's implied promise of immediate safety holds up. But for the first budget in the space age, this one will Not be Regarded as having ~~[illegible] to have~~ met the challenge.

Back in a moment.

Jane Bryan -

Word for Today

The new budget reflects how the Administration feels about the challenges of the Space Age. Certainly this is, for the United States, a crucial hour. Dr. Charles Gibbony gave sound advice when he said, "In the worst of times, do the best things." ~~For as Cyrus Eaton recently observed, "Never have the penalties of follies been so great."~~

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1958
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MURROW: I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The new budget reflects how the Administration feels about the challenges of the Space Age. Certainly this is, for the United States a crucial hour. Dr. Charles Gibbony gave sound advice when he said, "In the worst of times, do the best things."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 15, 1958

This is the news:

The Federal Reserve Board today cut the margin requirement on stock purchases from 70 to 50 percent. The effect is to make it easier to buy stocks on credit. Effective tomorrow, buyers will have to pay cash for no more than half of the stock purchased. ~~The Federal Reserve Board does not explain the action---except to say "it was felt that 50 percent would be a more appropriate rate at this time."~~ But it is generally accepted that the margin was reduced to bolster the nation's economy in the face of a business decline. Investment brokers said tonight that the Stock Market, as a result, should get "a temporary lift." On the Pacific Coast exchange, prices jumped as soon as the news became known. Exchanges in New York and

Chicago already were closed.

The government reported today that industrial production slumped again in December for the third straight month. Production in 1957, it said, failed to register any gain over the previous year.

President Eisenhower told his first news conference in two and a half months that he has no intention of asking Congress for any direct economic controls. The Federal Reserve Board, he said, has the power to apply indirect controls on the supply of money for the country...and that these "indirect controls" can have "a very strong effect."

The first question put to President Eisenhower...as he faced the reporters...was whether he thought the budget for the next fiscal year would, in the final analysis, be balanced. The correspondent asking the question referred to the statement by Republican Representative Martin that the new budget was in his opinion "precariously balanced". The correspondent wanted to know whether the President...if Congress wanted to spend more money...would prefer to go to deficit spending, rather than raise taxes. Here is Mr. Eisenhower's reply.

#1 Tape runs 2:15,
ends on cue: "---as easily to be done as
to be said."

Later in the news conference, a reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower to expand on what he said...in his State of the Union message...about unification of the armed forces.

#2 Tape (which also includes reference to Dulles) runs 3:10. It ends on cue: "---on the job, and that's where he belongs."

Mr. Eisenhower was then asked about the state of his health. The reporter referred to suggestions made by some people after his mild stroke last November, that he resign. The reporter wanted to know if Mr. Eisenhower had considered resigning.

#3 Tape runs :50
Ends on cue: "--no recourse except to resign."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Eisenhower said he has "no intention" of releasing the Gaither Report. He said the conclusions of the Gaither committee are of a privileged character...and that the publication of such documents would defeat their purpose. # The President said that, in answering Soviet Premier Bulganin's proposal for a summit meeting, he had no thought of Red China being invited. He said the subject matter for such a meeting would

have to be gone over thoroughly in advance through normal diplomatic channels, and at a conference of foreign ministers. But Mr. Eisenhower said he was willing to negotiate with Russia on what topics at the summit would be discussed. The proposals he made to Bulganin last week-end, he said, are not "hard and fast."

Tonight, the Moscow radio gave Russia's first reaction to President Eisenhower's reply. The broadcast...quoting the Soviet news agency Tass... accused the President of trying to blame Russia for the existence of world tensions. It frowned on Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for a meeting of foreign ministers preliminary to any summit conference...claiming the summit conference idea had received "wide support in many countries, including the United States." But the over-all tone of the Moscow reaction was mild.

West German Chancellor Adenauer today rejected the Communist proposal for an "atom free zone" in Central Europe. Under the proposal, nuclear weapons in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East and West Germany would be prohibited. Adenauer warned...in a broadcast to the German people...that creation of

such a ~~de-nuclearized~~ zone "would mean the end of NATO and, with it, the end of freedom in Western Europe." / It would mean, he said, the end of freedom in West Germany. / Adenauer agreed with President Eisenhower, that an East-West summit conference should be called "only after very careful diplomatic preparation." ~~And, he said, there should not be "too large~~ a number of ~~participants.~~"

Secretary of Defense McElroy said today in Washington that he has asked ~~him~~ three of America's top military leaders to advise him on how TO reorganize the defense command. He identified his three military advisers as General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and two retired officers---Admiral Radford and General Omar Bradley. / ~~Both Radford and Bradley~~ are former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. / ~~McElroy~~ said he would also have some civilian advisers. ~~But the final recommendation submitted to the President, he said, will be his own.~~

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed an emergency bill authorizing half a billion dollars for dispersal of ~~strategic~~ bases for the Strategic Air Command, for developing missiles, and for improving systems for detecting enemy attack. / The bill was passed unanimously and rushed to the Senate. / ~~. the first measure to be passed in the eight days since Congress reconvened.~~ Back in the mountains George Bookman

Word for Today

There is found...in the writings of Theodore Roosevelt...some very good advice for America in this new age. He said, "Believe in the future! But don't sit back and wait for the future to work itself out. Get into action and make it the kind of future you want it to be." And of course he also said, "Walk softly, and carry a big stick."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, January 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... President Eisenhower told his first news conference in two and a half months that he has no intention of asking Congress for any direct economic controls. The first question put to President Eisenhower, as he faced the reporters, was whether he thought the budget for the next fiscal year would in the final analysis be balanced. The correspondent wanted to know whether the President - if Congress wanted to spend more money - would prefer to go to deficit spending rather than to raise taxes. Here is Mr. Eisenhower's reply:

PRES. EISENHOWER: I'd say this, we can't tell exactly what's going to happen because you used the word 'precarious' balance which means at least narrowly balanced. And there could be additional cost because after all we are estimating expenditures and receipts over a bas... basis of eighteen months. This means things can happen, things can - in the financial world - things can happen in the political world. So no one knows for certain. My own feeling would be this, a reasonable amount of expenditure even if that did mean somewhat of upsetting of that precarious balance, you call, is better than talking about a tax bill at this time.

McGAFFNON: Mr. President, McGaffnon of the Chicago Daily News. Mr. President, a year ago, when you were asked about the size of the fiscal '58 budget, you said you thought the Congress should cut it if it could. Sir, have you extended the same invitation to Congress to cut your fiscal '59 budget, if it can.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I think that I've asked Congress again in this way, to help the Executive to find ways in which expenditures of less importance and priority can be either deferred or at least not increased. Now, that's exactly what I've asked before.

SPEAKER: Well, Mr. President, even so, the size is larger

than it's ever been before in peacetime and there's been some claim that you didn't trim the budget, the non-military part of it, as heavily as you indicated you were going to in your Oklahoma City speech.

PRES. EISENHOWER: I put it this way - I personally believe that all of these expenditures of lower priority should be reduced if it is humanly possible. Now, when you say 'humanly possible' this means can it be done with agreement between the Congress ... the Executive Department get it done - and it's not as easily done as it is to be said.

MURROW: Later, in the news conference, a reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower to expand on what he said in his State of the Union Message about unification of the armed forces.

PRES. EISENHOWER: It is perfectly clear - it certainly must be clear to most of you people - that my own convictions about the proper organization of the Defense Department are rather fixed. Since 1947 I've given many, many active hours to this kind of study. I have reviewed the whole military record as I have known it for 45-yrs., therefore I think my views are completely objective and with nothing whatsoever of personal bias in them. But I am this - I am the Commander-in-Chief for a fixed period and at least we know that I am not going to be in this job more than three years. Now, my personal convictions - no matter how strong - cannot be the final answer, there must be a consensus reached with the Cab... with the Congress, with the people, that have the job of operating the services, to get the very finest kind of organization we can - and I am certainly hopeful that it goes in the direction of what I believe, but I would be the last to ask for a detailed organization in which I believe because I (indistinct) organization has got to be effective, after there's passed from the scene a man who happens to have pareitular, strong convictions in the matter.

O'NEIL: Mike O'Neil of the New York Daily News. Mr. Pre-

sident, Secretary Dulles has been coming under increasing criticism, as you know, both here and abroad - it's been reported that he recently submitted his resignation to you and you've rejected it. (indistinct) this report and tell us whether or not you feel this criticism is in any way (indistinct)

PRES. EISENHOWER: Have you seen that report? ...? yourself?

O'NEIL: No, sir, and it wasn't in the newspaper.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, then I'd say - I would class it as trash. I ... the last person that I would want to see resign is Mr. Dulles. I don't mind saying this, I think he is the wisest, most dedicated man that I know. I believe he has got a greater knowledge in his field than any other man that I know and in spite of the fact that many criticisms of him have been voiced in the newspapers and so on, I cheerfully admit that. The fact is that I ... I assume that I know as many of the leading figures of the world as does the average governmental official and their personal, intimate evaluations of Mr. Dulles as to furnish ... as given to me, by no means indicate any desire except that he stay right squarely on the job. Andthat's where he belongs.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower was then asked about the state of his health. The reporter referred to suggestion made by some people after his mild stroke last November, that he resign. The reporter wanted to know if Mr. Eisenhower had considered resigning?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I have not considered it in a specific way, in (indistinct) with that particular illness. As a matter of fact, in a matter of a couple of hours doctors were assuring me that there at least - there was no damage to whatever intellectual faculties I have and therefore I wasn't (laughter) I was not feeling any compulsion to make a specific decision at that time. But I will say this, any time that I believe or any group of doctors ... the doctors would say that I am not really up to the ... to doing my job then I would personally - feelings I do - I'd have no

recourse except to resign.

MURROW: In answer to other questions, Mr. Eisenhower said he has no intention of releasing the Gaither Report. He said the conclusions of the Gaither Committee are of a privileged character and that the publication of such documents would defeat their purpose.

Ed. trans. - P. G.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: There is found r..in the writings of Theodore Roosevelt...some very good advice for America in this new age. He said, "Believe in the future! But don't sit back and wait for the future to work itself out. Get into action and make it the kind of future you want it to be." And of course he also said, "Walk softly, and carry a big stick."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 16, 1958

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estimated...unofficially...that if these proposals were put in effect, it would save the government a billion dollars a year.

Mr. Eisenhower said, in his message, that present price support laws are "unrealistic". He reported that, since 1940, farm production per man-hour has doubled, due largely to "a major breakthrough in agricultural science and technology." In recognition of this basic fact, he said, a means of expanding markets must be found. And he proposed extension of the law, authorizing the Agriculture Department to sell farm surpluses abroad for foreign currencies. He also recommended more research for the development of new industrial uses for farm products.

This program has received a cool reception in Congress. Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee calls it "a blueprint for bankruptcy, that will drive many more thousands of our farm people off the land." The ranking Republican member of the Senate Agriculture Committee---Aiken of Vermont---said he would not introduce the legislation proposed by the President. He said, "I will not put my name to a bill that puts the squeeze on the dairy farmer," although, he added, there are some parts of the program of which he approves. ~~Chairman Ellender of the Senate committee said the President's proposals "don't have a ghost of a chance, particularly~~

on reducing support prices and making Benson a czar." Republican Representative Hallock of Indiana defended the proposals. "Nobody, he said, least of all the President, is recommending that the government withdraw help to agriculture." He said that under the program, farmers would have greater freedom, more opportunity to adjust."

The State Department said today that it will give "urgent consideration" to India's plea for an emergency shipment of surplus wheat in order to combat famine. The State Department also promised to loan India 225-million dollars to help it realize its five-year development program.

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told the House Ways and Means Committee today that [redacted] the national economy now has the "basic ingredients" necessary for an improvement in the business situation. He advocated some tax relief for small business but said any general tax reductions "do not seem prudent at this time."

The Federal Reserve Board action...reducing the margin requirement for stock purchases...caused a burst of activity on the New York Stock Market today, with prices moving up one to three points at the opening. But after the first hour, the market ran into profit-taking. Prices were up slightly at the close.

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The National Science Foundation warned Congress today that the United States should place more emphasis on high-energy, or basic, nuclear research. This nuclear research is useful in the development of industrial power from the atom. The foundation issued the warning in its seventh annual report.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today he hopes President Eisenhower will "not retreat" from his announced determination to see that a Pentagon reorganization is carried out. / Johnson referred to Mr. Eisenhower's statement in his State of the Union message. Democratic Senator Symington charged today...that on the basis of what Mr. Eisenhower said in his news conference yesterday...the President had withdrawn from the earlier position.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate Communism in the field of education. The split 5-to-4 decision was returned in the case of Lloyd Barenblatt, a teacher convicted of contempt for refusing to tell the committee whether he had ever been a Communist. The court had upheld the conviction on a previous occasion. But last year the Supreme Court asked it to review the case in light of the so-called Watkins decision. The Supreme Court said in that decision that a witness before a congressional committee is entitled to know the purpose of the investigation...and to receive an explanation of how the questions are pertinent. The appeals court said today that Barenblatt had been made "fully aware of the subject under inquiry" and had been properly convicted.

In Paris, Premier Gaillard today won a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly...on his program for holding up the pensions of war veterans. The vote for Gaillard was narrow---252 to 235.

Edward R. Murrow: January 16, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Three Western Powers have now replied to Bulganin's proposal for an early summit meeting - the United States, Britain and Germany. The replies are similar but not identical.

Germany's Konrad Adenauer, who led the parade of our Allies demanding talks with the Russians, at the NATO meeting in Paris, now appears somewhat disenchanted. / He said last night that the more he studied the Bulganin letters, the more convinced he was that they were a large-scale maneuver of distraction" - in no sense a serious attempt to reach an understanding. / He tore to shreds the Russian proposal of a confederation of West and East Germany; and said that the establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe would mean the end of NATO - the end of freedom in Western Europe, and the end of freedom for the Germans.

Today, in Ceylon, British Prime Minister MacMillan took a middle-of-the-road, "let's-don't-rush-into-anything" attitude. He thought the Russian proposals could be propaganda, if so that would be rather sad; but they could also be a genuine desire to come to an agreement. / MacMillan thinks that any summit meeting should be preceded by diplomatic discussions, and a meeting of Foreign Ministers. He said if the Soviet leaders are

sincere in their proposals, "then let's get down to talking". / He suggested that groups of experts get to work at once on the technical details of disarmament and inspection. / This brings the Americans, British, Germans, Italians and French into agreement on one point: they are prepared to attend a summit meeting, but they are not willing to do so until a lot of preliminary explorations and negotiations have been carried out. / Both the British and the Americans are obviously fearful of the propaganda use Russia would make of a failure at the summit. / MacMillan said: "We must not forget that much would be expected by the world from such a meeting; and failure or disappointment would be correspondingly grave." And Secretary of State Dulles said today: "It would be a disaster if the leaders of the Western World were forced to break off a summit conference in an atmosphere of hostility, because that could intensify the cold war and make more likely that it would turn into a hot war."

Mr. Dulles discussed many subjects before the National Press Club in Washington today. He challenged the Russians to go along with President Eisenhower's proposal for peaceful control of outer space under the United Nations. He denied that we're afraid to negotiate with the Russians; but he was fearful that peaceful platitudes proclaimed from a summit meeting

would be a triumph for the Russians. Mr. Dulles [redacted] contended that the Russian Sputniks might boomerang against the Russians, because they had "jolted the American people into a reaction of mortification, anger and fresh determination." He warned that unless we wage successfully the political economic war that is now being fought in Africa and Asia, communist imperialism can win without ever a gun being fired." Mr. Dulles thinks Communist China should be barred from any summit meeting, because, he said: "It is not an indispensible or proper authority to discuss world problems." He sees no reason why we should grant diplomatic recognition to Communist China, but we will recognize that government "any time that it serves the interests of the United States to do so."

According to Mr. Dulles, American prestige "stands higher than ever before" with Allied governments; but he said he couldn't "say the same for public opinion, which is somewhat misled."

Several times Mr. Dulles employed the word "formidable" in describing Russia's military, industrial and propaganda strength. [redacted] He described the Russians as "tough, hard, highly legalistic negotiators with inexhaustible patience." Obviously Mr. Dulles does not expect early, easy or fruitful negotiations with the Russians. Mr. Eisenhower indicated

yesterday, or rather implied that the State Department is not at this time going out in search of any agreement or understanding through the old ambassadorial technique of simply asking questions in Moscow. When there is a deadlock, and formal negotiations seem to be unwanted, it is always open to an ambassador to go around to the Foreign Office and ask for further light on something that has been said or written. Khrushchev has said plenty of things that could be usefully explored in this way. So did the Bulganin letters. [This diplomatic procedure is slow, and requires much patience. But if or when relations with the Soviet Union improve, it is a good bet that the start will have been made in this way.]

As of right now the major powers are [illegible] in agreement that they are willing to try to climb to the summit -- they are arguing about the route to be followed -- where to establish the base camps - and they would like a little insurance, if possible, that they won't fall off when they get up there. It looks like being a long climb.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

The question about arranging for a summit meeting appears to be---where to begin and who will make the first move. It was the German poet Goethe, who said, "If you miss the first buttonhole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat." And Socrates observed, in his time, "He who considers too much will perform little."

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The National Science Foundation warned Congress today that the United States should place more emphasis on high-energy, or basic, nuclear research. This nuclear research is useful in the development of industrial power from the atom. The foundation issued the warning in its seventh annual report.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today he hopes President Eisenhower will "not retreat" from his announced determination to see that a Pentagon re-organization is carried out. Johnson referred to Mr. Eisenhower's statement in his State of the Union message. Democratic Senator Symington charged today... that on the basis of what Mr. Eisenhower said in his news conference yesterday... the President had withdrawn from the earlier position.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of the House

Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate Communism in the field of education. The split 5-to-4 decision was returned in the case of Lloyd Barenblatt, a teacher convicted of contempt for refusing to tell the committee whether he had ever been a Communist.

In Paris, Premier Gaillard today won a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly...on his program for holding up the pensions of war veterans. The vote for Gaillard was narrow---252-to 235.

Three Western Powers have now replied to Bulganin's proposal for an early summit meeting - theUnited States, Britain and Germany. The replies are similar but not identical.

Germany's Konrad Adenauer, who led the parade of our Allies demanding talks with the Russians, at the NATO meeting in Paris, now appears somewhat disenchanted. He said last night that the more he studied the Bulganin letters, the more convinced he was that they were a "large-scale maneuver of distraction" - in no sense a serious attempt to reach an understanding. He tore to shreds the Russian proposal of a confederation of West and East Germany; and said that the establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe would mean the end of NATO - the end of freedom in Western Europe, and the end of freedom for the Germans.

Today, in Ceylon, British Prime Minister MacMillan took a middle-of-the-road, "let's-don't-rush-into-anything" attidude. He thought the Russian proposals could be propaganda, if so that would be rather sad; but they could also be a genuine desire to come to an agreement. MacMillan thinks that any summit meeting should be preceded by diplomatic discussions and a meeting of Foreign Ministers. He said if the Soviet leaders are sincere in their proposals, "then let's get down to talking." He suggested that groups of experts get to work at once on the technical details of disarmament and inspection. This brings the Americans, British, Germans, Italians and French into agreement on one point: they are prepared to attend a summit meeting, but they are not willing to do so until a lot of preliminary explorations and negotiations have been carried out. Both the

British and the Americans are obviously fearful of the propaganda use Russia would make of a failure at the summit. MacMillan said: "We must not forget that much would be expected by the world from such a meeting; and failure or disappointment would be correspondingly grave." And Secretary of State Dulles said today: "It would be a disaster if the leaders of the Western World were forced to break off a summit conference in an atmosphere of hostility, because that could intensify the cold war and make more likely that it would turn into a hot war."

Mr. Dulles discussed many subjects before the National Press Club in Washington today. He challenged the Russians to go along with President Eisenhower's proposal for peaceful control of outer space under the United Nations. He denied that we're afraid to negotiate with the Russians; but he was fearful that peaceful platitudes proclaimed from a summit meeting would be a triumph for the Russians. Mr. Dulles contended that the Russian Sputniks might boomerang against the Russians, because they had "jolted the American people into a reaction of mortification, anger and fresh determination." He warned that unless we "wage successfully the political economic war that is now being fought in Africa and Asia, communist imperialism can win without ever a gun being fired." Mr. Dulles thinks Communist China should be barred from any summit meeting, because, he said: "it is not an indispensible or proper authority to discuss world problems." He sees no reason why we should grant diplomatic recognition to Communist China, but we will recognize that government "any time that it serves the interests of the United States to do so."

According to Mr. Dulles, American prestige "stands higher than ever before" with Allied governments; but he said he couldn't say the same for public opinion, which is somewhat misled."

Several times Mr. Dulles employed the world "formidable" in describing Russia's military, industrial and propaganda strength. He described the Russians as "tough, hard, highly legalistic negotiators with inexhaustible patience." Obviously Mr. Dulles does not expect early, easy or fruitful negotiations with

the Russians. Mr. Eisenhower indicated yesterday, or rather implied that the State Department is not at this time going out in search of any agreement or understanding through the old ambassadorial technique of simply asking questions in Moscow. When there is a deadlock, and formal negotiations seem to be unwanted, it is always open to an ambassador to go around to the Foreign Office and ask for further light on something that has been said or written. Khrushchev has said plenty of things that could be usefully explored in this way. So did the Bulganin letters. This diplomatic procedure is slow, and requires much patience. But if or when relations withthe Soviet Union improve, it is a good bet that the start will have been made in this way.

As of right now the major powers are in agreement that they are willing to try to climb to the summit - they are arguing about the route to be followed - where to establish the base camps - and they would like a little insurance, if possible, that they won't fall off when they get up there. It looks like being a long climb.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The question about arranging for a summit meeting appears to be---where to begin and who will make the first move. It was the German poet Goethe, who said, "if you miss the first buttonhole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat." And Socrates observed, in his time, "He who considers too much will perform little."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 17, 1958

This is the news:

The Air Force will soon undertake construction of three Arctic facilities for detecting the approach of enemy missiles. This was revealed today in testimony released by the House Armed Services Committee. The three detection centers will be built about a thousand miles apart...and will cost 189-million dollars, not including radar equipment. The location of the new facilities in the Far North is designed to provide a warning time of about 15 minutes on the basis that if Russia fired an intercontinental ballistic missile from that direction, it would take half an hour to reach the United States.

The facilities would supplement the existing "Distant Early Warning" system for spotting enemy aircraft.

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The month of January will go into the books as the time when the United States went seriously into the consideration of outer space. It brought Senator Lyndon Johnson's call for the American control of outer space - the first ever made; President Eisenhower's invitation to the Russians to join in using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes; and yesterday the first Congressional action to start the development of a manned and nuclear-powered space ship. It also brought Secretary Dulles's proposal to the Russians yesterday for an immediate international commission to insure the use of outer space solely for peace.

It may look as though Congress is going in one direction, seeking the American control of outer space, and the Administration in another, seeking its internationalization. But assuming that the work really gets going on the projects proposed yesterday by Senator Gore and Representative Holifield, it may take just this kind of enterprise to induce the Russians to consider internationalization. For the Administration is asking the Russians to give up a monopoly they now enjoy. Presumably they are enjoying it only briefly. But so long as the Russians are ahead they are unlikely to yield their advantage voluntarily.

James Reston of the New York Times writes that when he saw Khrushchev last Fall, the Soviet boss told him that once a broad disarmament agreement was reached, it should be possible to restrict outer space to peacetime uses. That is, he thought of giving up the Russian advantage only after a general disarmament agreement. We ask the Russians to give it up now as a step toward a disarmament agreement. So long as they are ahead they are not likely to go along. But once we catch up - or get ahead with a space vehicle - the tune can be expected to change.

Senator Gore and Congressman Holifield are not content with catching up. They want to forge ahead. And they propose that we press the advantage we now have over the Russians in nuclear propulsion. They ask for a kind of Nautilus of outer space. And Mr. Holifield urged that Admiral Rickover, the creator of the Nautilus, be put in charge of a space-ship project, and that it be of a scope comparable with the Manhattan project of World War II. Senator Gore introduced a Bill yesterday on a more modest scale, appropriating one billion dollars to step up the atomic reactor program as well as for rockets. He suggested seven hundred millions for reactors, the rest to go into speeding up the program for nuclear propulsion, into the control of the fusion of the hydrogen atom, and to start a project to develop the space ship.

The Bill states that such a vehicle be of controlled mobility and manned for travel. He believes two hundred million dollars will be enough to get started on the space ship, but expects the ultimate cost to be no less than one billion dollars.

Mr. Holifield, who is senior House member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, made a speech that twenty years ago would have been unthinkable except to disciples of Jules Verne. "Just think of a Nautilus in outer space rather than the ocean" he exclaimed. "A space vehicle" he said, "might even be a craft which would carry humans outside the earth's atmosphere and gravitational force. Once outside, it would have powerful sources for travel and conceivably could go to the moon and to other planets. If we were to develop the space vehicle" he declared, "the intercontinental ballistic missile would not necessarily be the decisive factor, because the control of space would restore the threat of retaliation and restore the power of deterrence. From space, I.C.B.M. launching sites could be destroyed. Perhaps interception in flight would be feasible. Above all, the development of such a vehicle would restore our world leadership."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 20, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower launched the Republican congressional campaign tonight by advising local party leaders to choose the "most talented and devoted members of their communities" as candidates. Mr. Eisenhower said, "When we consider what is at stake, we realize that America cannot afford to send in a third-string team. Both parties will have their candidates," he said. "We want theirs to be good, but we must make ours a team of all-stars." Mr. Eisenhower spoke in Chicago at a 100-dollar-a-plate dinner. And his words were carried...over a cpast-to-coast network...to 43 other fund-raising dinners in 27 states, and the District of Columbia. Mr. Eisenhower said, "Our first objective---security and a just peace---is not a partisan or political matter." But he also said that, under the

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five years of his administration, "the nation's security has been guarded and markedly strengthened." The defenses of America, he said, "command the respect of all the world." He spoke again of his plans for "effective modernization" of the defense set-up but gave no details.

Mr. Eisenhower said the Republican Party believes in the "system of American private enterprise, with its individual opportunities and built-in drives. "And we believe that, to provide the necessary amount of governmental vigilance over our economy, it is not necessary to abuse business as though it were an evil thing. It is not necessary to dictate to workers," he said, "or to load agriculture with self-perpetuating governmental control."

Mr. Eisenhower asked that matters of American security be kept out of politics. Presidential assistant Sherman Adams...addressing another dinner meeting in Minneapolis...charged that Democrats have been "politicking with defense." And the American people, he said, ought to call them "strictly to account." Vice President Nixon...speaking here in New York... said the American people under the Eisenhower Administration had enjoyed "the most prosperous times, the greatest progress and the best government in any five-year period of our history." Nixon characterized the →

Democratic Party as "so divided that it is incapable of effectively leading the nation in these times." "There is nothing wrong with the Republican Party," he said, "that good candidates, strong organization and hard work won't cure."

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his report on the nation's economy. National production in the last quarter is down 6-billion dollars, or one and one-half percent. Corporate earnings appear to have "declined significantly". Unemployment is up. So are prices. But the President was generally optimistic. He said, "There are good grounds for confidence...not only that economic growth can be resumed without prolonged delay...but also that a vigorous expansion of our economy can be maintained over the years." Mr. Eisenhower listed as reasons for confidence strong consumer demand, total buying power (which has shown "very little" decline) and stimulation from stepped up defense spending. Economic recovery can be delayed, he said, if labor makes wage demands beyond those warranted by gains in productivity...and if management fails to hold its price increases down to those warranted by increased production costs. He called again for a five-year extension of the

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Reciprocal Trade Act. If we are going to increase exports, American markets must be opened to more foreign goods./ Mr. Eisenhower expressed faith that the Russian challenge can be met without distorting our economy, if we follow "suitable" policies. He said, "Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide, and we can afford to pay."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson says it is the hope of members of Congress that "the President's generally optimistic forecast concerning the immediate future will be borne out by events." / The first reaction from a labor leader came from James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers. Carey said the country needs "an expansion in mass purchasing power." "And the only way to get it, is through wage increases, and not piddling wage increases either."

President Eisenhower said today that Soviet Premier Bulganin's second letter of January 8th...proposing a summit meeting...already has been answered in substance./ Mr. Eisenhower said this in a brief note to Bulganin, acknowledging receipt of the second message./ Last week in answering the earlier message Mr. Eisenhower said that any summit meeting would have to be preceded by careful preparation and a meeting of foreign ministers. He

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also suggested an agreement for the peaceful use of outer space.

One of President Eisenhower's scientific advisers told a House government information subcommittee today that scientific research is being hampered by too much secrecy. Dr. Lloyd Berkner, president of Associated Universities, Incorporated, said, "I'm afraid some day we may have to fight a war with pieces of paper marked 'secret', rather than with weapons and men ready to fight."

Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, is revealed to have told another House committee last week that the advent of missiles "does not destroy our capability to destroy Russia." "What has happened," he said, "is that now for the first time, they have the prospect of a capability to destroy us quickly." Burke expressed the view that even if the United States were hit first, it could still "knock Russia out."

Yugoslavia today protested French seizure...over the week-end...of a Yugoslav freighter off the North African coast. French authorities insist that the ship carried more than a hundred tons of arms and ammunition, destined for the Algerian rebels. They say the ship was intercepted in French territorial waters, that the weapons were confiscated by them, and the vessel released. Yugoslavia demands that the arms and ammunition be

returned. It claims the ship...when intercepted...was sailing in the open sea, 45 miles from the Algerian coast.

Latest returns in the Guatamela election show the rightist candidate leading his leftist rival for the presidency. Complete, official returns are not expected until later in the week.

In Little Rock, a stick of dynamite was found today in an empty locker at the integrated Central High School. The stick of dynamite did not have a fuse. School Superintendent Virgil Blossom said it "appeared" to be "part of a campaign to force us to close the school."

Edward R. Murrow: January 20, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

This year is probably the first in which people in Washington are beginning to realize that a decline in the economy bears directly on our ability to stay safely ahead of the Russians. The two problems, today producing the most anxiety in the capital are missiles and the recession. They are by no means the same problem. But both can affect world leadership. We are determined to match the Russians in missiles, but even if we do, we also have to match them in economic growth. If we don't, we ultimately could slip into second place. It was a double warning for Washington that at the time the Sputniks went up, the American economy was already going down.

President Eisenhower in his economic report to Congress today, did not elaborate on the economic race with the Russians. He was sending a message intended to hearten business. But it did point out, that last year we were enjoying an almost record-breaking prosperity, with goods and services and personal incomes, up five percent over the year before. All but one percent of this rise was due simply to higher prices, but still there was expansion. Then in the final quarter an actual decline set in. Not only had the rate of expansion slowed down, but production and personal incomes both fell. Unemployment rose about one-fifth from September to December. Since the

population was growing, and prices had not fallen, this setback was more significant than the figures indicate.

The rate of economic expansion in the Soviet Union is considerably higher than ours in the best of our recent years. We still are about double the Russians in per capita production and national income, which are the figures that count. But the Russians have concentrated heavily on machinery and plant expansion so that they can expect to maintain a high rate of expansion, though probably lower than at present. Our rate not only has been slowing down, last year the economy fell back. The population grew, but production, incomes and employment actually were smaller.

We are in no early danger of being surpassed by the Russians economically. But that is not the point. There are things we must do now, as in education and research, to be sure of staying ahead of the Russians ten or fifteen years from now. If we fail to do them now, our advantage may be short-lived. It can be like the advantage we had -- and lost - in nuclear weapons.

The President's report records, but does not explain, the sudden switch in economic thinking in the course of last year. A year ago, the dread word was inflation. Not only the President and Secretary Humphrey dreaded it, so did nearly everybody in Congress. Today the dread word is "recession." The

heavy spending on missiles, research and other defense items, which was being cut from last year's budget has now become desirable. The President says the task last year was to restrain inflationary pressures. Now, to use his language, "it is to facilitate readjustments in the economy, essential to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, but do so without reviving inflationary pressures."

If the restraints last year were overdone, the President does not say so. But he does say that the restraints are being reversed. "Credit" he says, "is more readily available, and its cost is lower. Financial conditions are increasingly favorable to the resumption of financial growth." But how the inflationary pressures of last year are to be kept down when growth is resumed he does not spell out.

The President admitted that the setback last year began sooner and hit harder than his advisers had told him to expect. But he believes that the recovery, due to defense spending, and easier credit, also may come more quickly than some are predicting. He is encouraged that some strong points in the economy haven't been hit as much as others, and with improved conditions he hopes they will outweigh those that have suffered more. He

told Congress that he expects a reversal in the trend of business and employment by the Fourth of July.

This optimism is not shared by all business experts. Some believe the upturn will not come before November or December, since it may wait until inventories in the durable goods industries have been drastically reduced. What is notable, however, is that the pessimists only differ as to the timetable of recovery. Nobody doubts it will come. But neither does anyone say how the advantage the Russians already have gained from the recession, is to be wiped out.

Barbara a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

If the United States wants to stay ahead of Russia, it must ~~needs~~ look to its economy, even as it looks to ~~weapons,~~ education and research. For all of these together with missiles go hand in hand. On the subject of preparedness, Thomas Jefferson said, "Our duty is to act upon things as they are, and to make reasonable provision for whatever they may be."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower launched the Republican congressional campaign tonight by advising local party leaders to choose the "most talented and devoted members of their communities" as candidates. Mr. Eisenhower said, "When we consider what is at stake, we realize that America cannot afford to send in a third-string team. Both parties will have their candidates," he said. "We want theirs to be good, but we must make ours a team of all-stars." Mr. Eisenhower spoke in Chicago, at a 100-dollar-a-plate dinner. And his words were carried...over a coast-to-coast network...to 43 other fund-raising dinners in 27 states and the District of Columbia. Mr. Eisenhower said, "Our first objective---security and a just peace---is not a partisan or political matter." But he also said that, under the five years of his administration, "the nation's security has been guarded and markedly strengthened." The defenses of America, he said, "command the respect of all the world." He spoke again of his plans for "effective modernization" of the defense set-up but gave no details.

Mr. Eisenhower asked that matters of American security be kept out of politics. Presidential assistant Sherman Adams...addressing another dinner meeting in Minneapolis...charged that Democrats have been "politicking with defense." And the American people, he said ought to call them "strictly to account." Vice President Nixon...speaking here in New York...said the American people under the Eisenhower Administration had enjoyed "the most prosperous times, the greatest progress and the best government in any five-year period of our history." Nixon characterized the Democratic Party as "so divided that it is incapable of effectively leading the nation in these times." "There is nothing wrong with the Republican Party," he said, "that good candidates, strong organization, and hard work won't cure."

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his report on the nation's economy.

National production in the last quarter is down 6-billion dollars, or one and one-half percent. Corporate earnings appear to have "declined significantly." Unemployment is up. So are prices. But the President was generally optimistic. He said, "there are good grounds for confidence...not only that economic growth can be resumed without prolonged delay...but also that a vigorous expansion of our economy can be maintained over the years." Mr. Eisenhower listed as reasons for confidence strong consumer demand, total buying power (which has shown "very little" decline) and stimulation from stepped up defense spending. Economic recovery can be delayed, he said, if labor makes wage demands beyond those warranted by gains in productivity...and if management fails to hold its price increases down to those warranted by increased production costs. He called again for a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. If we are going to increase exports, American markets must be opened to more foreign goods. Mr. Eisenhower expressed faith that the Russian challenge can be met without distorting our economy, if we follow "suitable" policies. He said, "Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide, and we can afford to pay."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson says it is the hope of members of Congress that "the President's generally optimistic forecast concerning the immediate future will be borne out by events." The first reaction from a labor leader came from James B. Carey, President of the International Union of Electrical Workers. Carey said the country needs "an expansion in mass purchasing power. And the only way to get it is through wage increases and not piddling wage increases either."

President Eisenhower said today that Soviet Premier Bulganin's second letter of January 8th...proposing a summit meeting...already has been answered in substance. Mr. Eisenhower said this in a brief note to Bulganin, acknowledging receipt of the second message. Last week in answering the earlier message, Mr. Eisenhower said that any summit meeting would have to be preceded by careful preparation and a meeting of foreign ministers. He also suggested an agreement

for the peaceful use of outer space.

One of President Eisenhower's scientific advisers told a House government information subcommittee today that scientific research is being hampered by too much secrecy. Dr. Lloyd Berkner, president of Associated Universities, Incorporated, said, "I'm afraid some day we may have to fight a war with pieces of paper marked 'secret,' rather than with weapons and men ready to fight."

Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, is revealed to have told another House committee last week that the advent of missiles "does not destroy our capability to destroy Russia." "What has happened," he said, "is that now for the first time they have the prospect of a capability to destroy us quickly." Burke expressed the view that even if the United States were hit first, it could still "knock Russia out."

Yugoslavia today protested French seizure...over the week-end...of a Yugoslav freighter off the North African coast. French authorities insist that the ship carried more than a hundred tons of arms and ammunition destined for the Algerian rebels. They say the ship was intercepted in French territorial waters, that the weapons were confiscated by them and the vessel released. Yugoslavia demands that the arms and ammunition be returned. It claims the ship...when intercepted...was sailing in the open sea, 45 miles from the Algerian coast.

In Little Rock, a stick of dynamite was found today in a empty locker at the integrated Central High School. The stick of dynamite did not have a fuse. School Superintendent Virgil Blossom said it "appeared" to be "part of a campaign to force us to close the school."

This year is probably the first in which people in Washington are beginning to realize that a decline in the economy bears directly on our ability to stay safely ahead of the Russians. The two problems, today producing the most anxiety in the capital are missiles and the recession. They are by no means the same problem. But both can affect world leadership. We are determined to match the Russians in missiles, but even if we do, we also have to match them in economic

growth. If we don't, we ultimately could slip into second place. It was a double warning for Washington that at the time the Sputniks went up, the American economy was already going down.

President Eisenhower in his economic report to Congress today, did not elaborate on the economic race with the Russians. He was sending a message intended to hearten business. But it did point out, that last year we were enjoying an almost record-breaking prosperity, with goods and services and personal incomes, up five percent over the year before. All but one percent of this rise was due simply to higher prices, but still there was expansion. Then in the final quarter an actual decline set in. Not only had the rate of expansion slowed down, but production and personal incomes both fell. Unemployment rose about one-fifth from September to December. Since the population was growing, and prices had not fallen, this setback was more significant than the figures indicate.

The rate of economic expansion in the Soviet Union is cosniderably higher than ours in the best of our recent years. We still are about double the Russians in per capita production and national income, which are the figures that count. But the Russians have concentrated heavily on machinery and plant expansion so that they can expect to maintain a high rate of expansion, though probably lower than at present. Our rate not only has been slowing down, last year the economy fell back. The population grew, but production, incomes and employementactually were smaller.

We are in no early danger of being surpassed by the Russians economically. But that is notthe point. There are things we must do now, as in education and research, to be sure of staying ahead of the Russians ten or fifteen years from now. If we fail to do them now, our advantage may be short-lived. It can be like the advantage we had - and lost - in nuclear weapons.

The President's report records, but does not explain, the sudden switch in economic thinking in the course of last year. A year ago, the dread word was

inflation. Not only the President and Secretary Humphrey dreaded it, so did nearly everybody in Congress. Today the dread word is "recession." The heavy spending on missiles, research and other defense items, which was being cut from last year's budget has now become desirable. The President says the task last year was to restrain inflationary pressures. Now, to use his language, "it is to facilitate readjustments in the economy, essential to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, but do so without reviving inflationary pressures." He told Congress that he expects a reversal in the trend of business and employment by the Fourth of July.

This optimism is not shared by all business experts. Some believe the upturn will not come before November or December, since it may wait until inventories in the durable goods industries have been drastically reduced. What is notable, however, is that the pessimists only differ as to the timetable of recovery. Nobody doubts it will come. But neither does anyone say how the advantage the Russians already have gained from the recession, is to be wiped out.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: If the United States wants to stay ahead of Russia, it must look to its economy, even as it looks to education and research. For all of these together with missiles go hand in hand. On the subject of preparedness, Thomas Jefferson said, "Our duty is to act upon things as they are, and to make reasonable provision for whatever they may be."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 21, 1958

This is the news:

The government took another step today, away from the Administration's "tight money" policy. / The Federal Reserve Board, authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia to cut its discount rate to two and three-quarters percent. / The rate has been three percent. / The reduction is effective tomorrow. / And in a few days, other reserve banks are expected to follow suit. The lowering of the discount rate is designed to make credit easier to come by, and bolster the economy. / Only last week, the Reserve Board cut the margin requirement on stock purchases.

The government reported today that the cost of living in December remained unchanged...leaving the consumer price index at the all-time peak reached in November. / A Labor Department spokesman said living costs would have advanced in December, except that new car prices declined. He could hold out no hope that the cost of living has leveled off. Food prices, for example, are still going up.

The House Appropriations Committee today voted an emergency fund of 1-billion, 410-million dollars to speed up the missile program and strengthen the Strategic Air Command. / The measure increases by 40-million dollars the authority President Eisenhower requested for transferring funds from accounts which otherwise would not be spent. / The extra money is earmarked to further Army development of short-range missiles. All the money is in addition to the nearly 40-billion dollars recommended in the defense budget for the next fiscal year. / Nine hundred and ten million dollars of the money voted today...by the House committee...would go for dispersal of SAC bases, new aircraft warning facilities, and development of the Atlas, Thor and Jupiter ballistic missiles. / Work would also be stepped up on the long-range Titan missile and an anti-missile missile. The committee sent the bill to the House floor with a warning that the expenditures called for are "conservative" when compared with missile needs. / The committee said money "is not the only answer." And it asked Secretary of Defense McElroy "to cut through the maze of administrative red tape." / In the business of missiles, it said, the United States "cannot afford to be in second place."

Secretary McElroy today named the three civilians who will join him in a study looking toward possible reorganization of the defense command. His three military advisers...Generals Twining and Bradley and Admiral Radford...were appointed last week. The three civilians are William C. Foster, former deputy secretary of defense, Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the President's advisory committee on government organization, and Charles A. Coolidge, former assistant secretary of defense. Coolidge made a study of the military organization several years ago, and is the only one of the consultants named today who will serve fulltime. McElroy said the group will make its study on a top-priority basis and have a report ready "in several weeks." The recommendations will then be submitted to the President.

The Senate preparedness subcommittee today heard conflicting testimony from two of America's military leaders of World War Two---General Spaatz of the Air Force and Fleet Admiral Nimitz. For purposes of efficiency, Spaatz urged appointment of a single chief of staff for the secretary of defense, in place of what he called "the committee system we have now." Nimitz testified that setting up a single

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chief of staff to take the place of the joint chiefs would be "totally wrong." He suggested, instead, that the assistant secretaries of defense be removed from "the chain of administrative control" and that the decision-making power be left directly in the hands of the defense secretary. He also suggested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff be reduced to three members...instead of four...with the chairmanship rotating between the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

President Eisenhower flew back to Washington today, after his Chicago speech, and conferred with the defense secretary. News Secretary Hagerty says it would be a "good guess" that defense reorganization...among other things...was discussed.

~~House Speaker Sam Rayburn commented caustically today on~~ (the political speeches ~~made last night by Mr. Eisenhower and other Republican leaders.~~ He said, ~~"Sometimes when I listen to their speeches---including the President's---~~ I wonder if ~~Ike~~ he thinks he can pass his program through Congress without ~~Democratic votes."~~

~~The House Commerce Committee opened public hearings today on pay-as-you-see television. The first witness, Robert Sarnoff of N.B.C.,~~

said that pay television... "with a box office in every subscriber's home"...would "easily" outbid free television for the same programs and talent.

The United Auto Workers Union today invited President Curtice of General Motors to address their special convention, opening tomorrow. The union's executive board said it wanted his ideas as to what would be "a sound and realistic" collective bargaining program. There was no immediate reply from Curtice. With the heads of the other major auto companies, he recently turned down the union's proposal for a "share the profits" system. Play.

West Germany Chancellor Adenauer told Soviet Premier Bulganin today that "the public exchange of letters does not seem to me the appropriate method of clarifying fundamental differences of opinion. I suggest," he said, "that we should more than hitherto make use of the proven possibilities of diplomatic negotiations." Adenauer said diplomatic talks and a foreign ministers conference "might" lead to a summit meeting. But, at the same time, he criticised Bulganin for Russia's charge that West Germany has "aggressive aims". His over-all position was that taken by other Western leaders.

Fighting has broken out in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela....with the start of a general strike. The extent of the outbreak is unknown. Reports reaching Washington say 20 persons are dead.

Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said that the world organization with try "in one way or another" to break the East-West deadlock on disarmament. And he indicated that he may soon go to Moscow, if he thinks that will help.

Russia today proposed the creation of a "zone of peace" in the Middle East---free of nuclear weapons and missiles. It also warned the Middle East countries...belonging to the Baghdad Pact...that if they allow American missile bases to be set up on their territory, they risk being dragged into a nuclear war. ~~The full-scale meeting of the Baghdad Pact countries opens next week in Turkey. And today's Russian statement is interpreted, in Washington, as an effort to disrupt that conference.~~

A CBS News correspondent has gone behind the Iron Curtain...to Budapest.. for a first-hand look at that city which defied the armed force of Russia in the fall of 1956. Here is the report of Dan Karasik, recorded in Budapest.

Back in a moment
George Bryan

Tape runs 4:55

Ends on cue "--to CBS News in N.Y."

Word for Today

Budapest is quiet... with the quietness that exists wherever tyranny for the time being is in control. Tacitus said of the conquering Roman legions, "They make a solitude and they call it peace." And that would seem to be what the Red Army is still doing in Budapest today with its solitudinous machine guns and tanks.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, January 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EST.

E. R. MURROW: A CBS NEWS correspondent has gone behind the Iron Curtain to Budapest. Here is the report of Dan Karasik recorded in Budapest.

KARASIK: One of the remarkable aspects about Budapest today is the way the Russian troops stationed here keep out of sight. Observers estimate that the Russians have about 7 divisions in Hungary, some one-hundred thousand men. One knows that they are here, but they are seldom seen.

As this correspondent drove from Vienna to Budapest, he saw his first sign of the Russians just after passing the provincial center Gyor not far from the Austrian border. There we saw a few soldiers riding the backs of two Russian trucks. These can be identified by their serial numbers, a letter of the Cyrillic alphabet and five numerals. About 60-miles from Budapest, just beyond the 98 kilometer marker, we came upon a Russian platoon of about 30 men. They were marching in neat order with their rifles slung muzzle down to protect them from the pouring rain. And, still farther on, and only about 17-miles from Budapest, we came upon Russian barracks right at the sides of the road. They struck one as extremely orderly installations, newly painted in black with well tended grounds and paths of crushed reddish stone, all laid out in apple pie order. It was raining hard, so few soldiers appeared. One unit though, was apparently for dependents. Russian wives were testing the weather with their hands thrust out of the entrance of a large auditorium like building. Dependents who were evacuated during the revolt in October of 1956 were evidently permitted to return to Hungary last fall. The camps are lightly guarded with a single soldier posted in the sentry box beside the gates which are almost always topped by a large red star. Some

of the camps we saw were protected by only a light wire fence. No where did we see corner watch towers with machine guns.

One gets the impression that the troops are definitely not on an emergency basis. In the city of Budapest itself, uniformed Russians are an infrequent sight - and, then they are usually riding in trucks. One sees an occasional uniformed officer in such places as Ibus, the Hungarian Government travel agency or at one of the city's railroad stations. But, generally it is believed the officers change to civilian clothes for their off-duty recreation in the city. If one should drive along the Hungarin Ring near the Arpade Bridge over the Danube, one comes upon a whole series of Russian barracks, but few Russian soldiers. The troops here are mostly young recruits who get little or no time off outside their own installations. It is believed that all of the units that took part in the suppression of the revolt have long since been withdrawn. Even the most prejudiced observers here will admit that the Russian troops display excellent discipline under a corps of professional officers. One American official told this correspondent, "don't ever make the mistake of under estimating them. Their behavior would be a credit to the United States Army."

In another district of Budapest, near Bitza Street, Russian women dependents usually in pairs can be observed as they go forth from their nearby apartments to shop. Women here pick them out easily by their clothing which seems unfashionable to the style conscious Budapester's. Tanks or guns have not appeared on the streets of Budapest for many months. One is told that the heavy equipment is kept out of sight behind the high concrete of brick walls one finds on some of the barracks. When it does appear, it is probably on the way to maneuvers which are sometimes held in the scenically Balaton area.

Commenting on the Russian announcement that

17,000 troops would be withdrawn from Hungary. Observers here point out that that figure corresponds to about the number of troops that are normally rotated each year. The regular rotation which was expected in October and November has not yet been observed. In Hungary today, it is estimated that there are almost twice the number of Russian troops that were stationed here during the worst part of the Stalinist era under the dictatorship of Matyas Rakosi. But, the people now have practically no immediate contact with the soldiers. Consequently, some of the hatred for the Russian uniform has been tempered by time. One Hungarian told this correspondent, "I don't hate them as much as I hated them a year ago, but still we must not let ourselves forget."

And, now back to CBS NEWS in New York.

E. R. MURROW: That was Dan Karasik reporting from Budapest. This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: (F O R D C O M M E R C I A L)

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Ed. Trans. E.M.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 22, 1958

This is the news:

The violence in Venezuela appears to have taken a more serious turn. Dispatches from the capital city of Caracas are held up by heavy censorship, but informed sources in Washington say that rioting against the dictatorship of President Perez (He-mén-es) Jimenez has increased and that "hundreds" of persons have been killed in street fighting. These reports are not confirmed. The State Department says no American casualties are reported. ~~The Venezuelan government claimed earlier in the day that "disturbances" in the interior of the country has been quashed.~~

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 22, 1958

(1A)

This is the news:

The State Department today branded Russia's charge...that the United States is trying to "force" Middle East countries to accept American missile bases...as "totally false." / Russia said yesterday that Secretary of State Dulles was attending the Baghdad Pact meeting in Turkey next week "to step up the activity of the Baghdad military alignment." And it warned Middle East members of the alliance that if they allow missile bases to be set up on their territory, they risk being involved in a nuclear war. / Today, in a brief, four-paragraph statement, the State Department said the purpose of Mr. Dulles' trip "is to show

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American sympathy and support for the security and independence of Russia's southern neighbors...who now are and for long have been menaced by the imperialistic aggressive design of their powerful neighbors to the north." Before leaving for the Middle East this afternoon, Mr. Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House. "The President," he said afterward, "has authorized me to express the deep concern of the United States for the security and economic development of this part of the free world. ~~and our constant and unwavering support for the principle of collective security symbolized by the Baghdad Pact.~~" The United States is not a member of the pact although it belongs to its military, economic and anti-subversion committees. The five full members of the alliance are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. ~~Dulles is flying to Turkey by way of Morocco and Iran.~~

~~Egyptian newspapers today warned the Baghdad Pact countries not to agree to the establishment of missile bases on their soil. One paper said a missile agreement would be tantamount to agreeing to "annihilation".~~

~~The United Nations Security Council today unanimously adopted a resolution involving Jordan and Israel. Jordan had protested Israel's~~

tree-planting activities in a no man's land, south of Jerusalem. The resolution...sponsored by the United States and Britain...called for an end to these activities. (Actually, Israel stopped planting orange trees in the disputed area two months ago).

In Paris, Foreign Minister Pineau told the National Assembly today that France is "resolutely opposed" to any change in the Israeli frontier, or in the frontier of any other nation in the Middle East. / Pineau said...in the course of a foreign policy debate...that France has little choice but to accept the American offer of missile bases. / The assembly then gave the Gaillard government a vote of confidence. ~~to insure its security, he said, must adapt itself to the new military situation.~~

The NATO council...meeting in Paris...is reported tonight to be in "broad agreement" that the ~~Russian~~ Communist proposal for an atom free ~~demilitarized~~ zone in Central Europe is unacceptable. This does not, however, constitute a flat rejection of the idea by the NATO powers.

President Eisenhower today informed Senate Deomcratic Leader Johnson by letter that he cannot allow congressional committees to see either the Killian or Gaither reports...dealing with the military preparedness of the United States. / The Killian Report, compiled ~~last year~~ in 1955

under the direction of Dr. James Killian...is said to have urged early development of an American intercontinental ballistic missile. The more recent Gaither document reportedly warned that the United States is in "grave danger", due to Russian advances in the military and scientific fields. The President told Johnson he could not "properly" furnish the reports to Congress, or release them for publication, on grounds that they were prepared on a confidential basis for use by the executive branch of government. Mr. Eisenhower said the information contained in the reports "is essentially the same information which has been available to congressional committees studying the same problems."

The Army's deputy chief for research and development...Major General Wood...said tonight that "excellent progress" is being made toward the development of two weapons for destroying enemy missiles. He identified the two anti-missile missiles as the Plato and the Zeus.

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Reports from Cape Canaveral say the United States may be about to make a new effort to launch an earth satellite. The three-stage Vanguard rocket →

is in position and undergoing last-minute tests.

Republican Representative Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin, died today of a heart attack. And the House after hearing several eulogies adjourned for the day out of respect. Representative Smith had served in Congress since 1941 and as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was a vigorous opponent of foreign aid.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of William P. Rogers as attorney general of the United States. Rogers has been serving in the post since his recess appointment last fall.

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The Agriculture Department today reversed a previous prediction and said that net farm income last year showed a decline. The drop...as compared to 1956...amounted to a little more than one and one-half percent.

Edward R. Murrow: January 22, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The State Department finds itself at an interesting stage in a kind of chess game with the Soviet Union over Poland. Negotiations of a Polish loan of around ninety-five million dollars are far along, and might be completed in a couple of weeks. Last week the Soviet Government leaked the news of a secret meeting between Khrushchev and Gomulka in a hunting lodge on the Russian-Polish border. Warsaw was embarrassed to have the news come out at just this time. Moscow obviously wanted Warsaw to be embarrassed, and according to C.B.S. NEWS correspondent Alexander Kendrick, it is believed in London that Moscow broke the story to hurt the chances of Poland getting the American loan.

At the same time the Communist regime in China advised Poland not to accept any American aid whatever. The Chinese who originally backed and protected Gomulka, are now backing Khrushchev, and plugging for communist solidarity.

According to the London version of the secret meeting on the Polish border, it was Khrushchev who whistled, and Gomulka who came. And a frank exchange on the aid problem followed. Poland is desperately weak economically, and unless it can be quickly strengthened, the complaints of industrial workers will mount, and uprisings like the one in Poznan might follow.

Only two countries can provide large-scale aid - the Soviet Union and the United States. Both are deeply concerned - for opposite reasons - over the state of Polish independence. The Soviet Union wants anything like national communism uprooted in the satellite empire, and would love to have Poland under the thumb again, as in the Stalin era. / The United States is immensely interested in such independence as Poland has gained, and is ready to nurture it. / We made a loan last year and are preparing to make another. / We did not lay down political conditions for the first loan, as Gomulka has publicly stated. We are not expected to lay down political conditions for the second, for the State Department is bound not to by a promise in President Eisenhower's speech in Dallas in October over a year ago.

All the same, Gomulka knows he cannot expect to get American help if he loses his independence. He also knows the State Department is worried over recent trends in Warsaw, where press and literary freedom have been sharply curtailed, presumably under Russian pressure. / And the State Department is troubled by Gomulka having signed the manifesto issued by the communist conclave in Moscow last fall. / Deputy Under-Secretary of State Dillon called in the Polish Ambassador and told him so.

So Gomulka is in a dilemma. He can't get what he needs from Moscow,

without losing all his independence, and he can't get our economic aid, unless he hangs on to his limited independence. Soviet pressure obviously is stronger than ours, but ours continues to count, for the Poles cherish independence, and the gains Gomulka made in guaranteeing private farming and in church relations, still are intact. The Poles explain, that while Gomulka did sign the Moscow communist manifesto, he opposed the revival of either a Comintern or a Cominform, and refused to have anything to do with a new international communist periodical.

If Gomulka talked freely with Khrushchev he must have told him of his dilemma. Now the Poles are angry with Khrushchev for leaking news of the meeting. For they are afraid Washington will think Gomulka is playing off the United States against the Soviet Union and will break off loan negotiations. They are sure that is what Khrushchev wants.

If Washington does break off negotiations Khrushchev will have won the chess game. But there is no evidence that the negotiations will be broken off. Some differences about it are reported, but they seem to be minor.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The violence in Venezuela appears to have taken a more serious turn. Dispatches from the capital city of Caracas are held up by heavy censorship. Informed sources in Washington say that rioting against the dictatorship of President Perez Jimenez has increased and that "hundreds" of persons have been killed in street fighting. These reports are not confirmed. The State Department says no American casualties are reported.

The State Department today branded Russia's charge..that the United States is trying to force Middle East countries to accept American missile bases...as "totally false." Russia said yesterday that Secretary of State Dulles was attending the Baghdad Pact meeting in Turkey next week "to step up the activity of the Baghdad military alignment." And it warned Middle East members of the alliance that if they allow missile bases to be set up on their territory, they risk being involved in a nuclear war. Today, in a brief, four-paragraph statement, the State Department said the purpose of Mr. Dulles' trip "is to show American sympathy and support for the security and independence of Russia's southern neighbors...who are now and for long have been menaced by the imperialistic aggressive design of their powerful neighbors to the north." Before leaving for the Middle East this afternoon, Mr. Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House. "The President," he said afterward, "has authorized me to express the deep concern of the United States for the security and economic development of this part of the free world. The United States is not a member of the pact although it belongs to its militrry, economic and anti-subversion committees. The five full members of the alliance are Britain, Turkey, Pakistam, Iran and Iraq.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Economic aid...as in the case of Poland...has long since become an accepted weapon in the cold war. Of course, it costs money. But as Johh Billings remarked, "All money that iz well spent iz a good investment." Mere sympathy for the Polish people avails little. For as Johh Billings also said, "Pity costs nothing and ain't worth nothing."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 23, 1958

This is the news:

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Expansion of military research and development, modernization of the Strategic Air Force, acceleration of the long-range missile program, including development of the ~~anti-submarine~~ Polaris missile system, stepped up development of the anti-missile and anti-submarine programs, and reorganization and strengthening of the Defense Department. The subcommittee said more effort should be put into the development of manned missiles. And it called for a prompt start on a program to develop a rocket with a thrust of one million pounds. (This would give a rocket enough thrust to reach the moon). It also suggests that "serious consideration" be given to the question of shelters and stockpiles in connection with civilian defense. The report said "decisive action" needs to be taken on all these recommendations. "The facts we have been investigating," it said, "are the facts of the future, and while the future is very close---extremely close---it is still under our control." The report concluded, "We are in a race for survival, and we intend to win that race. But the truly worthwhile goal is a world of peace."

Almost as the report was being issued, the House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate an emergency bill...calling for an additional

billion, 410-million dollars for defense. / The vote for the measure was unanimous.

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President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message outlining the Administration program for curbing abuses in the labor-management field. The program is virtually the same as that presented last month by Secretary of Labor Mitchell at the convention of the AFL-CIO. / Mr. Eisenhower said the disclosures of corruption made by the Senate rackets committee cannot be ignored...and that while most union officials are "decent, honest Americans," voluntary corrective action is not enough. / He asked for legislation to strengthen federal supervision of union funds and require the secret election of most union officers. / All unions would have to file detailed financial reports, including full disclosure of welfare fund operations. The same would apply to welfare plans administered by management. / Unions refusing to file statements would be stripped of their income tax exemptions. Failure of either union or management to file accurate reports could lead to forfeiture of federal bargaining rights. All employers would be required to report their financial dealings with unions. And collusion between union and management to produce a "sweetheart" contract would be prohibited. / There would be created... within the Labor Department...a new office of Commissioner of Labor Reports, with full power to investigate alleged irregularities. Republican

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Senator Smith of New Jersey promptly introduced bills for carrying out the President's proposals.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland also introduced labor legislation today along similar lines. Knowland's office said this was a coincidence.

~~Here in New York,~~ Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts today dissolved his temporary injunction barring James Hoffa from taking over as head of the Teamsters Union. The judge acted as the result of a compromise settlement... reached between union officials and the 13 rank-and-file members, who charged that Hoffa's election had been "rigged".

The settlement prescribes that Hoffa shall serve as president of the union under the supervision of a three-man board of monitors. One member of the board will be named by the rank-and-file group, another by the teamsters executive board, and ~~a~~ the third member...who will serve as a neutral chairman...will be chosen by both factions. The order signed by Judge Letts said that, henceforth, no officer of the union "shall have a personal financial interest which conflicts with the full performance of his duties."

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its major goal in this year's bargaining with the auto companies. The vote came after two and a half hours of debate... in which Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 of the Ford Rouge plant, opposed Reuther's bargaining program. He fought to retain the shorter work-week demand, which Reuther had abandoned in favor of his profit-sharing proposal. The plan already has been denounced by the major auto producers.

The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission...John C. Doerfer... today disputed the findings of a House committee, which said some members of the F.C.C. had illegally accepted industry favors. Mr. Doerfer called the committee report "most inaccurate and misleading." Referring to the charge that some members of the commission had received color television sets for their personal use, he said the sets had been received on a loan basis. "To us," he said, "it's not a luxury. It's part of our job to see how it works." The F.C.C. chairman also hit at the charge that members of the commission had their expenses paid by private industry and also turned in expense accounts to the government. "Ommitted," he said, "is that provision in the Communications Act which provides that commissioners may accept a reasonable honorarium, or compensation, for delivery of an address." The House committee has not concluded its investigation.

In London tonight, the Conservative Government won a vote of confidence for its anti-inflationary policies. The vote...in the House of Commons... was 324 to 262.

Edward R. Murrow: January 23, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The reports of the Central Intelligence Agency hereafter are to be abbreviated, simplified, put in headline style and buttressed by maps with red arrows, so that American policy makers will take the trouble to read them. This is the outcome of a complaint that Allen Dulles, head of the C.I.A., made at a recent meeting of the National Security Council, according to Warren Unna in today's Washington Post. He says that Mr. Dulles told President Eisenhower that there was little use in having a mammoth government agency devote its full energies to an appraisal of foreign intelligence, if the government's policy makers ignored its findings. This, the Post reporter says, annoyed Mr. Eisenhower and he retorted that the C.I.A. reports were far too ponderous to read. He said that they should include maps of the areas under discussion with red arrows pointing to strategic spots, and be made up of headline summaries and much briefer text discussions. If that was done, he promised Mr. Dulles that he would order the twenty to thirty top policy makers in the Administration to read them.

The White House today confirmed that the C.I.A. reports are coming in a different format, but denied that the President had ordered it, or that it was done to make them easier for the President to read. It said

that Mr. Dulles had ordered the change and the President had approved.

More lies behind this story than meets the eye. The country still is feeling the shock of the Sputniks, and the discovery that the Russians are ahead of us in some fields of science, technology and education. An obvious question is how the government could have been taken by surprise if the C.I.A. knew its business. ALLEN Dulles is reported to have told a closed session of the Senate Preparedness Committee that Russian advances in missile and satellite techniques had long been predicted in the C.I.A.'s daily intelligence summaries. How well it dramatized this information, or how strikingly it predicted the effect on American and world opinion of the launching of a satellite is of course not known, since C.I.A. reports are among the best guarded secrets in Washington. But there is no doubt that many individuals in and outside the armed services knew about Soviet progress in rocketry, and certainly many knew about the remarkable expansion of the Soviet educational system, which was certainly not classified information. The C.I.A. was the source of both kinds of intelligence. So it appears that if there was a failure, it was the failure to grasp the implication of information, not the lack of it. If the Washington Post story is correct, Mr. Allan Dulles felt that the failure was the fault of the policy makers.

The President believed it was in the way the information was presented. Mr. Eisenhower himself received a daily report of the C.I.A. every morning, brought under armed guard by his staff secretary, Brigadier General Andrew Goodpaster. As a commanding General he was accustomed to brief and terse analyses, to maps and their red arrows. Now as President he will find the C.I.A. reports on his desk in that guise.

It is a common complaint of all high officials in Washington that they are much too busy to read all the papers that flow across their desks, even the important ones. The President does not have the reputation of being a "glad reader." So it is not unfair to say that while the Russian gains in missiles and education may be due to complacency and false economy, they also may be due simply to the rush of modern life. For it has pushed aside patient reading as one of the first duties of both citizenship and leadership.

Back in a moment.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The reports of the Central Intelligence Agency, hereafter, will be easier to read. The objective, of course, is to communicate information. Mark Twain observed on this subject: "I think it is best to put up with information the way you get it...and seem satisfied with it, and grateful for it...and say, 'My word!' and never let on."

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More lies behind this story than meets the eye. The country still is feeling the shock of the Sputniks, and the discovery that the Russians are ahead of us in some fields of science, technology and education. An obvious question is how the government could have been taken by surprise if the C.I.A. knew its business. Allen Dulles is reported to have told a closed session of the Senate Preparedness Committee that Russian advances in missile and satellite techniques had long been predicted in the C.I.A.'s daily intelligence summaries. How well it dramatized this information, or how strikingly it predicted the effect on American and world opinion of the launching of a satellite is of course not known, since C.I.A. reports are among the best guarded secrets in Washington. But there is no doubt that many individuals in and outside the armed services knew about Soviet progress in rocketry and certainly many knew about the remarkable expansion of the Soviet educational system, which was

certainly not classified information. The C.I.A. was the source of both kinds of intelligence. So it appears that if there was a failure, it was the failure to grasp the implication of information, not the lack of it. If the Washington Post story is correct, Mr. Allen Dulles felt that the failure was the fault of the policy makers. The President believed it was in the way the information was presented. Mr. Eisenhower himself received a daily report of the C.I.A. every morning, brought under armed guard by his staff secretary, Brigadier General Andrew Goodpaster. As a commanding General he was accustomed to brief and terse analyses, to maps and their red arrows. Now as President he will find the C.I.A. reports on his desk in that guise.

It is a common complaint of all high officials in Washington that they are much too busy to read all the papers that flow across their desks, even the important ones. The President does not have the reputation of being a "glad reader." So it is not unfair to say that while the Russian gains in missiles and education may be due to complacency and false economy, they also may be due simply to the rush of modern life. For it has pushed aside patient reading as one of the first duties of both citizenship and leadership.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The reports of the Central Intelligence Agency, hereafter, will be easier to read. The objective, of course, is to communicate information. Mark Twain observed on this subject: "I think it is best to put up with information the way you get it...and seem satisfied with it, and grateful for it...and say, 'My word!' and never let on."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 24, 1958

This is the news:

The United States and Britain issued reports today on their progress toward harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb. Both countries said they had achieved "fruitful and promising results" in their experiments dealing with the fusion of hydrogen atoms...attaining temperatures higher than the measured surface temperatures of any star. However, it was agreed that much experimentation remains to be done and that it will be "years" before the new power can be put in practical use. (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes).

The United States has reminded Russia that is it willing...through diplomatic channels...to explore the possibilities of a summit meeting. The State Department says the United States ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, called on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromkyo yesterday and reaffirmed the American position. / In a letter to Premier Bulganin, President Eisenhower recently declared his readiness to meet Russia's leaders on condition that the arrangements "be worked on in advance through diplomatic channels and by our foreign ministers." / Ambassador Thompson was instructed to seek Russia's reaction. / Gromyko is quoted as saying that the President's letter will be studied and an answer given "in due course." / Thompson is due back in the United States for consultations in a few days.

Vice President Nixon saw Russian Ambassador Zarubin for 40 minutes today in Washington. / Nixon said there was no discussion of a possible summit conference but that their conversation covered the "broad field of the exchange of persons"---a reference to the cultural exchange program now being negotiated between the two countries. / Zarubin told reporters they agreed that such a program would be of "extreme usefulness."

But according to informed sources, Nixon also brought up President Eisenhower's proposal for international control of outer space for peaceful purposes...stressing the importance of the proposal. And Zarubin is said to have suggested that Congress exchange delegations with the Supreme Soviet, Russia's version of parliament... the idea being that a congressional delegation would sit in and observe a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, and vice versa. The Russian ambassador is leaving his Washington post after five years and called on Mr. Nixon to say goodbye. Nixon said Zarubin saw him, instead of Mr. Eisenhower, "because the President has such a heavy schedule."

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Teheran today for talks with Iranian leaders, before going on to Turkey this week-end for the meeting of the Baghdad Pact. ~~Mr. Dulles said he hoped...while in Iran...to review "recent developments on the international scene which, one way or another, can affect us all." Iranian officials suggested that they may ask for more economic aid.~~

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai today rejected the appeal...made by three American mothers...for the release of their sons imprisoned on spy charges. A statement, broadcast by Peiping radio, [redacted]

indicated the Americans may be released later on a basis of good behavior. The mothers are Mrs. Ruth Redmond of Yonkers, New York... Mrs. Jessie Fecteau of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary Downey of New Britain, Connecticut. They made their appeal in Communist China through the Chinese Red Cross.

In Washington, the retiring Army chief of research... Lieutenant General Gavin... told the House Armed Services Committee today that Army rockets already have demonstrated "our capability to enter outer space." He noted that the Army is charged with providing the defense establishment with worldwide mapping and surveying services. And this mission, he said, "can best be carried out through a family of earth satellites."

The House committee revealed that Secretary of the Army Brucker had informed it... last Tuesday...that the Army plans to launch a 30-pound satellite "very soon". The launching vehicle, he said, will be the Jupiter C rocket. (The Navy is still preparing to test its satellite-bearing Vanguard rocket at Cape Canaveral).

In a speech today...in Norfolk, Virginia...Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles said, "We are in a nip-and-tuck race (with Russia) in which

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neither side can with assurance be said to be ahead." Quarles said that, in these troublesome times, civilian policy-makers should take responsibility "and do all we can to shield the professional military man from involvement in political affairs."

Postmaster General Summerfield told Congress today that if postal rates are not increased, it may be necessary to raise the national debt ceiling by another 5-billion dollars. He emphasized that this would be in addition to the 5-billion-dollar increase now being sought by the Administration and which is almost certain to be approved.

In Detroit, the special United Auto Workers convention has voted to set up a 50-million-dollar strike fund to back up its 1958 contract demands. A major demand is that the auto companies share whatever profits they earn above 10 percent on net capital before taxes. Bargaining talks are due to start around April first.

Edward R. Murrow: January 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The statements on the controlled fusion of hydrogen atoms made by the British and American Atomic Energy Commissions are cautious, admittedly incomplete, but incontestably historic. The control of atomic fusion is not as far along as the first chain reaction in Stagg Field in 1942, but it is well on the way. The reports speak of "fruitful and promising results" and say with careful reserve that the experiments suggest that fusion reactions have been achieved. But they go on to say that this has been for a limited time only, and at temperatures lower than would be needed for practical use. We are told that years of experiments will be needed to develop a laboratory device that yields more electrical power than it consumes, and further years to develop a full-scale fusion reactor. But the glimpse has been authoritatively given of a fabulously cheap, unlimited supply of electrical power, derived from the unlimited source of sea-water.

One reason more time will be needed to perfect the fusion process is that fusion is more difficult to control than fission. In a sense fission is natural, fusion is unnatural. The atoms used for fission are heavy and unstable and do not resist breaking up. But before atoms can fuse, strong electrical repulsion has to be overcome. This can be brought about only

by creating the high temperatures of the sun, of from ten to hundreds of million degrees centigrade. / Laboratories are on the way to producing the heat needed. / The Americans have reached six million degrees, the British five million. / But an instant of such a high temperature is not enough to bring about fusion, it has to be held. The British have held theirs for two to five-thousands of a second, the Americans for a few millionths of a second. The British report says that much longer times -- perhaps several seconds -- will be needed for a useful power output, but adds that "there appears to be no fundamental reason why these longer times, together with higher temperatures, cannot be achieved."

The layman may ask how power for world use is to come from anything as brief as a few seconds of high temperature. / The answer is that fusion is a process in pulsations, as distinct from the steady process of fission. / The fuel charge in a fission power station lasts from three to five years. / The gas in the tube where fusion takes place is burned up in a second or less. Then the tube has to be recharged, and the voltage reapplied. / Fusion stations would use up a great deal of their own electricity, how much remains to be seen. / But in theory, using ideal fuel, the fusion process would make a hundred times as much electricity as it consumes. / And even under conditions

much less than ideal the fusion reactor, when completed, should be as economical as the best fission reactor yet conceived of.

A writer in the London Economist points out that a fusion power station would do much more than produce electricity. It also would make nuclear fuels such as are made in the breeder reactors now being built. But it will make its fuels much faster. That suggests a future in which a fusion reactor not only makes electricity, but also becomes the source of fuel for a network of fission reactors, and this might become the pattern production in the atomic era.

A further prospect is reported in The Economist. The fusion reactor may be able to produce electricity direct. That is, without all the cumbersome intervention of heat exchangers, boilers, steam-raising and turbines. The gas in the doughnut-shaped tube is pinched into a dense thin column when the magnetic current passes through. When fusion takes place under the high temperature, the gas expands. Theoretically this gas expansion could be fed into the transformer that provided the original voltage for heating the gas.

~~How many of these doughnut-shaped tubes it will take to make a fusion power station is not certain. Some scientists believe a battery of them~~

will be needed. Others think a single one will be enough, since it would be potentially capable of releasing a million megawatts of heat in a single pulse.

This, then, can be part two of the story of the hydrogen atom. Part one already is written; it is the hydrogen bomb, a few hundred of them capable of wiping out life on this planet. If the planet is spared, then part two can be written, and life on the planet can become something hardly dreamed of.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 27, 1958

This is the news:

The United States and Russia today signed an agreement for expanding cultural exchanges between the two countries. / For a direct report on that story, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

(Downs runs approx 3 mins
returns on cue, "--to Ed Murrow
in N.Y.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his four-year program of aid to education. / The program, altogether, would cost the Federal Government 1-billion dollars. States and local communities are asked to put up 600-million dollars. As announced previously, the programs calls for 10-thousand

federal scholarships a year for the next four years, with the emphasis on science and mathematics. No federal money is requested for school construction. And Democratic Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts has attacked the program on that ground...saying he will introduce a measure to provide one and a half billion dollars for school construction in the next five years. Most Republican members of Congress say the President has submitted a "sound and sensible" program.

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee today opposed the Administration bill to raise the national debt ceiling by 5-billion dollars. Byrd argued that raising the ceiling temporarily by 3-billion dollars ought to be enough. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told Byrd's committee that...in his opinion...the 5-billion-dollar increase is necessary "to provide a modest provision for the contingencies we deem essential to prudent and economical debt management." A full 5-billion-dollar increase already has been voted by the House.

A House subcommittee today opened hearings on the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board. Later the inquiry will go into the operation of four other regulatory agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission. Some members of the F.C.C.

have been accused...in a staff memorandum...of accepting favors from the broadcasting industry. A number of these members HAVE denied any impropriety, and Chairman Harris of the House Commerce Committee said today there will be "no witchhunt or character assassination." He also said that if there has been any wrongdoing, his group "will find out and act accordingly."

The meeting of the Baghdad Pact council opened today in Ankara, with the four Middle East members asking for more economic aid. The premier of Pakistan expressed the view of Turkey, Iran and Iraq...as well as his own country...when he cited Russia's new program of economic aid for underdeveloped countries and said it is a challenge which needs to be met. The premier also spoke of arming the Baghdad Pact countries as soon as possible "with weapons similar to those they may encounter." Secretary Of State Dulles then addressed the meeting and said members of the alliance "can be confident that mobile power of great force would...as needed...be brought to bear against any Communist aggression" in the Middle East. At the same time, he called on member countries to have their own forces of national defense. For this, he said, there is "no push-button substitute."

Syrian newspapers say that a political union of Egypt and Syria will be proclaimed on Saturday. Plans for federation of the two Arab states were discussed in Cairo over the week-end, and some details are reported tonight in the Egyptian press. The newspaper Al Akhbar says the union "will create one state with one army, one government, one flag." Syrian political parties, it says, will be dissolved.

In Hungary today, Janos Kadar submitted his resignation as premier... with the suggestion that he be succeeded by his deputy, Ferenc Muennich. The rubber-stamp National Assembly immediately approved. Kadar will continue to serve as first secretary of the Communist Party in Hungary, and will remain in the cabinet as Minister of State.

The State Department said today that the new government of Venezuela has asked for formal recognition by the United States... and that the request is "under consideration." Admiral Larrazabal, head of the ruling junta, told a news conference today that a constituent election will be held before the end of the year to reform the election laws, and that general elections will be called within 18 months. Former dictator Peron of Argentina flew out of Venezuela tonight to the Dominican Republic.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the Army is reported...unofficially... to be preparing to launch an earth satellite with its Jupiter C rocket. The Vanguard rocket...with which the Navy hoped to launch a satellite last week...has been partly dismantled.

In Washington tonight, the Atomic Energy Commission formally asked Congress for legislation that would allow the United States to share hitherto secret atomic information with our allies.

And at a reception in Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev suggested that a summit meeting be held which would start with the less difficult problems dividing the East and West. Tougher, more basic problems, he said, could be taken up later.

Edward R. Murrow: January 27, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The conclusions of another secret and grim report on United States unpreparedness reached the public today. This is the so-called Johns Hopkins report made for the Pentagon. It was available to both the Gaither and Rockefeller commissions, and to the Senate Preparedness sub-committee, but its contents have only been whispered about in Washington corridors. Today the Director of the Operations Research Office of Johns Hopkins University talked freely about the report in a copyrighted interview in the United States News and World Report. He is Dr. Ellis A Johnson, a physicist, described as knowing more about United States and Soviet military power than anyone in this country.

The Johns Hopkins report, he said, is somewhat more pessimistic than the Gaither report, which was somewhat more so than the Rockefeller report. "We" he said, "are somewhat more optimistic about the possibilities if we want to pay the price. The price" he went on to say, "is about fifteen billions a year more for defense for an indefinite number of years." This tops the Gaither recommendation for an eight-billion-dollar increase and the four-billion increase in the Rockefeller report.

The discrepancy is due to different approaches, Dr. Johnson explained.

"We approached it as the price for survival for the United States - what you need to spend to be sure to change the balance, which now favors the Soviet Union, to one which will favor the United States. The price is unfortunately high, and you can like it or lump it, but you can't change the price very much. The Rockefeller Report approaches it from the viewpoint that the price is very high indeed, and is thus impractical, because that actually would take some sacrifice -- and God forbid we should have any sacrifice. So the Rockefeller Report says, let's see how much we think we could increase it and hope for the best. The Gaither Report is somewhere in between."

An adequate defense system, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, starts with the ability to knock out the enemy's strategic attack forces, and sufficient of the enemy's industry and population to break his will to resist. That is what he would expect the Soviet Union to try if it attacked us; it would make the Strategic Air Command the principal target, but would have enough additional power to kill twenty to thirty million people, and wreck from ten to twenty percent of our economy. For our part, the Strategic Air Command must be big enough and well enough defended so that it can hit back

with enough power to overcome the Russian will to resist.

Dr. Johnson does not start with the Russian superiority in rocketry. He believes that the Soviet Union as of today can send over manned bombers and missile-firing submarines for which we are not sufficiently prepared. "I think" he said, "they could throw several hundred bombers at us and perhaps fifty or more submarines, and it would be more than adequate. More than half would get through."

But Dr. Johnson wants to see something better than the equalization of this striking power. We cannot, he explains, wage preventive war, for that would be to exchange a few ten millions of American and NATO dead for a hundred million or more Soviet dead. "We must" he said, "spend much more than the Russians on thermo-nuclear attack and defense systems, since we will be attacked if we are so weak as to invite attack. We can only survive by having a very superior defense and retaliation system which they -- the Russians - know about -- thus continuing indefinitely the thermo-nuclear stalemate."

But the crux of Dr. Johnson's recommendation is that, having reached this stage, we must give up pure defense. "From a military point of view"

he said, "the side using the initiative in skirmishes, raids and minor wars has a ten to twenty-fold advantage." So he recommends that we seize the initiative. "If we take the most vigorous action through political communications to free the satellites, using political, economic and military measures when necessary" he said, "we will face the Soviet ~~XXXXXX~~ with the need to spend ten to twenty times our military effort in the areas we threaten. This we can afford. We cannot afford the purely defensive position."

In so many words, Dr. Johnson urges us to spend fifteen billions a year more so as to be able to cut down the Soviet empire through the initiation of minor wars and other action. As an evaluator of modern weapons, Dr. Johnson is an expert. But this is not scientific information, it is the outline of a policy. And it is not a policy the Administration, Congress and the public are likely to adopt. [One must hope that it will be clear, here and abroad, that Dr. Johnson, as head of the John Hopkins Research Office, in saying such things is only speaking to ~~the~~ the government, not for it.]

Back in a moment—

George Rupp

Word for Today

Dr. Johnson has said...in his report...that we cannot "afford" a purely defense position. He has also said, in so many words, that we might gain on Russia through the initiation of minor wars. ~~This is bad policy.~~ In this connection we might recall that Shakespeare said, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength...but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, January 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The United States and Russia today signed an agreement for expanding cultural exchanges between the two countries. For a direct report on that story, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: That's the big news in Washington tonight, Ed. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on something. A lengthy joint communique announces a two-year Russo-American agreement on a series of so-called cultural exchanges of radio and TV broadcasts, groups of scientists, students, artists, motion pictures and even weight lifters. Signed by Ambassador William Lacy and departing Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin, the joint communique terms the agreement a significant first step in the improvement of mutual understanding between the Russian and American peoples.

The Geneva summit conference in 1955 brought the first suggestion for greater people-to-people contacts between the East and West. However, the idea made little progress until a CBS News Face the Natio broadcast last June when Nikita Khrushchev for the first time answered the questions of American reporters for all the United States to hear and see. The effectiveness of that broadcast brought Congressional demands that the State Department investigate the possibility of getting the American viewpoint before the Russian people by radio and TV. The Russians agreed to discuss the matter of broadcasts and also the broader question of general cultural exchange.

Well, three months of hard bargaining followed and what has emerged may be significant. Last year, outside of regular diplomati missions here and at the United Nations, there were only about 100 Russians who visited this country, mostly technicians. Under the new agreement - some 500 Russians from all walks of Soviet scientific, artistic, university

and athletic life will come to the United States in 1958, and another 500 in 1959. The same number from America will visit the Soviet Union, not counting our tourists.

The two governments also agreed on an exchange of radio and television broadcasts on the subjects of science, education, public health and sports. And a special section of that agreement reads: "For the purpose of strengthening mutual understanding and developing friendly relations between the two peoples, it's agreed to organize from time to time an exchange of broadcasts devoted to discussion of such international political problems as may be agreed upon between the two parties.

However, in a separate letter of understanding, the two governments got themselves off a potentially dangerous propaganda hook. They also agreed that each has the veto power over the other's political broadcasts.

Well, both Washington and Moscow made this agreement only because they saw certain advantages, selfish and unselfish, in signing. The Kremlin hopes to convince the American people that all Russians do not carry bombs and say some cynics "to make this nation complacently ripe for Communist pickings."

Well, the United States wants to convince the Russianm people that we are not the Fascist beasts or capitalistic imperialist exploiters of the world's poor defenseless working man as we are portrayed in Communist propaganda. And we hope that enough evidence of our human freedoms and individual dignities will ealk through to the Soviet man in the street that he will demand some of the same from his own government. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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DOWNS: That's the big news in Washington tonight, Ed. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on something. A lengthy joint communique announces a two-year Russo-American agreement on a series of so-called cultural exchanges of radio and TV broadcasts, groups of scientists, students, artists, motion pictures and even weight lifters. Signed by Ambassador William Lacy and departing Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin, the joint communique terms the agreement a significant first step in the improvement of mutual understanding between the Russian and American peoples.

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Well, three months of hard bargaining followed and what has emerged may be significant. Last year, outside of regular diplomatic missions here and at the United Nations, there were only about 100 Russians who visited this country, mostly technicians. Under the new agreement - some 500 Russians from all walks of Soviet scientific, artistic, university and athletic life will come to the United States in 1958, and another 500 in 1959. The same number from America

will visit the Soviet Union, not counting our tourists.

The two governments also agreed on an exchange of radio and television broadcasts on the subjects of science, education, public health and sports. And a special section of that agreement reads: "For the purpose of strengthing mutual understanding and developing friendly relations between the two peoples, it's agreed to organize from time to time an exchange of broadcasts devoted to discussion of such international political problems as may be agreed upon between the two parties.

However, in a separate letter of understanding, the two governments got themsleves off a potentially dangerous propaganda hook. They also agreed that each has the veto power over the other's political broadcasts.

Well, both Washington and Moscow made this agreement only because they saw certain advantages, selfish and unselfish, in signing. The Kremlin hopes to convince the American people that all Russians do not carry bombs and say some cynics "to make this nation complacently ripe for Communist pickings."

Well, the United States wants to convince the Russian people that we are not the Fascist beasts or capitalistic imperialist exploiters of the world's poor defenseless working man as we are protrayed in Communist propaganda. And we hope that enough evidence of our human freedoms and individual dignities will talk through to the Soviet man in the street that he will demand some of the same from his own government. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: President Eisenhower today sent Congress his four-year program of aid to education. The program, altogether, would cost the Federal Government 1-billion dollars. States and local communities are asked to put up 600-million dollars. As announced previously, the program calls for 10-thousand federal scholarships a year for the next four years, with the emphasis on science and mathematics. No federal money is requested for school construction.

A House subcommittee today opened hearings on the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board. Later the inquiry will go

into the operation of four other regulatory agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission. Some members of the F.C.C. have been accused...in a staff memorandum...of accepting favors from the broadcasting industry. A number of these members have denied any impropriety, and Chairman Harris of the House Commerce Committee said today there will be "no witchhunt or character assassination." He also said that if there has been any wrongdoing, his group "will find out and act accordingly."

The meeting of the Baghdad Pact council opened today in Ankara, with the four Middle East members asking for more economic aid. The premier of Pakistan expressed the view of Turkey, Iran and Iraq...as well as his own country...when he cited Russia's new program of economic aid for underdeveloped countries and said it is a challenge which needs to be met. The premier also spoke of arming the Baghdad Pact countries as soon as possible "with weapons similar to those they may encounter." Secretary of State Dulles then addressed the meeting and said members of the alliance "can be confident that mobile power of great force would...as needed be brought to bear against any Communist agression" in the Middle East. At the same time, he called on member countries to have their own forces of national defense. For this, he said, there is "no push-button substitute."

Syrian newspapers say that a political union of Egypt and Syria will be proclaimed on Saturday.

In Hungary today, Janos Kadar submitted his resignation as premier...with the suggestion that he be succeeded by his deputy, Ferenc Muennich. The rubber-stamp National Assembly immediately approved. Kadar will continue to serve as first secretary of the Communist Party in Hungary and will remain in the cabinet as Minister of State.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the Army is reported...unofficially to be preparing to launch an earth satellite with its Jupiter C rocket. The Vanguard rocket...with which the Navy hoped to launch a satellite last week...has been

partly dismantled.

In Washington tonight, the Atomic Energy Commission formally asked Congress for legislation that would allow the United States to share hitherto secret atomic information with our allies.

And at a reception in Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev suggested that a summit meeting be held which would start with the less difficult problems dividing the East and West. Tougher, "more basic" problems, he said, could be taken up later.

The conclusions of another secret and grim report on United States unpreparedness reached the public today. This is the so-called Johns Hopkins report made for the Pentagon. It was available to both the Gaither and Rockefeller commissions and to the Senate Preparedness sub-committee, but its contents have only been whispered about in Washington corridors. Today the Director of the Operations Research Office of Johns Hopkins University talked freely about the report in a copyrighted interview in the United States News and World Report. He is Dr. Ellis A. Johnson, a physicist, described as knowing more about United States and Soviet military power than anyone in this country.

The Johns Hopkins report, he said, is somewhat more pessimistic than the Gaither report, which was somewhat more so than the Rockefeller report. "We" he said, "are somewhat more optimistic about the possibilities if we want to pay the price. The price" he went on to say, "is about fifteen billions a year more for defense for an indefinite number of years." This tops the Gaither recommendation for an eight-billion-dollar increase and the four-billion increase in the Rockefeller report.

The discrepancey is due to different approaches, Dr. Johnson explained. "We approached it as the price for survival for the United States - what you need to spend to be sure to change the balance, which now favors the Soviet Union, to one which will favor the United States. The price is unfortunately high, and you can like it or lump it, but you can't change the price very much. The Rockefeller Report approaches it from the viewpoint that the price is very high indeed, and

is thus impractical because that actually would take some sacrifice - and God forbid we should have any sacrifice. So the Rockefeller Report says, let's see how much we think we could increase it and hope for the best. The Gaither Report is somewhere in between."

An adequate defense system, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, starts with the ability to knock out the enemy's strategic attack forces and sufficient of the enemy's industry and population to break his will to resist. That is what he would expect the Soviet Union to try if it attacked us; it would make the Strategic Air Command the principal target, but would have enough additional power to kill twenty to thirty million people, and wreck from ten to twenty percent of our economy. For our part, the Strategic Air Command must be big enough and well enough defended so that it can hit back with enough power to overcome the Russian will to resist.

Dr. Johnson does not start with the Russian superiority in rocketry. He believes that the Soviet Union as of today can send over manned bombers and missile-firing submarines for which we are not sufficiently prepared. "I think" he said, "they could throw several hundred bombers at us and perhaps fifty or more submarines, and it would be more than adequate. More than half would get through."

But Dr. Johnson wants to see something better than the equalization of this striking power. We cannot, he explains, wage preventive war, for that would be to exchange a few ten millions of American and NATO dead for a hundred million or more Soviet dead. "We must" he said, "spend much more than the Russians on thermo-nuclear attack and defense systems, since we will be attacked if we are so weak as to invite attack. We can only survive by having a very superior defense and retaliation system which they - the Russians - know about - thus continuing indefinitely the thermo-nuclear stalemate."

But the crux of Dr. Johnson's recommendation is that, having reached this stage, we must give up pure defense. "From a military point of view," he said,

"The side using the initiative in skirmishes, raids, and minor wars, has a ten to twenty-fold advantage." So he recommends that we seize the initiative. "If we take the most vigorous action through political communications to free the satellites, using political, economic and military measures when necessary" he said, "we will face the Soviet with the need to spend ten to twenty times our military effort in the areas we threaten. This we can afford. We cannot afford the purely defensive position."

In so many words, Dr. Johnson urges us to spend fifteen billions a year more so as to be able to cut down the Soviet empire through the initiation of minor wars and other action. As an evaluator of modern weapons, Dr. Johnson is an expert. But this is not scientific information, it is the outline of a policy. And it is not a policy the Administration, Congress and the public are likely to adopt. One must hope that it will be clear, here and abroad, that Dr. Johnson, as head of the Johns Hopkins Research Office, in saying such things is only speaking to the government, not for it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Dr. Johnson has said...in his report...that we cannot "afford" a purely defense position. He has also said, in so many words, that we might gain on Russia through the initiation of minor wars. In this connection, we might recall that Shakespeare said, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength... but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 28, 1958

This is the news:

The Air Force today successfully launched another Thor missile at Cape Canaveral, Florida. A Defense Department spokesman says the rocket "flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected impact area." He gives no details, but a Thor missile...tested last October...traveled 26-hundred miles. There is speculation that the rocket test-fired today was more complete.

The Associated Press says that the Army may try to launch an earth satellite "within a day or so" using a Jupiter-C rocket. The Navy, which had hoped to launch an earth satellite last week with its Vanguard

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rocket, also is expected to make another attempt soon.

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The Army's timetable for developing an effective anti-missile missile was disclosed today in testimony released by the House Armed Services Committee. The army director of special weapons...Major General Daley... told the committee that the Nike-Zeus anti-missile program has been given a priority "just below the Jupiter." "If deployment is accelerated," he said, "we believe that a significant capability can be gotten against ballistic missiles by 1962."

The Senate Armed Services Committee today authorized an additional 549-million dollars for defense. The committee made one change in the measure, as passed last week by the House. It killed the provision...added on the House floor...authorizing the Secretary of Defense

—7

to set up an advanced research project or outer space agency in the Pentagon. It was the committee's view that this should be dealt with in a separate measure.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that President Eisenhower may send Congress more than one special message on defense reorganization. Knowland made the statement after seeing the President with other Republican congressional leaders. He said, "I was left with the strong impression that there will be no unnecessary delay."

The State Department said today that it "cannot believe" that the recent utterances of Nikita Khrushchev are "intended as an adequate reply to President Eisenhower's letter of January 12th." The department spokesman referred to Khrushchev's informal remarks last week at a farm rally in Minsk and last night at a Moscow reception. / In Minsk, the Russian leader cold-shouldered Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for control of outer space...saying it would have to be tied in with a general disarmament agreement. / He charged, at the same time, that the United States "would like to keep the whole world in a state of fear." And both in Minsk and at last night's reception, Khrushchev called for a summit meeting without what the United States regards as "adequate preparation". / He suggested at the reception that a summit meeting be held "to agree on simple things first," then go on to the "main course". The State Department spokesman said, "Mr. Khrushchev's distorted view of United States policies and motivations emphasizes the difficulties which would beset a short, unprepared meeting of heads of government such as the Soviet government has proposed." (I should like to discuss this question of a possible summit meeting further in a few minutes).

4A

The Syrian cabinet today gave final approval to union of Syria and Egypt./ The Syrian premier [redacted] says a proclamation of union will be issued within "the next few days."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided today to start hearings next week on the general subject of foreign policy. The hearings will be conducted intermittently over a period of two or three months.

In Turkey today, the five Baghdad Pact countries agreed to set up a permanent military planning staff. The action is described as a "step" toward a unified command---no actual decision has been taken on joint military control. And it had the approval of Secretary of State Dulles, who is attending the meeting. The new military planning staff will he headed...in 1958...by a Turkish general with Major General Daniel Campbell of the U.S. Air Force serving as his deputy.

Israel charges that Syrian troops ~~[illegible]~~ violated its frontier today, killing two Israeli policemen and wounding at least six other persons. An Israeli spokesman says there were from 40 to 50 soldiers in the attacking force and that they opened fire on Israeli workers who were probing for mines in a demilitarized zone. The scene of the incident was placed near the settlement of Dan. No Syrian losses were reported.

Four Turks were killed today on the island of Cyprus, when Turkish Cypriots rioted against British troops.

The United States today recognized the new provisional government of Venezuela.

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The four and a half hour operation performed on Dodger star Roy Campanella was a success. And doctors say it is "possible" he may some day play baseball again. Campanella suffered a broken neck last night in an auto accident in Glen Cove, New York.

Edward R. Murrow: January 28, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The puzzle of negotiations with the Russians certainly has not been solved by the accord on cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union signed yesterday. Nikita Khrushchev, in his latest outburst of vodka diplomacy at the Indian anniversary party in Moscow last night, asked: "Why not start by agreeing on the simplest things? It is like eating a meal. You begin with the hors d'oeuvres, move on to the fish and then come to the meat." The accord on cultural exchanges is undeniably a start with the hors d'oeuvres. But a close look at it shows little reason to expect the fish to follow, let alone the meat. For the pact, while it does include some final agreements, is mostly an agreement to go on negotiating about cultural exchanges.

Few of the big differences were straightened out. Voice of America broadcasts will continue to be jammed. The exchange of radio and T.V. programs on political subjects, though accepted in principle must be agreed to by both parties in each instance, which is to say that they have not been agreed to yet. Movie films are to be exchanged, but here, too, only such films as are accepted by both sides. Unrestricted travel in the two countries is not to be permitted. We wanted it; the Russians balked.

Regular air travel between Moscow and New York is agreed to in principle, but will not start before the United States has jet passenger planes and the Russians muffle the sound of theirs. Prolonged negotiations still must be held.

The exchange of teachers and a small number of students has been agreed to unconditionally, with Columbia and Moscow universities paired, as are Harvard and Leningrad universities. This is the first exchange of the sort since the cold war began and is a positive result. There also will be the exchange of a much larger number of delegations, artists and athletes, and while this is a positive gain, it is not new.

Now the agreement is being used as an argument that better progress can be made with the Russians on the ambassadorial level than at summit meetings. Khrushchev in his metaphor of the hors d'oeuvre, was not thinking of meetings on the ambassadorial level. It was the summit meetings he wanted to have begin doing easy things first. He was talking specifically about the failure of disarmament talks at the lower level, and he said that when you first invite a man to your house you may take him into the parlor or the dining room, but not into your bedroom. He has said on other occasions that disarmament, in the nature of things, has to come last. And

it is fairly obvious that he does not intend to start negotiations by discussing the Eisenhower proposal for international control of outer space.

Secretary Dulles keeps hammering away on the theme that there can be no summit meeting without prior agreements reached on lower levels. President Eisenhower apparently isn't so drastic, and would be prepared to go to a summit meeting so long as the agenda is agreed to in advance. That is the impression given by News Secretary Haggerty. If there is a difference between them, Mr. Eisenhower may be nearer the reality than his Secretary of State. For it is clear that the Russians find it hard to initiate agreements on the ambassadorial level. Big decisions in Russia are not made by ambassadors or even foreign ministers. They are made by the top man or men in the Kremlin. President Truman used to say that he never could get anything done by Molotov unless he went to Stalin first. The Russian concept of a summit meeting seems to be one where the Kremlin boss hears first-hand what other chiefs of state have to tell him, and then gives the green light to his subordinates to negotiate whatever he thinks will suit his book. It didn't work out that way after the last summit meeting, where Khrushchev agreed to the unification of Germany through free elections, but

changed his mind by the time the foreign ministers got around to negotiate a settlement. Even so, the summit meeting seems to be the procedure that suits the Russian dictatorship best. Moscow may make minor concessions, but if it holds out for a summit meeting we may find we have to agree, or be blamed for the delay of talks. The agreement signed yesterday hardly is an overwhelming argument for insisting on holding ambassadorial talks first.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan

Plainly, the United States and Russia are at loggerheads on how to go about holding a meeting at the summit. But they would appear to agree...for entirely different reasons...on the down-to-earth advice of Josh Billings, who said, "It iz better to leap one rod and strike on your feet than to leap two rods and strike on your head. This iz a well-known fact."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

January 29, 1958

VIA TWX RUSK

Edward R. Murrow
Care Dr. Stumpf
USIA, Kansas City

This is the news...

Soviet Premier Bulganin said tonight that the agreement signed by the United States and Russia....for expanding cultural exchanges...has "a positive significance." He said, "Implementation of the agreement undoubtedly will help the Soviet and American peoples to understand each other, [illegible] and contribute to better understanding between the two governments." Mr. Bulganin, "we cannot forget about those important international political problems which still remain outstanding." The Soviet premier's statement appeared in the Russian government newspaper Izvestia.

F

Bulganin made no direct reference to Russia's proposal for a summit conference. But in Washington today, a State Department spokesman said there has been no change in basic United States policy with regard to such a meeting. The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the United States adheres firmly to the position laid down by President Eisenhower in his letter to Premier Bulganin on January 12. And White underscored the point by reading the paragraph of the letter which said it would be "essential" to work on problems in advance of a summit meeting "through diplomatic channels and by our foreign ministers."

Secretary of State Dulles today pledged the four Moslem countries belonging to the Baghdad Pact an additional 10-million dollars to help them build up a modern communications network. Mr. Dulles made the promise at the Baghdad Pact meeting in Ankara, which he is attending as an observer since the United States is not a formal member of the alliance. The full members are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Mr. Dulles said figures on economic aid given by Russia are misleading. He conceded that Russian interest rates are low. But the advantages of such loans, he said,

25 (more)

are "more apparent than real"....because of the prices fixed by Russia for what it sells. The Baghdad conference ends tomorrow with a final communique.

Egypt and the Soviet Union today signed an economic agreement, climaxing negotiations which have been going on in Moscow for three weeks. Under the agreement, Russia will supply technical aid...including machinery...for Egypt's industrial development program. Egypt will pay for this assistance through a long-term loan, and by sending Russia cotton and other agricultural goods.

President Eisenhower flew to Kansas today...to attend the funeral of his eldest brother, Arthur, who died on Sunday. Fog compelled the President to land at the Navy air station at Olathe, Kansas, instead of at Kansas City as originally planned. Olathe is about 27 miles from Kansas City, and Mr. Eisenhower made the rest of the trip by car. He is flying back to Washington tonight.

Bad weather may delay the Army's attempt to launch an earth satellite at Cape Canaveral. High altitude winds of up to 140 miles an hour are reported. However, plans for launching a satellite "in a day or so"...using the Army's Jupiter-C rocket...have not been called off.

42

R U S M VIA TWX January 29, 1958

Edward R. Murrow

Cape Ma. Sta.

KCMO, Kansas City

Following to be inserted after Cape Canaveral story.....

The Defense Department announced tonight that a new ballistic missile firing range will be set up on the West Coast...to supplement the work being carried on at Cape Canaveral. The new installation will be located at Cooke Air Force Base, which already is an Air Force missile training center.

In Douglas, Wyoming, a sheriff's deputy [redacted] has captured a man identified as Charles Starkweather. Starkweather...who is 19...is suspected of killing nine persons in Nebraska in the past week.

5 B

John Doerfer, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, today gave Congress a first-hand report on the operation of his agency. He testified before the House subcommittee investigating the F.C.C. and five other federal agencies, to see if they are carrying out the intent of Congress. Doerfer said...in his two hours of testimony...that the F.C.C. is "independent" of the executive branch of government. He made no reference to charges that some members of the commission have improperly received favors from the broadcasting industry. Those charges will be taken up at a public hearing on Monday.

(more)

71

The world's expert on overcoming illiteracy is Dr. Frank Laubach, the American missionary who has been working since 1915 with the three-fifths of the world population that cannot read and write. He has been kind enough tonight to answer a few questions. /Laubach tape runs six minutes and thirteen seconds, ending on cue "Thank you very much, Dr. Laubach. Thank you."/ —INSERT—

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today....

It is Dr. Laubach's policy for those whom he has taught to read to teach others. In one of his second readers...written in Burmese...he promotes this method by having a villager say, "The best friend a man can ever have is the man who teaches him to read, and who helps him get good books. For a man who cannot read is like a blind man." Goodnight and good luck.

~~Following is Fanfare for Mr. Stump.... Tape opens with George Bryan in N.Y. switches to KEMO at approx 7:59:15 CBST on cue, "Now, Edward R. Murrow."~~

~~Murrow gives hard news until 7:59:45, when nem switches to NY on cue,~~

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Bulganin said tonight that the agreement signed by the United States and Russia...for expanding cultural exchanges...has "a positive significance". He said, "Implementation of the agreement undoubtedly will help the Soviet and American peoples to understand each other and contribute to better understanding between the two governments. But, said Bulganin, "We cannot forget about those important international political problems which still remain outstanding." The Soviet premier's statement appeared in the Russian government newspaper Izvestia.

Bulganin made no direct reference to Russia's proposal for a summit conference. But in Washington today, a State Department spokesman said there has been no change in basic United States policy with regard to such a meeting. The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the United States adheres firmly to the position laid down by President Eisenhower in his letter to Premier Bulganin on January 12th. And White underscored the point by reading the paragraph of the letter which said it would be "essential" to work on problems in advance of a summit meeting "through diplomatic channels and by our foreign ministers."

Secretary of State Dulles today pledged the four Moslem countries belonging to the Baghdad Pact an additional 10-million dollars to help them build up a modern communications network. Mr. Dulles made the promise at the Baghdad Pact meeting in Ankara, which he is attending as an observer since the United States is not a formal member of the alliance. The full members are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Mr. Dulles said figures on economic aid given by Russia are misleading. He conceded that Russian interest rates are low. But the advantages of such loans, he said, are "more apparent than real"...because of the prices fixed by Russia for what it sells. The Baghdad conference ends tomorrow

with a final communique.

Egypt and the Soviet Union today signed an economic agreement, climaxing negotiations which have been going on in Moscow for three weeks. Under the agreement, Russia will supply technical aid...including machinery...for Egypt's industrial development program. Egypt will pay for this assistance through a long-term loan, and by sending Russia cotton and other agricultural goods.

President Eisenhower flew to Kansas today...to attend the funeral of his eldest brother, Arthur, who died on Sunday. Fog compelled the President to land at the Navy air station at Olathe, Kansas, instead of Kansas City as originally planned. Olathe is 27 miles from Kansas City, and Mr. Eisenhower made the rest of the trip by car. He is flying back to Washington tonight.

Bad weather may delay the Army's attempt to launch an earth satellite at Cape Canaveral. High altitude winds of up to 140 miles an hour are reported. However, plans for launching a satellite "in a day or so"...using the Army's Jupiter-C rocket...have not been called off.

The Defense Department announced tonight that a new ballistic msssile firing range will be set up on the West Coast...to supplement the work being carried on at Cape Canaveral. The new installation will be located at Cooke Air Force Base, which already is an Air Force missile training center.

In Douglas, Wyoming, a sheriff's deputy has captured a man identified as Charles Starkweather. Starkweather...who is 19...is suspected of killing nine persons in Nebraska in the past week.

John Doerfer, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, today gave Congress a first-hand report on the operation of his agency. He testified before the House subcommittee investigating the F.C.C. and five other federal agencies, to see if they are carrying out the intent of Congress. Doerfer said,... in his two hours of testimony...that the F.C.C. is"independent"of the executive branch of government. He made no reference to charges that some members of the commission have improperly received favors from the broadcasting industry. Those

charges will be taken up at a public hearing on Monday.

The world's expert on overcoming illiteracy is Dr. Frank Laubach, the American missionary who has been working since 1915 with the three-fifths of the world population that cannot read and write. He has been kind enough tonight to answer a few questions.

Dr. Laubach, you have undoubtedly taught more people to read than any living man. In how many countries have you worked?

LAUBACH: Ninety-five countries.

MURROW: Well, you've spent most of your life looking at our country from the outside, haven't you?

LAUBACH: Yes, Forty-one years of my life I've been out there. Thirty-one years here.

MURROW: Well, sir, having spent so much time looking at our country from the outside, what do you think we must most urgently do?

LAUBACH: You couldn't have asked me a more important question, because we've got to do it very fast - and I think I know exactly what we could do. I have a sort of worm's eye view. One man said I'd been looking up through ninety-five worm holes at the world, because I've-worked through these masses of people down there - and I know the reason why they're going Communist, and the reason is because they're hungry, and they're getting more so all the time.

MURROW: What's the cure?

LAUBACH: If they're hungry,help them to help themselves. Perhaps you thought I was going to say 'send them our surplus.' I am in favor of that. I think we oughtn't to have seven billion dollars here of surplus while they're hungry. But they won't settle for that. They want to come out. They don't want to be paupers; they dont want charity. They want our know-how. They want our secrets. And first thing they must get is literacy. And then we must give them the books they need, which tell them the things that we know, that make us able to get so much. And then they want people to be sent out there, agriculture experts,

people with a warm heart - and if our country moves in an all-out nationwide way, the Government doing what it can but - not expecting the Government to do even half of it. The church, the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jews, altogether, could have tremendous influence if they began to send missionaries out who have agricultural experience and who know these other...? -literacy and writing and all the other things. And then business could enter into this thing, and philanthropy. And if we had an all-out movement like that around the world, I'm sure from my experience that it wouldn't be very long before we would see a tremendous change in the attitude of the world toward America.

MURROW: Well, then the danger is really a combination of hunger and ignorance, is that right?

LAUBACH: That's right. Ignorance causes hunger. These people that I've worked with - I'be milled around through millions of them in these countries - I sat down besides thousands of them and taught them these little books that we make and I know that they realize that the reason they're hungry is because they're ignorant. And that's true too. The dividing line between barbarism and poverty and progress is at this point of literacy more than anywhere else.

MURROW: How long does it take you to teach people to read, let's say in an aboriginal tribe in New Guinea for example?

LAUBACH: Well, it depends on the language. Some languages are very, very simple. The Malaya language is only 16 letters. But, on an average, in two or three weeks, they can get so they can stumble, they can pronounce. I won't say they're good readers yet, but then it's a matter of improving their reading.

MURROW: Now, what is the reaction in a village when the first man learns to read?

LAUBACH: Oh, he's crazy. For example, one of my missionaries whom I had trained, went out in Tanganyika to a village that had never been approached before. She met a man and she said "I'd like to taach you to read." So, she put up the charts, we'd just made, and he went crazy. He began to shout and

laugh and cry and dance and the whole village came out to see him - and then the class broke up. But they said "We want you to come and stay" - so she said "I'll be back in two weeks." And when she got out there the whole village was there to meet her, because they're just like everybody else. I never found an illiterate in the world who isn't crazy to get out of that ignorance, because it's a prison that holds him down in poverty. All over the world it's the same way. When we go out there to start these campaigns we have thousands of people coming to learn to read, because they know that's the first step in this new progress, upward.

MURROW: Then does each one try to teach another one to read?

LAUBACH: We make these books so easy that you don't have to have any education to teach somebody else. All you have to do is follow the line and smile, not talk very much, and give them a lot of praise. And then they can each one teach one - that makes it possible to learn by geometiical progression, you see. And, that's the reason why the governments are after this so much. Now, that leads me to say this: If America decides that our only hope is to go and help those people up, we've got the world wide open. First of all - we've got all the masses with us right away; and, second, these governments they're frightened; they used to be callous and indifferent but they aren't any more, they're scared to death. And they welcome us if we come out there and offer them our help, not because we have an ulterior motive or any axe to grind, but just because we believe in helping people. If this country got started in a big movement like this we wouldn't have to finish it but we could later - if we do this, I think in 20 or 25 years, perhaps less, we will see this world, the entire world where it's underprivileged and hungry rising gradually, helping itself up out of its misery up to a middle level, a middle type of life like we have here in the United States, and there would no longer be any threat of losing the world to communism or any other desperate thing.

MURROW: Are you convinced that once they have learned to read that they will then reject the Communist literature to which they will be subjected?

LAUBACH: When we teach them to read, we have the inside track. The next thing we do is to begin to give them a newspaper and information that will help them up the right way. Yes, they...the Communists can only promise them in all of these governments outside of the Iron Curtain - they can't do anything, they have an alibi, they say we - should overthrow your government first. We can act. And one deed is worth a thousand promises. I think there's one more thing that the people of the United States need to know - because I believe that millions and millions of people from my experience are desperate for a new direction, they hate the way we're going, they want to find out what to do but they don't know what to do, they're frustrated.

MURROW: All right, what should they do?

LAUBACH: Well, they ought to help organizations - now I mean not the Government but people-to-people organizations like World Neighbors, for example, the people that will help the world help itself up. And, the Friends Service Committee is doing that kind of thing too. And our literacy program and movements like that; they're here but the people don't know where to take hold. As soon as they do, I'm sure that they will help.

MURROW: Thank you very much Dr. Laubach.

LAUBACH: Thank you.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is Dr. Laubach's policy for those whom he has taught to read to teach others. In one of his second readers...written in Burmese...he promotes this method by having a villager say, "The best friend a man can ever have is the man who teaches him to read, and who helps him get good books. For a man who cannot read is like a blind man." Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

The Baghdad Pact conference ended in Ankara today with a warning that "Communist imperialism has increased its efforts to dominate the Middle East." The warning was contained in a final, 2-thousand-word communique, which "noted with satisfaction" that despite the attacks made against the Baghdad Pact it had "developed into a strong and cohesive organization representing the best hope for safeguarding peace, liberty and independence in the area." The communique praised the way that Turkey had stood up to Russian threats. And it deplored the way Russia had sought to exploit nationalism, Afro-Asian sentiment, economic distress and the plight of the Arab refugees for its own ends. The communique urged more extensive

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use of the United Nations police force. But it made no direct reference to the Arab-Israeli dispute or to the question of Cyprus. ~~The communique duly recorded Secretary of State Dulles' offer of 10-million dollars for a modern communications system and the decision to create a combined military planning staff...which was reported earlier this week.~~ The United States is still not a full member of the alliance, but Mr. Dulles said at the close of the meeting that he hoped the United States had made it clear that it "participates wholeheartedly in the commitment of the Baghdad Pact to cooperate for security and defense." (I should like to discuss this conference further in a few minutes).

A credit agreement was signed in Washington today to help France through its economic crisis. The agreement gives France 655-million dollars in emergency aid---274-million dollars from the United States and the rest, amounting to 381-million, from the International Monetary Fund and the European Payments Union.

President Eisenhower today formally asked Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for five years. The legislation would give the President authority to cut tariffs. And Republican Representative Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee immediately attacked the program...calling it →

"a trade policy that has proved a demonstrable failure in the last 25 years." /Mr. Eisenhower called a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act "essential to America's vital interests." /He said it would provide "a powerful force for waging peace", in that it would "enhance the economic health of the free world."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell said today that...next month...he expects more than 4-million persons in this country to be unemployed. /This would be the highest unemployment figure since 1950. Mitchell told a news conference that he does not expect next month's employment figure to exceed four and a half million. After that, he expects the situation to improve.

President Curtice of General Motors said today that for his company, the cost of making cars has gone up faster than its prices. Curtice made the statement ~~[illegible]~~ before the Senate committee, which has been looking into ~~[illegible]~~ pricing practices of the auto industry. With regard to G.M.'s '58 models, he said the price has increased "only 60 cents" for every dollar of increase in cost. And increased wages, he said, have been the biggest single factor in boosting costs. Curtice said he found it hard to reconcile Walter Reuther's "professed concern over inflation"

with the union leader's latest bargaining demands. The G.M. president did not specifically mention Reuther's profit-sharing program...but did say he would not "at any time" negotiate on the basis of ability to pay.

Allan P. Kirby, president of the Alleghany Corporation, today was named chairman of the board...succeeding the late Robert R. Young. Alleghany is a holding company controlling the New York Central Railroad. Kirby, a long-time associate of Young's, also was named chairman of the Alleghany executive committee, a new post. And this makes him the chief operating officer of the company.

The Senate today passed an emergency bill authorizing an additional 549-million dollars for defense. The measure now goes to a conference committee because of a few changes made in the version passed by the House. The amount of money...for dispersing the Strategic Air Command and constructing ballistic missile facilities...is the same in both bills.

Senate passage came after a speech on the floor by Democratic Senator Jackson, who called for the stepped-up production of B-52 bombers and long-range missiles. And Republican Senator Case of New Jersey said in a speech tonight that concentration "solely on the missile and satellite

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programs" would be a mistake. The United States, he said, must be capable and willing to fight "little wars", since the hope of preventing such wars rests on this capacity and willingness. And he said it must be recognized that military strength alone is not enough. Among the other prerequisites he listed improvement of the educational system and foreign aid.

The House Armed Services Committee released testimony today to the effect that Russia may have a 5-thousand-mile intercontinental ballistic missile in operation by July. The testimony was given to the committee last Thursday by the Army's missile director, Major General Beach. He added that, in his opinion, Russia's capability at that time would be "very limited." In the testimony released today there was no elaboration of this remark.

Today...in Johannesburg... 95 South Africans were ordered to stand trial for treason. The order was issued by a magistrate's court after a preliminary hearing that lasted 13 months. Fifty-eight of the defendants are Negroes. The rest are Indians and whites and two persons described as being of "mixed race". The prosecution says they tried to overthrow the

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government and set up a Communist state. The defense says they only spoke up against the government's white supremacy policy.

Edward R. Murrow: January 30, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Bagdad Pact meeting at Ankara ended in a mild glow of satisfaction that things had gone off as well as they did. Its accomplishments certainly do not look big in the show-window. The two concrete results were the ten million dollar contribution offered by Secretary Dulles for the regional communications system, and the transformation of the joint military planning organization into a permanent staff. Neither result can be called impressive. The ten million dollars contribution was toward a wire-and-radio network to which we already have given eight millions, and which is far from completion.

The regional members of the pact pressured Mr. Dulles to attend in the hope that he would feel challenged to announce an imposing answer to the Soviet economic aid offensive. They wanted something impressive, like a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. Mr. Dulles deflated these expectations with a good deal of skill. He did it by showing that Soviet aid is not what it seems. It is always publicized in lump sums that look big but are spread out over several years, whereas American aid has to be announced in small yearly figures. Moreover American aid, he argued, is distributed over a whole region, while Soviet aid is concentrated at certain strategic points. Soviet aid figures also include commercial transactions, omitted from the American

figures. Comparing American and Russian aid in the same terms, he said the United States had given more in 1957 to the Bagdad pact countries alone, than the Soviet Union had given the whole non-Soviet world in the last few years.

The tightening of the pact's military structure has been called a big step toward making the pact into a Middle Eastern NATO. But the fact is, that the Bagdad allies have no central command organization and no troops committed to it, and are not likely to get either in the foreseeable future. The combined military joint planning staff now decided on is closer co-ordination, and no more.

The Bagdad meeting was held under the shadow of two anxieties. One was a vague fear that Iraq, the only Arab member, might drop out, or even walk out. The other was that the union of Egypt with Syria would be proclaimed while the session was going on, and so turn into an anti-Bagdad demonstration that would whip up a lot of Arab animosity. But neither development took place.

The Egyptian-Syrian union ran into last-minute difficulties and will not be announced for several days. Even when it is proclaimed, it is not going to hurt the Bagdad pact as much as had been anticipated. It is at least possible that Nasser is rushing through with the union at this time, not to

offset the Bagdad pact, but to keep Syria from falling still more under Soviet domination.

Iraq, the only Arab member of the pact, also is the only member not represented at Ankara by its Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary. That made it look as though the government of Iraq was reluctant to be sitting in. Prime Minister Menderes of Turkey flew to Bagdad before the meeting, presumably to try to keep the King and Prime Minister in line. It never has been learned what he accomplished. But one thing became clear. Iraq insisted on the Israeli question being taken up at Ankara. The Iraqi representative, pressed for it in his public speech. Mr. Dulles answered by saying that the problem belonged to the United Nations, not the Bagdad pact. However, Iraq wanted Israel mentioned in the communique, and when it was omitted, the Prime Minister of Iraq was reported to have flown to Ankara to insist on a re-draft. This turned out to be incorrect.

But it threw light on the basic weakness of the pact. Iran distrusts communism far less than it distrusts Israel. For Turkey, Iran and Pakistan it is the other way around. This makes the American policy difficult. We want three things that don't add up. We want strong regional resistance to communism, Arab friendship, and Israel permanently saved from Arab destruction

We cannot support the rights of Israel without reducing Arab friendship, and we cannot keep the alliance strong against communism without increasing Arab friendship. The Ankara meeting did strengthen the organization of anti-communism somewhat, and did so without the defection of Iraq. / Whether it has correspondingly weakened our support of Israel remains to be seen.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

The United States has a difficult role [redacted] in that it must support Israel and the Arab states, and help them resist Communism all at the same time. The United States thus maintains neutrality in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and this can make for misunderstanding. In the words of the old German proverb, it is the fate of neutrals "to be doused from above and singed from below."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The United States has a difficult role in that it must support Israel and the Arab states and help them resist Communism all at the same time. The United States thus maintains neutrality in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and this can make for misunderstanding. In the words of the old German proverb, it is the fate of neutrals "to be doused from above and singed from below."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 31, 1958

This is the news:

Reports from Washington say there is "some evidence" that the Russians have launched a new missile into outer space. / There is speculation it may have been another sputnik, but this is doubted since no beep signal has been picked up on any radio tracking device. / Other speculation has it that the Soviet Union has test fired an intercontinental ballistic missile. / All these surmises are based on information reportedly received by United States Intelligence. / The information is said to be of "undetermined reliability". / None of it has been officially confirmed.

Here in New York tonight, the president of the United Nations General Assembly...Sir Leslie Munro... called for an international conference of scientists and diplomats to deal with the problem of controling outer space. Such a meeting, he said, should be held "within the next two or three months."

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that the nuclear tests to be held next spring in the Pacific will advance the development of weapons for defense against missiles. The commission made the statement in its regular semi-annual report to Congress. It said another objective will be the "further development of nuclear weapons with greatly reduced radio-active fallout." The average level of radio-active Strontium in the bone structure of Americans has increased in the past year. But this average, it said, is still far below the maximum acceptable level. The commission reported that radio-active isotopes are saving industry an estimated half-billion dollars a year. In the field of agriculture, there was improved management of crops and livestock through the use of isotopes. And "considerable" progress, it said, has been made in the diagnosis and localization of brain tumors with the use of radio-active iodine.

The Senate Appropriations Committee today approved an emergency bill earmarking a billion, 410-million dollars for weapons for the space age. Committee Chairman Hayden said the measure will be ready for action by the full Senate on Monday.

Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, told the House Armed Services Committee today that the Navy plans to install missiles with thermonuclear warheads on its fleet aircraft. Burke made the disclosure in urging the committee not to underestimate the role of the super-carrier.

In a speech tonight...here in New York...Dr. James Killian again warned against pushing too hard for progress in one scientific field at the expense of other research. "No planning group," he said, "can take the place of the imaginative individual scientist following his own interests." Dr. Killian is President Eisenhower's special science adviser.

Syrian leaders flew to Egypt today to be on hand for the proclamation of political union between the two countries, expected this week-end. President Kuwatly of Syria said on arriving in Cairo that he hoped the move would be the first step "toward realizing the unity of all Arabs."

Red China today announced the dismissal of three cabinet ministers because of their "anti-Communist activities." (Presumably for speaking out too freely against the party). Peiping radio identified those dismissed as the ministers of forestry, transportation and food.

The three American mothers...who visited their sons imprisoned in Red China...arrived back in this country today by plane. The personal appeal for the release of their sons was turned down.

The French parliament today gave final approval to a bill granting Algeria limited home rule. The law provides for local assemblies, elected by universal sufferage....which would in turn nominate a single federal assembly in Algiers. Police powers...as well as powers relating to foreign affairs, finance and defense...are left with the French government. And the program has been rejected by the Algerian rebel movement in advance.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today upheld the conviction of New York attorney Harry Sacher on charges of contempt of Congress. Sacher has frequently represented American Communist leaders. In 1955, he refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether he himself ever was a Communist. Last spring, the Supreme Court ordered the Court of Appeals to review his conviction in the light of its decision in the Watkins case. The Supreme Court said...in that decision...that a witness may not be required to answer questions, if their pertinency to the inquiry has not been explained. Today the Court of Appeals ruled...5 to 4...that Sacher's conviction was valid and that he could not have failed to understand the pertinency of the questions that were being asked.

The three-man "watchdog committee"...to oversee the activities of James Hoffa as president of the teamsters union...was named today by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington. The three are Godfrey P. Schmidt, the attorney who represented the New York rank-and-file teamsters challenging the legality of Hoffa's election; L.N.D. Wells, Jr., of Dallas, an attorney selected by teamster leaders to serve on the committee, and

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Nathan Cayton, of Washington, D.C., a retired municipal judge./ Judge Letts chose Cayton to serve as neutral member, and chairman of the committee.

President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia today for a week-end of golf./ But before leaving Washington, he gave a political pep talk to the Republican National Committee./ Mr. Eisenhower denounced the "dismal wails of despair" of some Democrats and described the current business slump as "a period of consolidating the gains of recent years." The economy, he said, is "catching its breath for a new advance."/ He praised the record of his Administration and promised he would give modernization of the defense establishment his "closest personal attention." At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Eisenhower said every member of his cabinet has been doing "a fine job". He specifically supported the farm policies of Secretary Benson. And he put in a plug for the Administration's foreign aid and reciprocal trade programs. Later at a luncheon meeting, Vice President Nixon told the national committee that he did not believe national defense would be an issue in this year's congressional elections./ He said, "The answer on the issue of national defense is going to be given---not by what is said---but by what is done." He predicted there will be an effective launching of an American earth satellite "months" before November.

Edward R. Murrow: January 31, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Two predictions are almost uncontradicted about the present Congress. It will vote all the money needed to catch up with the Russians in the missile race, and it will not extend the reciprocal trade agreement act for five years. That is, it will only go halfway with the Administration.

The Administration believes that the great struggle with the Russians has to be waged in both fields, military and economic. It certainly does not rank the economic struggle as secondary. Indeed it hopes that with sufficient military power in our hands, the struggle can be confined to the arena of economics. But even then it will be relentless rivalry, with the Soviet Union confident it can master the world.

The Reciprocal Trade Act is only part of the Administration's economic program. Congress also is being asked for a steady and increasing expenditure on foreign aid. And the prediction is confidently made that this also will not get through without drastic cuts. In other words, Congress appears to take the Soviet military threat seriously, but not the economic threat.

To put it this way misrepresents the situation somewhat. The majority in Congress, if it refuses to support the full economic program of the Administration, will not do so because it thinks it knows more about world trade or the Russian economic potential than the Administration. It will do

so because tariff cuts can hurt local interests and it is the business of a Congressman to protect local interests. / It is always easy to get money for weapons. / Weapons are dramatic and exciting. / They do not reduce employment, and though they cost money, the Congressman hopes he can make savings in other directions. / But trade isn't dramatic, and tariffs aren't either. / It may increase the national volume of trade to reduce tariffs and so make for more employment. But a cut in a tariff may hit some particular industry, and the Congressman wants to protect the workers in his district.

It is a standing problem in a democratic country to strike the right balance between local interests and the national welfare. / Congressmen aren't expected to think nationally all the time. / Their Party leaders are there to do that, and to apply their discipline as needed. / However, discipline in both Parties has not always been effective in economic matters. / Many Democrats obstructed the trade policies of Cordell Hull, and go on opposing the same policies under President Eisenhower. / Protectionist Republicans continue to be ardently protectionist, as though we still were a debtor country.

On the whole, the record of the Eisenhower Administration has been good in getting tariffs lowered, and the volume of American trade has reached new

heights. But it did not help Republican discipline that President Eisenhower himself seemed to depart from his policy in 1954 in raising the tariff on Swiss watches.

Compromise on extending the Reciprocal Trade Act is predicted, and it may be extended for three instead of five years. But President Eisenhower's message to Congress yesterday put up a strong argument for a minimum period of five years. The new European economic community, with its common market and a population nearly as large as ours, will be setting up a common tariff applying to imports from the United States. The steps are due in 1962, about four-and-a-half years from the renewal date of our trade agreement legislation. We will need adequate time to prepare for negotiations on these tariffs, and adequate authority to do so. A three-year extension would miss the mark altogether.

The ability of the Russians to use trade to promote political interests is being shown dramatically in the Middle East. Now they are pressing us closer to home, in Latin America. A new trade agreement between Brazil and the Soviet is about ready, and Brazil may soon recognize the Moscow government. El Salvador is preparing to sell coffee to Russia. Uruguay is being offered Soviet oil. Argentine has just concluded a deal to take three million

dollars' worth of Soviet products.

These items are pittances compared to the vast volume of our present trade. But last year's Sputniks testified to more than the Russian capacity to make weapons. They demonstrated that Russian industry and technology no longer are backward. And with Russia expanding its production at a higher rate than ours, its competition for world trade and world friends is sure to mount. High tariffs do not cope with such a competitor. If anything, they can lose us both markets and friends.

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Reports from Washington say there is "some evidence" that the Russians have launched a new missile into outer space. There is speculation it may have been another sputnik, but this is doubted since no beep signal has been picked up on any radio tracking device. Other speculation has it that the Soviet Union has test fired an intercontinental ballistic missile. All these surmises are based on information reportedly received by United States Intelligence. The information is said to be of "undetermined reliability." None of it has been officially confirmed.

Here in New York tonight, the president of the United Nations General Assembly...Sir Leslie Munro...called for an international conference of scientists and diplomats to deal with the problem of controling outer space. Such a meeting, he said, should be held "within the next two or three months."

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that the nuclear tests to be held next spring in the Pacific will advance the development of weapons for defense against missiles. The commission made the statement in its regular semi-annual report to Congress. It said another objective will be the "further development of nuclear weapons with greatly reduced radio-active fallout." The average level of radio-active Strontium in the bone structure of Americans has increased in the past year. But this average, it said, is still far below the maximum acceptable level. The commission reported that radio-active isotopes are saving industry an estimated half-billion dollars a year. In the field of agriculture, there was improved management of crops and livestock through the use of isotopes. And "considerable" progress, it said, has been made in the diagnosis and localization of brain tumors with the use of radio-active iodine.

The Senate Appropriations Committee today approved an emergency bill earmarking a billion, 410-million dollars for weapons for the space age. Committee

Chairman Hayden said the measure will be ready for action by the full Senate on Monday.

Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, told the House Armed Services Committee today that the Navy plans to install missiles with thermonuclear warheads on its fleet aircraft. Burke made the disclosure in urging the committee not to underestimate the role of the super-carrier.

In a speech tonight....here in New York...Dr. James Killian again warned against pushing too hard for progress in one scientific field at the expense of other research. "No planning group" he said, "can take the place of the imaginative individual scientist following his own interests." Dr, Killian is President Eisenhower's special science advisor.

Syrian leaders flew to Egypt today to be on hand for the proclamation of political union between the two countries expected this week-end. President Kuwatly of Syria said on arriving in Cairo that he hoped the move would be the first step "toward realizing the unity of all Arabs."

Red China today announced the dismissal of three cabinet ministers because of their "anti-Communist activities." Peiping radio identified those dismissed as the ministers of forestry, transportation and food.

The French parliament today gave final approval to a bill granting Algeria limited home rule. The law provides for local assemblies, elected by universal sufferage..which would in turn nominate a single federal assembly in Algiers. Police powers...as well as powers relating to foreign affairs, finance and defense...are left with the French government. And the program has been rejected by the Algerian rebel movement in advance.

The three-man "watchdog committee"...to oversee the activities of James Hoffa as president of the teamsters union...was named today by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington. The three are Godfrey P. Schmidt, the Attorney who represented the New York rank-and-file teamsters challenging the legality of Hoffa's election; L.N.D. Wells, Jr., of Dallas, and attorney selected by teamster

leaders to serve on the committee, and Nathan Cayton, of Washington, D. C., a retired municipal judge. Judge Letts chose Cayton to serve as neutral member and chairman of the committee.

President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia today for a week-end of golf. But before leaving Washington, he gave a political pep talk to the Republican National Committee. Mr. Eisenhower denounced the "dismal wails of despair" of some Democrats and described the current business slump as "a period of consolidating the gains of recent years." The economy, he said, is "catching its breath for a new advance." He praised the record of his Administration and promised he would give modernization of the defense establishment his "closest personal attention." At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Eisenhower said every member of his cabinet has been doing "a fine job." He specifically supported the farm plicies of Secretary Benson. And he put in a plug for the Administration's foreign aid and reciprocal trade programs. Later at a luncheon meeting Vice President Nixon told the national committee that he did not believe national defense would be an issue in this year's congressional elections.

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On the whole, the record of the Eisenhower Administration has been good in getting tariffs lowered, and the volume of American trade has reached new heights. But it did not help Republican discipline that President Eisenhower himself seemed to depart from his policy in 1954 in raising the tariff on Swiss watches.

Compromise on extending the Reciprocal Trade Act is predicted, and it may be extended for three instead of five years. But President Eisenhower's message to Congress yesterday put up a strong argument for a minimum period of five years.

The new European economic community, with its common market and a population nearly as large as ours will be setting up a common tariff applying to imports from the United States. The steps are due in 1962, about four-and-a-half years from the renewal date of our trade agreement legislation. We will need adequate time to prepare for negotiations on these tariffs, and adequate authority to do so. A three-year extension would miss the mark altogether.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is going to take some persuasion to get Congress to approve a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act...touching as it does on the personal interests of certain folks back home. That is the way of politics...and does no harm so long as the politician remembers how Rutherford B. Hayes said that he serves himself and his party best who best serves his country.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 3, 1958

This is the news:

The answer of Soviet Premier Bulganin to President Eisenhower's letter of January 12 was published today in Moscow. Bulganin said Russia is willing to work out arrangements for a summit meeting "through normal diplomatic channels," but he rejected the idea of a preparatory conference of foreign ministers. A foreign ministers conference, he said, might create additional obstacles because of the "preconceived position of certain possible participants"---an apparent reference to Secretary of State Dulles. The Soviet premier rejected Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for a separate agreement on the control of outer space for peaceful purposes.

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Such an agreement, he said, would have to be part of a package disarmament program...including the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and the liquidation of Western bases on foreign soil. / Bulganin then went on and listed nine subjects he thought ought to be taken up at a meeting of heads of government. In addition to a ban on nuclear tests, he included establishment of an "atom free" zone in Central Europe, an East-West non-aggression pact, renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, and measures for preventing surprise attack. Bulganin ~~reiterated~~ Repeated- the Soviet view that the German problem cannot be Solved- "without the ~~rapprochement~~ agreement and understanding of the two sovereign Germanies."

Secretary of State Dulles discussed the Bulganin message today with Llewellyn Thompson, the United States ambassador to Moscow, who came home last week for consultations. / President Eisenhower also studied the message, and tonight the White House issued a statement saying that it had consisted mostly of a repetition of previous Soviet proposals, that it had revealed ~~a negative attitude~~ ("attitude" toward Mr. Eisenhower's letter of January 12th, but that it was being "further considered." The White House statement goes on to say, "It is, however, already apparent that further clarification of

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the Soviet position will be necessary before---to use President Eisenhower's words of January 12th---it can be ascertained that such a top-level meeting would, in fact, hold good hope of advancing the cause of peace and of justice in the world." ~~Mr. Dulles was to have conferred with today with the President, as well as with Ambassador Thompson, but did not because of a slight cold.~~

Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson told the Senate today that the ~~Democratic Senate Leader~~ launching of America's first earth satellite...and the new Bulganin message.. offers a "golden opportunity" for peace. And he again urged a program of joint exploration of outer space by the United Nations as a means of preventing a "disorderly arms race" which, he said, can only end in destruction.

In another Senate speech, Democratic Senator Clark of Pennsylvania ~~maintain~~ said the Russian sputniks "woke up Rip VanWinkle." "I hope," he said, "that the Explorer does not put him back to sleep."

After these speeches, the Senate unanimously approved an emergency bill of 1-billion, 410-million dollars...to step up the missile program and strengthen the Strategic Air Command. The measure already has been approved by the House.

Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, said today that the United States must seize the initiative in the space age. He said, "Competition on such a broad front cannot be met by keeping an eye on the particular advance others are making and then seeking to outstrip these as they come up. We must seize the initiative in this matter," he said, "and not permit ourselves to be forced into one crash program after another. We must advance along the lines appropriate to our efforts, taking prompt advantage of the ideas and break-throughs that science may uncover." Dr. Waterman spoke in New Haven, Connecticut at a conference of more than 100 leaders in the science, education and communications fields. Another speaker at the conference was President Eisenhower's science adviser, Dr. James Killian...who said what America needs to do is "de-emphasize the hot-rodders among our youth and encourage the hot minds." Dr. Killian said that instead of trying to engage in a numbers race with Russia for scientists and engineers, the emphasis should be on specialists who also have the general education necessary for meeting democratic needs.

Congressional investigators today accused Chairman John Doerfer of the

Federal Communications Commission of making "fraudulent" claims against the government. / Specifically, Bernard Schwartz, counsel for the House commerce subcommittee...which has been investigating six of the government's regulatory agencies...accused Doerfer of accepting travel expenses for a trip made in 1954, both from the federal government and from the National Association of Broadcasters. / Doerfer said he was being subjected to trial "by innuendo." He said the five hundred and seventy-five dollars was, in actuality, a Fee for addressing a convention of broadcasters in Spokane, Washington. The subcommittee wanted to know why the money was not paid directly to the FCC chairman, but through a regional official in Portland. Robert Richards, a public relations man, who was formerly a vice president of the broadcasters association, said this was "merely a bookkeeping problem." / The public hearing continues tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow: February 3, 1958. 7:45 p.m.

The launching of "Explorer" was certainly a scientific and political event, but its greatest significance was psychological. It restored our self-esteem, and some of our prestige with our allies. / The Sputniks, followed by the over-advertised failure of the Vanguard, sent this country into a deep trough of humiliation. "Explorer" at once raised us to a corresponding height of exhilaration. Presumably it was irrational to have been so depressed by the Vanguard fizzle. If so, it is irrational to be so elated over "Explorer". / Acute depression and elation are symptoms not usually associated with normal health, in individuals or nations.

It may be helpful to try to state simply some of the basic facts about "Explorer". Its instruments are better than those of the Sputniks, and it will teach us more about outer space. / "Explorer" was sent to a greater height than either Sputnik. It went seventeen hundred miles, compared with five hundred and sixty by Sputnik number one, and a thousand and fifty-six miles by Sputnik number two. / But in all other respects the Sputniks outmatch it. / "Explorer" is of light and unimpressive bulk. It weighs thirty point eight pounds. Sputnik number one was six times larger, Sputnik number two was - or is -- thirty-seven times larger.

The thrust from the rocket engines that launched "Explorer" was seventy-five thousand pounds, that of the engines that launched the Sputniks must have been around two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. It is true that Jupiter C could have launched a satellite twice as big as "Explorer". But we have made nothing, or so far as is known are making nothing, that will match the thrust of the Russian engines.

Unquestionably we have more rockets and several satellites ready, and at any time will be able to launch one or more of them. Vanguard, which is a better if more complicated device than Jupiter C, may [illegible] any day. We also are talking of sending a rocket to the moon, and of launching a manned satellite, as well as a satellite capable of photographing the earth for military information. But this is talk, and it is getting published, not because it is new, but because interest in "Explorer" has made it newsworthy. Such talk has been going on for years, wherever rocket experts foregather. The Russians also talk about moon rockets, and manned space ships. But since the Russians are ahead of us in rocketry, their talk is that much closer to realization. Wernher von Braun, the creator of Jupiter C, yesterday stuck to his estimate that they are five years ahead.

What may not be appreciated, is that the Russians may at any moment, send up a bigger satellite than the second Sputnik. There are reports that it will weigh a ton, which, if true, would mean that an engine has been developed with a much greater thrust than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The Russians were quite courteous in congratulating us on the success of "Explorer". Since courtesy is not a characteristic of the cold war, the Russians may feel they can afford to appear cordial, because they are about to make "Explorer" look even less significant to us and the world. If we expect this to happen, and it does, then we do not need to go into another tailspin of abnormal depression.

We have much hard work before we draw even with the Russians in rockets. We have not really moved any closer in launching "Explorer". In fact, "Explorer" might have been launched some time ago, even before the Sputniks, and Dr. von Braun has it to his credit, that he begged to be allowed to do so. I might add that Dr. von Braun also has to his credit a statement yesterday that what we have in orbit is a rival to the Sputniks "only in spirit".

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but the thrust that launched them can launch weapons far more powerful than anything we have completed. This being true, it also is a fact that "Explorer" has not put us in a better bargaining position with the Russians.

What has changed is, that our faces are not so red. / But in dealing with the Russians, the factors that count are things like weapons and thrust, rather than our confidence in ourselves. / In asking the Russians to give up weapons in outer space, as we are intent on doing, we still will be asking them to give up something they have, or will soon have, that we have not matched. And we should not expect "Explorer" to dispel their reluctance to do so.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan

Wordfor Today

The free world is heartened by the successful launching of an American earth satellite, but we must not lose sight of what the Russians have achieved, or become [redacted] complacent. John G. Winant expressed it well when he said, "Whatever we accomplish is of little importance because what we accomplish is always measured by what others do in relation to it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 4, 1958

This is the news:

Weather conditions have improved at Cape Canaveral. And the Navy Vanguard rocket is in position for firing...as preparations are underway for the possible launching of America's second earth satellite. The Explorer satellite, successfully launched last week by the Army, continues in orbit, circling the earth every hour and 55 minutes.

The Martin Company said tonight that before the year is out it will test flight a Titan rocket, capable of putting up a satellite weighing more than a ton. The company said, "Rocket engines already in production are quite capable of boosting a Titan to the moon."

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the expenditure of more money for education, harder work in schools with higher quality education, and continued and increased scientific cooperation with our allies. The committee says secrecy should not be a barrier to freedom of exchange of scientific knowledge. And training in the liberal arts should not be sacrificed to any increased emphasis on science. The goal, it says, ought to be to train citizens who will be able to deal with both technical and cultural problems.

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Chairman Doerfer of the Federal Communications Commission told a House investigating committee today that, altogether, he probably has received about 2-thousand dollars for speaking engagements in the past five years. He told the committee...investigating alledged favors received by members of the commission from the broadcasting indistry...that there was nothing improper in the payments, since they represented relatively small fees for speaking engagements. Doerfer said that...two weeks ago...he repaid 165 dollars received from an Oklahoma television station in 1954. He had banked the money, he said, under the misapprehension that it was reinbursement for transportation he had paid for himself and Mrs. Doerfer, when they flew to Oklahoma City for the station dedication. He said it was much later before he discovered that his secretary had not paid for the flight.

Attorney General Rogers said today that he will recommend the veto of any legislation providing for the transfer of executive powers to an acting president in case of presidential disability. / Rogers told a news conference that, in his opinion, a constitutional amendment would be required.

He expressed this view only a few hours after House Speaker Rayburn went on public record for the first time as favoring legislation to cope with the problem of presidential disability. / Rayburn took the position that a constitutional amendment would not be necessary. He said a law could be passed setting up a commission which would determine, if necessary, whether a president actually is incapacitated. If the commission finds that the president is unable to perform his functions, the vice president would temporarily take over the duties and powers of president. A special House committee is still considering the question.

In Yugoslavia, a state court today sentenced three socialists to prison for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the Communist government. The sentences...handed down after a four-day trial...ranged from ~~[illegible]~~ eight and a half to four years.

The Associated Press reports from Washington that the United States has agreed to give Poland 95-million dollars in new economic aid. The new assistance in dollars is the same as that provided Poland last year, and will again consist, to a large degree, of surplus cotton and wheat. Negotiations are still going on.

Democratic Senator Humphrey said today that any United States effort to get a "package" disarmament agreement is "doomed to defeat and ridicule." Humphrey believes we can do better with Russia by negotiating one point at a time. Specifically, he suggests that we try...first...to get agreement on a two-year ban on nuclear weapons tests. After that, he says, we can try to get an end to the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. ~~Right now, it is United States policy to tie the two questions together...conditioning agreement on one to agreement on the other...and Humphrey calls this an "unnecessarily rigid position.~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It is hard to reconcile the Bulganin letter to President Eisenhower with reports from West European capitals, that a summit meeting is sure to be held before the end of the year. The Bulganin letter was a reply to specific proposals by Mr. Eisenhower, and it rejected them all with one or two small exceptions. It did agree to preparatory discussions through normal diplomatic channels, so long as they are limited to the choice of an agenda. But this was no concession to Mr. Eisenhower, for the Russians categorically refuse to go to a summit meeting where they cannot veto any topic proposed for discussion.

Premier Bulganin gave no hint of Russian willingness to start negotiation of actual issues at the lower level. All that he offered was a discussion of procedural matters. He put his foot down on a Foreign Ministers' meeting, and did so with a statement that must be a novelty in the history of diplomacy. He said that any conference attended by certain ministers - meaning Secretary Dulles and presumably British Secretary Selwyn Lloyd - might create obstacles to a summit meeting and nip it in the bud. Mr. Bulganin, in effect, was saying to Mr. Eisenhower: "Don't let that man Dulles discuss our problems; he is prejudiced and will only make it impossible

for us to meet. If we meet we may find we can agree, and then we can tell our Foreign Secretaries what to do." / There is a certain naive sincerity in this; it is the way things have always been done in the Soviet Union. But it shows how little the Kremlin understands how foreign policy is made in a democracy, and how wide the gulf is between the two systems.

Actually the Bulganin letter, like the one from President Eisenhower, is a proposal for an agenda. / Mr. Eisenhower raised a number of points, starting with the control of outer space. / Mr. Bulganin countered with nine of his own. There is little in common between them. / The Russians will not talk about the control of outer space separately. They are willing to talk about an agreement to end the possibility of surprise attack, and to discuss the extension of trade. But in the main, both Bulganin and the President want to limit discussions at a summit meeting to their own programs. / So the first difficulty to overcome is to decide what to talk about, and this looms very large indeed. / One can well ask, if this is so hard, how any agreement on the issues themselves can be expected.

Perhaps the Bulganin letter has to be understood as a kind of facade, behind which things are a bit more flexible. My colleague Charles Collingwood cables from London that the Russians there are explaining that

they look forward to a whole series of negotiations, starting with a summit meeting, then continuing through ministerial study groups, then turning again into summit meetings, this going on indefinitely. They want these summit meetings to consist of the heads of state of eight countries, four from each side. They want the first meeting to be held in April, and are willing to settle for a short agenda. One item on it would be an endorsement of the status quo in Europe. Another would be the Polish proposal for a Central European zone free of nuclear weapons and stockpiles, which they are willing to combine with a suggestion Sir Anthony Eden once made of a mid-European zone from which troops are withdrawn under international inspection.

But these proposals also are anything but promising. If the West were to agree to the European status quo, it would accept everything the Kremlin has done to establish its satellite empire. It would freeze existing eastern European boundaries, and agree to the communist regime imposed on East Germany. Laying out a zone free of nuclear weapons might lead straight off to the neutralization of West Germany.

It is as clear as daylight what the Kremlin has to gain from an agreement along these lines. It is not in the least clear that the West has anything to gain. If it should accept the entire Soviet program as set

forth by Premier Bulganin, it might be rid of atomic bombs, missiles, bases and a costly security system. / But the Soviet Union, with its formidable ground forces and its well-nigh impregnable land-mass, would be the unchallenged and unchallengeable military master of the world.

Back in a moment
George Reedy

Word for Today

As usual, in negotiating with Russia, we find ourselves in difficulty. Even the negotiations over what to negotiate about — are discouraging. But to succumb to a sense of futility in this time would be fatal. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise high with the occasion."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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they are willing to combine with a suggestion Sir Anthony Eden once made of a mid-European zone from which troops are withdrawn under international inspection.

But these proposals also are anything but promising. If the West were to agree to the European status quo, it would accept everything the Kremlin has done to establish its satellite empire. It would freeze existing eastern European boundaries, and agree to the communist regime imposed on East Germany. Laying out a zone free of nuclear weapons might lead straight off to the neutralization of West Germany.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As usual, in negotiating with Russia, we find ourselves in difficulty. Even the negotiations over what to negotiate about are discouraging. But to succumb to a sense of futility in this time would be fatal. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise high with the occasion."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 5, 1958

This is the news:

The Navy says it failed to launch an earth satellite last night with the Vanguard rocket because of trouble in the control system. A preliminary report...issued by the Naval Research Laboratory... says, "The first 57 seconds of the flight were smooth, with all components of the rocket functioning normally. Between the 57th and 60th seconds after take-off, small irregularities occurred in the first-stage engine control system. After the 60th second, a failure in the control system caused the engine to deflect far to the right, and the resultant abnormally high forces caused the rocket to break

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in the middle." / The laboratory report adds that "parts are being recovered for further study." / Dr. John P. Hagen, director of Project Vanguard, says his group will make a third attempt to launch an earth satellite "as soon as we can." / The first Vanguard attempt ended disastrously in December, when the rocket exploded only a few feet off the ground. The Army succeeded in placing an earth satellite in orbit last Friday night. And that satellite---dubbed the Explorer---is radioing technical information back to earth.

The Senate Rules Committee voted today to set up a select committee / to decide whether the country's outer space program should be under the Defense Department / or a civilian agency. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson suggested the creation of the committee, and won the immediate support of Republican Leader Knowland. President Eisenhower already has asked his science adviser, Dr. James Killian, to make a similar survey. And at his news conference today, Mr. Eisenhower said that Secretary McElroy will be in charge of all outer space work being done within the Defense Department / at this time. He said that in the meantime, Dr. Killian would work out a broader program of "outer space achievement."

Mr. Eisenhower held the conference despite a slight cold, and his voice was hoarse. One of the first questions put to him was whether he feels that the exchange of letters with Soviet Premier Bulganin has increased understanding between the United States and Russia and advanced the likelihood of a summit meeting. Here is his reply:

#1 tape runs 2:40
ends on cue: "---some effect against surprise attack."

Next, a reporter wanted to know how Mr. Eisenhower feels about the proposal for the creation of an "atom free" zone in Central Europe.

#2 tape runs 1:15
ends on cue: "--any weapon that the Soviets want to use."

On January 20th...in Chicago...President Eisenhower made a speech in which he expressed hope that the defense issue would be kept out of this year's congressional campaign. On the same night...in Milwaukee... the President's assistant, Sherman Adams, made a speech attacking the record of the Democrats on the defense question. [redacted] With this apparent discrepancy in mind, [redacted] a reporter

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asked Mr. Eisenhower today about his concept of the White House staff and whether he "cleared" speeches made by White House personnel. The President replied:

#3 tape runs :50
ends on cue: "--I mean and is not invalidated."

The reporter pressed the point, asking whether the President did not see a condradiction in the two speeches.

#4 tape runs :40
ends on cue: "--I think he still had a right to say it."

Later, the questioning turned to the state of the nation's economy, and Mr. Eisenhower said he thought "things ought to stabilize as summer comes along and we have freer credit and more money is available."

When a reporter asked about giving the economy a "shot in the arm" with a tax cut, the President said:

#5 tape runs :30
ends on cue: "--how we were always talking about inflation."

On the subject of education, he was "distressed" to hear that an effort is being made in Congress to tie his four-year education program in with the [redacted] question of integration in the public schools. He said he did not suggest a bigger program because he thought the major [redacted] endeavor should be made on the local, non-federal level.

[redacted]

The White House announced tonight that....because of his cold...the President has cancelled an engagement to appear tomorrow at a "prayer breakfast". The breakfast is sponsored by the International Council for Christian Leadership. The White House says that Mr. Eisenhower still plans to attend tomorrow's meeting of the National Security Council....that he "has no fever."

A bill was introduced in Congress today to provide employment through a new public works program. The measure...sponsored by Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee...would create a federal public works administration. It would have 500-million dollars to work with, and money to provide jobs would be allocated to states in need of such assistance.

The parliaments of Egypt and Syria today approved a temporary constitution, under which the union of the two countries will be governed until a permanent constitution goes in effect. President Nasser... appearing before the Egyptian national assembly...described the new state as an "independent, sovereign democratic republic." / It will be divided, he said, into two provinces---Egypt and Syria---and will have a joint legislative assembly appointed by presidential degree. President Kuwatly of Syria nominated Nasser to be president of the republic, and the nomination also was approved by both parliaments. / Kuwatly is expected to be vice president.

The action took place as the crown prince of Yemen arrived in Cairo to discuss the federation of his kingdom with Syria and Egypt.

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Back in a moment —
George Reasons —

Word for Today

President Eisenhower today held his second news conference since October, and again the American people received a direct report from the Chief Executive. As an institution, the news conference reveals, as Professor Edward Corwin said, "the daily drama of the Presidency, the reciprocal interplay of human character and legal concepts that no other office on earth can quite emulate."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, February 5, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

E. R. MURROW: One of the first questions put to him was whether he feels that the exchange of letters with Soviet Premier Bulganin has increased understanding between the United States and Russia and advanced the likelihood of a Summit meeting. Here is his reply.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I think at this moment you would have no real facts on which to reach a truly favorable conclusion on either of these points. But, I will say this: We are working very hard at this minute; as a matter of fact, I have an appointment with the Secretary of State this afternoon to see whether there is any possible approach that we can make that will be appealing and which might lead under ... after proper preparation - to some kind of a meeting.

REPORTER: PETER LISAGOR of the Chicago Daily News - Mr. President, on the summit meeting, could you clarify for us whether you would require merely an agreement on the agenda issues to be discussed at that summit meeting, or whether you would require a substantial negotiation on a lower level that gave some promise of an agreement at the summit?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, obviously, there has to be some clarification: What are the subjects that we both believe should be discussed, with some hope that there would be an agreement; manifestly, there is no use of going to a summit conference with the knowledge that neither will adjust himself to the arguments of the other at all and, frankly, you would just be glaring at each other across the table and home.

And in the last, I think it was eight points I had in my last bill, my last letter, and I cannot recall in this last letter, I had been studying, trying to answer it and I don't remember that there is a single one that they indicated they would study or even believed was a reasonable subject to discuss.

For example, the space problem, the division of Germany, things of that kind we put out, they just said "nyet."

Oh yes, Yes, I should have made the exception of the one I forgot about, the possibility of a zone being established that might have some effect against a surprise attack.

E. R. MURROW: Next, a reporter wanted to know, how Mr. Eisenhower feels about the proposal for the creation of an atom free zone in central Europe.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Free nations, of which we are only one, and though we may be the strongest we are simply another equal among equals, cannot make decisions respecting other free nations unilaterally or bilaterally with the Soviets.

There has got to be an agreement in which the affected countries must be participants. That is all there is to it. So, for the United States to say that we are going to treat all Western Europe or Central Europe in such and such and such a way is just unthinkable for us.

Now, if you talk about the virtue, I mean the value of such, admitting that everybody wants this thing, at least you have an arguable question; but the problem is: What do you do about the Central Europe which now lies within the range of anything, any weapon that the Soviets want to use.

E. R. MURROW: On January 20th in Chicago, President Eisenhower made a speech, in which he expressed hope that the defense issue would be kept out of this year's Congressional campaign. On the same night in Milwaukee, the President's assistant, Sherman Adams made a speech attacking the record of the Democrats on the defense question. With this apparent discrepency in mind, a reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower today, about his concept of the White House staff and whether he cleared speeches made

by White House personel. The President replied:

PRES. EISENHOWER: No staff officer of mine, including General ... Secretary Adams, can possibly make a decision without getting my general approval or a decision which is consonant with the general policies that have been laid out by me. And he is responsible, specifically responsible, that those decisions, and they are nearly always some item of administration in the government, are so stated and promulgated and carried out that the general policy is observed and stands as, I mean is not invalidated.

E. R. MURROW: The reporter pressed the point, asking whether the President did not see a contridiction in the two speeches.

PRES. EISENHOWER: There was no basic difference, because both he ... because I read parts of his speech; he said, as I said, that there should be no partisanship in defense, He did undertake to say that he had a rebuttal to make in the case of some individuals that he thought were not observing this bipartisanship spirit. I didn't make any rebuttal and I never have and I never expect to make it, but he did, and he was honest in the way he did it, and even if you, or anybody else differs with it, I think he still had a right to say it.

E. R. MURROW: Later, the questioning turned to the state of the nation's economy. Mr. Eisenhower said, he thought things ought to stabalize as summer comes along and we have freer credit and more money is available. When the reporter asked about giving the economy a shot in the arm with a tax cut, the President said:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I'd say this: in my extent, if things got to the point where you felt it was necessary, it would be one thing, it would have a very real, great stimulus on the economy, no aquestion about that; but, on the other hand, this is something you can take hold of and going to far with trying to fool with our economy, then you get something else started, and you just remember, all of you here, a year ago,

how we were always talking about inflation.

E. R. MURROW: On the subject of education, the President was distressed to hear that an effort is being made in Congress to tie his 4-year education program in with the question of integration in the public schools. He said, he did not suggest a bigger program, because he thought the major endeavor should be made on the local non-Federal level. The White House announced tonight that because of his cold, the President has cancelled an engagement to appear tomorrow at a prayer breakfast. The breakfast is sponsored by the International Council for Christian Leadership. The White House says, that Mr. Eisenhower still plans to attend tomorrow's meeting of the National Security Council and that he has no fever.

ED. TRANS. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: Next, a reporter wanted to know, how Mr. Eisenhower feels about the proposal for the creation of an atom free zone in central Europe.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Free nations, of which we are only one, and though we may be the strongest we are simply another equal among equals, cannot make decisions respecting other free nations unilaterally or bilaterally with the Soviets.

There has got to be an agreement in which the affected coutries must be participants. That is all there is to it. So, for the United States to say that we are going to treat all Western Europe or Central Europe in such and such a way is just unthinkable for us.

Now, if you talk about the virtue, I mean the value of such, admitting that everybody wants this thing, at least you have an arguable question; but the problem is: What do you do about the Central Europe which now lies within the range of anything, any weapons that the Soviets want to use.

MURROW: On January 20th in Chicago, President Eisenhower made a speech, in which he expressed hope that the defense issue would be kept out of this year's Congressional campaign. On the same night in Milwaukee, the President's assistant, Sherman Adams made a speech attacking the record of the Democrats on the defense question. With this apparent discrepency in mind, a reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower today, about his concept of the White House staff and whether he cleared speeches made by White House personnel. The President replied:

PRES. EISENHOWER: No staff officer of mine, including General...Secretary Adams can possibly make a decision without getting my general approval or a decision which is consonant with the general policies that have been laid out by me. And he is responsible, specifically responsible, that those decisions, and they are nearly always some item of administration in the government, are so stated and promulgated and carried out that the general policy is observed and stands as, I mean is not invalidated.

MURROW: The reporter pressed the point, asking whether the President did not see

a contradiction in the two speeches.

PRES. EISENHOWER: There was no basic difference, because both he...because I read parts of his speech; he said, as I said, that there should be no partisanship in defense. He did undertake to say that he had a rebuttal to make in the case of some individuals that he thought were not observing this bipartisanship spirit. I didn't make any rebuttal and I never have and I never expect to make it, but he did, and he was honest in the way he did it, and even if you, or anybody else differs with it, I think he still had a right to say it.

MURROW: Later, the questioning turned to the state of the nation's economy. Mr. Eisenhower said, he thought things ought to stabilize as summer comes along and we have freer credit and more money is availalle. When the reporter asked about giving the economy a shot in the arm with a tax cut, the President said:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I'd say this: in my extent, if things got to the point where you felt it was necessary, it would be one thing, if would have a very real great stimulus on the economy, no question about that; but on the other hand, this is something you can take hold of and going too far with trying to fool with our economy, then you get something else started, and you just remember, all of you here, a year ago, how we were always talking about inflation.

MURROW: On the subject of education, the President was distressed to hear that an effort is being made in Congress to tie his 4-year education program in with the question of integration in the public schools. He said, he did not suggest a bigger program, because he thought the major endeavor should be made on the local non-Federal level. The White House announced tonight that because of his cold, the President has cancelled an engagement to appear tomorrow at a"prayer breakfast." The breakfast is sponsored by the International Council for Christian Leadership. The White House says, that Mr. Eisenhower still plans to attend tomorrow's meeting of the National Security Council and that he has no fever.

A bill was introduced in Congress today to provide employment through a new public works program. The measure...sponsored by Democratic Senator Gore

of Tennessee...would create a federal public works administration. It would have 500-million dollars to work with, and money to provide jobs would be allocated to states in need of such assistance.

The parliaments of Egypt and Syria today approved a temporary constitution under wiich the union of the two countries will be governed until a permanent constitution goes in effect. President Nasser...appearing before the Egyptian national assembly...described the new state as an "independent, sovereign democratic republic." It will be divided, he said, into two provinces---Egypt and Syria---and will have a joint legislative assembly appointed by presidential degree. President Kuwatly of Syria nominated Nasser to be president of the republic, and the nomination also was approved by both parliaments. Kuwatly is expected to be vice president.

The action took place as the crown prince of Yemen arrived in Cairo to discuss the federation of his kingdom with Syria and Egypt.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower today held his second news conference since October, and again the American people received a direct report foom the Chief Executive. The news conference reveals, as Professor Edward Corwin said, "the daily drama of the Presidency, the reciprocal interplay of human character and legal concepts that no other office on earth can quite emulate."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 6, 1958

This is the news:

The Senate voted today to set up a special committee to decide whether the American space program shall be under military or civilian control. The committee will be composed of 13 senior senators. And it will study all aspects of the problem. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson suggested creation of the committee in a resolution introduced only yesterday. He had the immediate support of Republican Leader Knowland, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 78 to 1. Democratic Senator Ellender of Louisiana was the lone dissenter. His opposition was not immediately explained.

President Eisenhower already has asked his science adviser, Dr. James Killian, to make a similar survey. And Mr. Eisenhower said at his news conference yesterday that "space business" involving the military will continue in the meantime, to be headed up by the Secretary of Defense.

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Republican Senator Bridges took the Senate floor today to defend the conduct of foreign policy by Secretary of State Dulles. Bridges said that Democrats who demand ~~[illegible]~~ Dulles' resignation because of his "inflexibility" are playing into Communist hands./"Mr. Dulles is inflexible," he said, "concerning the interests of the United States. He is rigid in matters of principle."

Secretary Dulles said today that Russia now has a new opportunity "to demonstrate that its words of peace mean something more than a mere effort to lull the non-Communist world." Dulles made the statement in a letter to the British magazine New Statesman. It was in reply to an appeal by Bertrand Russell...published in the same magazine...for the United States and Russia not to try to spread their creeds "by force of arms." Dulles said America "certainly" does not try to spread its creed by force. "But unhappily," he said, "the same cannot be said of Soviet Communism." Mr. Dulles recalled how the United States hoped 10 years ago...when it had a monopoly on nuclear weapons...that such weapons would be placed under strict international control but Russia refused to go along. Later on, he said, the United States suggested a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, and again Russia balked. Dulles pointed out that President Eisenhower now proposes control of outer space for peaceful purposes...and that Russia, for the third time, has a chance to demonstrate its sincerity. "At the moment," he said, Russia is trying...through its propaganda...to see that Western Europe "shall be armed only with weapons of the pre-atomic age, while the Soviet Union uninterruptedly develops the most modern weapons of the nuclear age and the age of outer space."

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The Navy...in Washington...says that the failure to launch an earth satellite last Tuesday night "seems" to have been due to defective wiring in the Vanguard rocket and not to the malfunctioning of any "device". Recovery operations at Cape Canaveral are continuing.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association asked Congress today to amend the U.S. Code so that heads of government agencies cannot withhold information of a non-security nature to which the association argued the public has a right. The association spokesman testified before the House government information subcommittee.

The House Commerce Committee today passed a resolution asking the Federal Communications Commission to postpone the try-out of pay television. The F.C.C. has said it will start considering applications for pay TV next month on a three-year trial basis. Chairman Harris said his committee does not want to "close the door" on pay TV but feels that the F.C.C. should delay action "until the matter has been gone into thoroughly by Congress." He said his committee plans to hold hearings late next summer or fall.

The president of the International Union of Operating Engineers... William Maloney...resigned today. Maloney...who is 77...said he was resigning for reasons of health. The union is under fire...before the Senate Rackets Committee...on corruption charges.

Edward R. Murrow February 6, 1958 14 7:45 p.m.

When the news of the union between Egypt and Syria first reached Washington, an official remarked that the test of its reality would be the suppression of political parties in Syria. Union had been proclaimed before, in fact the armies of the two countries have been united under Egyptian command for some time. Now the union has passed this test. The political parties in Syria have been wiped out, and their place is to be taken by a National Union party like Egypt's and under Nasser's leadership.

The danger of a rise of communism in Syria apparently had something to do with timing the union. Nasser was warned that Syria's Deputy Premier, who negotiated the recent trade agreement for Syria in Moscow, had decided to launch a new party of his own, which would be communist in all but name and promised to sweep the country. This triggered Nasser into action, and negotiations with Syrian leaders, which had been expected to last months, were packed into a few days.

The union that now has emerged is domestically quite real. It is genuine union and not federation. Syria becomes part of Egypt. Whether it is quite as genuine internationally remains to be seen. Here the test will be whether the new state gives up one of its two votes in the

United Nations and Arab Federation. Syria's separate diplomatic representation abroad already is being eliminated.

Nasser's fear of communism in Syria does not mean that he has become ~~[illegible]~~ more pro-Western, or that the creation of the new state is good news for the West. Its policy will be neutralism, which means non-alignment in the cold war. This, however, is not neutrality in spirit. Both Egypt and Syria are highly suspicious of what they call Western imperialism, and both have a naive faith in the safety of accepting Soviet arms, advisers and aims. Nasser wasn't afraid of communism ideologically. He simply didn't want it to go too far and make it harder to do business with both sides, playing one against the other. And another reason he wanted to keep communism down is to prevent the Kremlin from having a veto of his ambition to head a completed Arab federation. He aspires to this as nothing else, for it would make him the greatest Egyptian ~~since the Middle Ages~~ of modern Time

The union with Syria is certainly a stride in the direction of an all-inclusive Arab federation. Egypt and Syria between them have about 60 percent of the gross national product of all Arab states, and about 66 percent of the population. However they do only 38 percent of the

trade. And the merger, being between two agricultrual populations, does not promise early economic benefits. / Yemen is fairly sure to join, and Lebanon is under internal pressure to come in. / But Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are not friendly either to union or federation with a Nasser dictatorship. / If anything, they are now set to form a closer bond to keep themselves out of Nasser's clutches. Nasser, however, has an advantage in that Arab unity is a powerful slogan to which subjects of the Arab kings respond quite as much as any other Arabs.

Nasser has the same advantage in his relations with the outside world. The West certainly does not like this particular union. / It gives Nasser dictatorial control of the territories and waters through which more than 90 percent of Middle Eastern oil reaches the Western world. And it automatically encloses Israel in a kind of sealed compartment between them, which can hardly be called conducive to peace.

Nasser calls the new union a presidential democracy, and thereby abuses both words. He is no president as we understand the term. He is a dictator, as absolute as any in the world today. / And the new state will know only one element of democracy familiar to us; it is promised an independent judiciary. It will have a parliament, but Nasser will

appoint every member in it. It will hold an election, but voters will have no choice between candidates. There is to be a plebiscite, but it will be a replica of the rubber-stamp affairs run behind the Iron Curtain. His regime is even more Hitlerian than Hitler's. And the only reason this State of Affairs sentiment isn't trumpeted from the housetops is that no one likes to offend the Arabs at this sensitive time.

Nasser got his power largely through Soviet help, which he is not likely to forget. He kept it largely through American intervention in the Suez crisis, which he already has forgotten. Washington is quietly saying it hopes the new union will serve the cause of peace. Under the circumstances it could not say less; and it could not truthfully say more.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 7, 1958

This is the news:

The Administration has chosen Roy W. Johnson, a vice president of General Electric, to be director of the new space agency in the Defense Department. / The appointment was announced by Secretary of Defense McElroy, who said Johnson will formally take over on April first. / The new agency will be known officially as "the Advanced Research Projects Agency," and McElroy said that as its head Johnson will "be backed up by the most highly qualified scientists we can find." / Johnson himself is an electronics expert with experience as an administrator. / McElroy said...in answer to a reporter's question...that he believes the operation of manned

satellites "seems very naturally to fall within the scope of Air Force responsibility." The defense secretary also said that the 200-mile limitation on the role of the Army with respect to missiles has been lifted. But it can be assumed, he said, that the Army will not "stretch this out to get into a long-range strategic mission." He said the main reason for removing the 200-mile limitation was to give the Army greater mobility. McElroy told reporters that...under compromise legislation passed by Congress yesterday...the Defense Department is charged with handling military space programs "indefinitely". Non-military programs, he said, will be turned over to any appropriate agency that may be set up after Congress decides whether those programs should be under military or civilian control.

At Cape Canaveral today, the Air Force tested its Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile for the fifth time. The last two firings...in December and January...were a success. Today, the missile got off smoothly then exploded after several thousand feet. A brief Air Force announcement said the missile "destroyed itself" after completing the powered phase of its flight. [redacted]

The secretary of the Air Force....James Douglas...told the House Armed Services Committee today that testing of the Atlas missile "will continue at

an accelerated rate." He said the country's first operational unit to have an intercontinental ballistic missile will be ready at its post by next December. He identified the missile as the Atlas. And it "appears", he said, that combinations of rocket engines presently developed may have the capability of exploring space "beyond the moon." He said the power plant of the Titan missile is "particularly adaptable" to the exploration of space.

The House committee also received testimony today from Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations. He said Russia will have an atom-powered submarine by 1961 and that devising a defense against it will be "real rough."

Russia's new ambassador to the United States called on Secretary of State Dulles today, less than 24 hours after his arrival in Washington. Dulles described their talk as "the normal conversation that takes place when an ambassador presents his credentials. We didn't settle the disarmament question."

Harold Stassen said today that he will continue for the time being to serve as President Eisenhower's adviser on disarmament. Stassen has

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criticized Secretary Dulles' approach to Russia on disarmament, and there have been reports that he would resign to seek the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. One report was that if he did not submit his resignation voluntarily, it would be requested. Stassen saw the President today for about 45 minutes...and told reporters he neither submitted his resignation, nor was asked to do so. He said he may still run for governor...and that he will be seeing the President again soon, "at the President's request."

The United States ambassador to Moscow...Llewellyn Thompson...showed up today at a meeting of the cabinet. The White House says that Mr. Thompson gave the cabinet his views regarding the possibility of a summit meeting. Mr. Eisenhower attended the cabinet meeting despite his cold, then took the rest of the day off.

The House Appropriations Committee deferred action today on President Eisenhower's request for 750-thousand dollars with which to finance the new Civil Rights Commission. The committee noted that the commission is still in the process of being organized in that it has not employed a staff director. In a separate action, the committee approved nearly

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43 and a half million dollars in emergency funds for unemployment compensation for veterans and federal employes. The Senate Appropriations Committee also approved the compensation measure, without waiting for it to pass the House.

The Senate anti-trust subcommittee today heard George Romney, president of American Motors, suggest that General Motors and Ford ought to be broken up into smaller companies. He also advocated breaking up the bargaining power of the United Auto Workers Union. Such power, he argued, should be "limited and divided" for the good of the country.

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told Congress today that he can "conceive" of a situation in which a tax cut might "appropriately be brought into play" to stimulate the national economy. But the present state of the economy, he said, does not warrant such action. Anderson said he "would not be surprised to see even more bad news in certain sectors of our economy." On the other hand, he said, there are a "number of favorable factors"---such as lower inventories and an increase in home construction. He said that, in the long run, the outlook is good.

Edward R. Murrow: February 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

More light on the difficulty of getting started on negotiations with the Russians is thrown by the State Department's rejection of the Polish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. This is not a formal refusal to discuss the proposal, but it is just as official, since it comes in a guidance statement the State Department has sent to all embassies for use of our diplomats in their talks with other diplomats. It calls the Polish plan "highly dangerous", and enumerates the reasons for thinking so.

Both sides in the cold war say they want to improve their relations and decrease tensions. Both say they want to negotiate. The first difficulty is to know where to begin. Any fundamental changes are not to be hoped for at the start, and it is pretty widely agreed that the only way to reach the state of big steps is to succeed in a series of small ones. Mutual confidence is now wholly lacking. If it is to be built up, it needs to be strengthened bit by bit through minor successes. That makes the choice of the first steps important, more important, actually, than the minor problems themselves.

When the first hint came of setting up a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, it was seized upon by many Western observers as a possible first step. Polish Foreign Minister ~~Rapacki~~ Rapuski formalized the idea in a speech at the United

Nations General Assembly, and the Kremlin subsequently endorsed it. Later Mr. Rapuski was asked by an American inquirer whether he included inspection in his plan, and he said he did. He believed a system of inspection could be worked out, presumably through the United Nations. Since then the Rapocki plan has been widely discussed and has found a degree of welcome among members of the British Labor Party and the German Social Democrats. Paris didn't like it, and it has been vaguely stated that Washington didn't either. Now the American objections are spelled out.

According to the N.Y. Times,

The State Department memo says that SHAPE, the Supreme Headquarters of the Western Powers in Europe, believes that acceptance of the Polish plan would require a complete re-assessment of the forward strategy and air defense of NATO. The concept of a NATO shield calls for the existence of strong forces stationed on the forward defense line. They aren't presumed to be strong enough to overwhelm any attack, but they must force the invader to fight his way in, rather than to advance freely across unprotected territory, and thus make the other side use major weapons first. The memorandum points out that Soviet forces in Central Europe are larger than those of the West. Russian divisions in East Germany alone come to twenty-two, as against the total NATO command of sixteen divisions, five of them American. It is

argued that the elimination of nuclear stockpiles would hurt the West more than the East, and so give the Russians a distinct military advantage. The view at SHAPE, however, is that the Polish plan would not require NATO to change the strategy of missiles or of the Strategic Air Command bombers.

On the question of inspection, the memo says there is no known inspection technique which would make it easy to hunt down the nuclear warheads designed for use in weapons capable of firing both nuclear and non-nuclear charges. And the memo goes on to say that the chief military problem at the moment is not in Central Europe, but in peripheral areas, notably the Middle East.

It may be asked whether the fact that Central Europe is less dangerous than the other areas is not an argument for talking first about Central European problems. Agreement there might be easier to reach. It also can be asked whether the expansion of the Strategic Air Command has not made the concept of the NATO shield fairly obsolete. Only a small force need be kept at the frontiers to force the other side to fight its way in, and it is the Strategic Air Command, not affected by the Polish proposal, and not the ground forces, that would deliver the heavy counter-blow.

What the State Department memo shows is that the Polish proposal by itself is fraught with difficulties, as presumably will be any subject dealing with the problems of power. But the memo does not attempt to weigh the disadvantages of the plan with the advantage of discussing it as a first step to further negotiations. Maybe the State Department has other steps in mind. If so, it has not yet told anybody what they are.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan

Word for Today

This reporter is going to take leave of this microphone for a week or two for a vacation. And my good friend, Larry Lesueur, will be taking my place. Vacations are great restorers of energy. Mark Twain once spent a vacation at Lake Tahoe and said that camping on the shores of Lake Tahoe "would restore an Egyptian mummy to his pristine vigor. I do not mean the oldest and driest mummies," he said, "but the fresher ones".

Goodnight and good luck!

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Administration has chosen Roy W. Johnson, a vice president of General Electric, to be director of the new space agency in the Defense Department. The appointment was announced by Secretary of Defense McElroy, who said Johnson will formally take over on April first. The new agency will be known officially as the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and McElroy said that as its head Johnson will "be backed up by the most highly qualified scientists we can find." Johnson himself is an electronics expert with experience as an administrator. McElroy said...in answer to a reporter's question...that he believes the operation of manned satellites "seems very naturally to fall within the scope of Air Force responsibility." The defense secretary also said that the 200-mile limitation on the role of the Army with respect to missiles has been lifted. But it can be assumed, he said, that the Army will not "stretch this out to get into a long-range strategic mission." He said the main reason for removing the 200-mile limitation was to give the Army greater mobility. McElroy told reporters that... under compromise legislation passed by Congress yesterday...the Defense Department is charged with handling military space programs "indefinitely." Non-military programs, he said, will be turned over to any appropriate agency that may be set up after Congress decides whether those programs should be under military or civilian control.

At Cape Canaveral today, the Air Force tested its Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile for the fifth time. The last two firings...in December and January...were a success. Today, the missile got off smoothly then exploded after several thousand feet. A brief Air Force announcement said the missile "destroyed itself" after completing the powered phase of its flight.

The secretary of the Air Force...James Douglas...told the House Armed Services Committee today that testing of the Atlas missile "will continue at

an accelerated rate." He said the country's first operational unit to have an intercontinental ballistic missile will be ready at its post by next December. He identified the missile as the Atlas. And it "appears," he said, that combinations of rocket engines presently developed may have the capability of exploring space "beyond the moon." He said the power plant of the Titan missile is "particularly adaptable" to the exploration of space.

The House committee also received testimony today from Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations. He said Russia will have an atom-powered submarine by 1961 and that devising a defense against it will be "real rough."

Russia's new ambassador to the United States called on Secretary of State Dulles today, less than 24 hours after his arrival in Washington. Dulles described their talk as "the normal conversation that takes place when an ambassador presents his credentials. We didn't settle the disarmament question."

Harold Stassen said today that he will continue for the time being to serve as President Eisenhower's adviser on disarmament. Stassen has criticized Secretary Dulles' approach to Russia on disarmament, and there have been reports that he would resign to seek the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. one report was that if he did not submit his resignation voluntarily, it would be requested. Stassen saw the President today for about 45 minutes... and told reporters he neither submitted his resignation nor was asked to do so. He said he may still run for governor...and that he will be seeing the President again soon "at the President's request."

The United States ambassador to Moscow...Llewellyn Thompson...showed up today at a meeting of the cabinet. The White House says that Mr. Thompson gave the cabinet his views regarding the possibility of a summit meeting. Mr. Eisenhower attended the cabinet meeting despite his cold, then took the rest of the day off.

The House Appropriations Committee deferred action today on President Eisenhower's request for 750-thousand dollars with which to finance the new

Civil Rights Commission. The committee noted that the commission is still in the process of being organized in that it has not employed a staff director. In a separate action, the committee approved nearly 43 and a half million dollars in emergency funds for unemployment compensation for veterans and federal employees. The Senate Appropriations Committee also approved the compensation measure without waiting for it to pass the House.

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told Congress today that he can "conceive" of a situation in which a tax cut might "appropriately be brought into play" to stimulate the national economy. But the present state of the economy, he said, does not warrant such actions. Anderson said he "would not be surprised to see even more bad news in certain sectors of our economy." On the other hand, he said, there are a "number of favorable factors"---such as lower inventories and an increase in home construction. He said that, in the long run, the outlook is good.

The Senate anti-trust subcommittee today heard George Romney, president of American Motors, suggest that General Motors and Ford ought to be broken up into smaller companies. He also advocated breaking up the bargaining power of the United Auto Workers Union. Such power, he argued, should be "limited and divided" for the good of the country.

More light on the difficulty of getting started on negotiations with the Russians is thrown by the State Department's rejection of the Polish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. This is not a formal refusal to discuss the proposal, but it is just as official, since it comes in a guidance statement the State Deparmment has sent to all embassies for use of our diplomats in their talks with other diplomats. It calls the Polish plan "highly dangerous" and enumerates the reasons for thinking so.

Both sides in the cold war say they want to improve their relations and decrease tensions. Both say they want to negotiate. The first difficulty is to know where to begin. Any fundamental changes are not to be hoped for at the

start, and it is pretty widely agreed that the only way to reach the state of big steps is to succeed in a series of small ones. Mutual confidence is now wholly lacking. If it is to be built up, it needs to be strengthened bit by bit through minor successes. That makes the choice of the first steps important, more important, actually than the minor problems themselves.

When the first hint came of setting up a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, it was seized upon by many Western observers as a possible first step. Polish Foreign Minister Rapocki formalized the idea in a speech at the United Nations General Assembly, and the Kremlin subsequently endorsed it. Later Mr. Rapocki wasasked by an American inquirer whether he included inspection in his plan, and he said he did. He believed a system of inspection could be worked out, presumably through the United Nations. Since then the Rapocki plan has been widely discussed and has found a degree of welcome among members of the British Labor party and the German Social Democrats. Paris didn't like it, and it has been vaguely stated that Washington didn't either. Now the American objections are spelled out.

According to the New York Times, the State Department memo says that SHAPE, the Supreme Headquarters of the Western Powers in Europe, believes that acceptance of the Polish plan would require a complete re-assessement of the forward strategy and air defense of NATO. The concept of a NATO shield calls for the existence of strong forces stationed on the forward defense line. They aren't presumed to be strong enough to overwhelm any attack, but they must force the invader to fight his way in rather than to advance freely across unprotected territory, and thus make the other side use major weapons first. The memorandum points out that Soviet forces in Central Europe are larger than those of the West. Russian divisions in East Germany alone come to twenty-two, as against the total NATO command of sixteen divisions, five of them American. It is argued that the elimination of nuclear stockpiles would hurt the West more than the East, and so give the Russians a distinct military advantage. The view at SHAPE, however,

is that the Polish plan would not require NATO to change the strategy of missiles or of the Strategic Air Command bombers.

On the question of inspection, the memo says there is no known inspection technique which would make it easy to hunt down the nuclear warheads designed for use in weapons capable of firing both nuclear and non-nuclear charges. And the memo goes on to say that the chief military problem at the moment is not in Central Europe, but in peripheral areas notably the Middle East.

It may be asked whether the fact that Central Europe is less dangerous than the other areas is not an argument for talking first about Central European problems. Agreement there might be easier to reach. It also can be asked whether the expansion of the Strategic Air Command has not made the concept of the NATO shield fairly obsolete. Only a small force need be kept at the frontiers to force the other side to fight its way in, and it is the Strategic Air Command, not affected by the Polish proposal, and not the ground forces, that would deliver the heavy counter-blow.

What the State Department memo shows is that the Polish proposal by itself is fraught with difficulties, as presumably will be any subject dealing with the problems of power. But the memo does not attempt to weigh the disadvantages of the plan with the advantage of discussing it as a first step to further negotiations. Maybe the State Department has other steps in mind. If so, it has not yet told anybody what they are.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This reporter is going to take leave of the microphone for a week or two for a vacation. And my good friend, Larry Lesueur, will be taking my place. Mark Twain once spent a vacation at Lake Tahoe and said that camping on the shores of Lake Tahoe "would restore an Egyptian mummy to his pristine vigor. I do not mean the oldest and driest mummies," he said, "but the fresher ones."

Goodnight and good luck!

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Feb. 10, 1958

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

Tunisia asked the United States to take action./.in the crisis growing out of the French bombing of that Tunisian border village. The French say they bombed the village because one of their planes was shot down by anti-aircraft fire from inside the Tunisian frontier. They insist their plane was over Algerian territory...and that their bombing raid was directed against military targets.//The Tunisian government calls the raid "a premeditated act of aggression."// It lists many of the 78 victims as women and children. //Most of the medium bombers used in the attack were made in the United States.// The Tunisian ambassador to the United States, Mongi Slim (who is also the Tunisian ambassador to the United Nations), called on Secretary of State Dulles this afternoon in Washington.

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Their conversation lasted MORE THAN an hour. And when Ambassador Slim emerged from the meeting, he said, "I have asked the United States as a common friend of Tunisia and France to take action in this act of aggression." He told reporters that the "principle" of appeal to the United Nations had been decided by his government, but that the "procedures" are yet to be decided. The Tunisian ambassador said he had been "deeply [redacted] moved" by Mr. Dulles' feeling over the incident. Mr. Dulles had assured him, he said, that President Eisenhower ALSO was "profoundly disturbed". [redacted]

The incident is having profound repercussions [redacted] in France. [redacted] For that story, here is CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

Tape runs 2:55
Ends on cue, "--to CBS News
in New York."

Its clear that this country and Britain are banking [redacted]
ANTI-N
on the hitherto "moderate" policies of Tunisian President Bourgiba, and hoping that the friendliness demonstrated by last year's anglo-american arms shipments, will keep Tunisia from bringing the case before the UN Security Council..//

But although Bourgiba is one of the most popular and firmly entrenched leaders in the world, [redacted] Tunisia is a democracy and President Bourgiba faces an aroused public opinion at home..

The Tunisian President
This is the second day running that he has refrained from asking his U.N. Ambassador to CALL FOR A [redacted] U.N. Security Council meeting. But Bourgiba will certainly TRY to [redacted] present his own people with SOME [redacted] concessions, if he keeps [redacted] the bombing incident out of court..."

But it seems likely that any concessions demanded from France, will fall short of [redacted] Bourgiba's maximum [redacted] hope for French evacuation of the IMPORTANT Naval base at Bizerte..

Thus far the Tunisian's have merely "reserved" the right to bring the subject before the U.N. Security Council.. Their caution may be tempered by the fact that Russia heads the Security Council this month..

The Russians would obviously welcome any such opportunity that at worst would cause this country and Britain to choose between France and the Arabs, or at least, force France into a veto..

Actually there is nothing to prevent the Russian Chairman, Arkady Sobelev, from summoning the U.N. Security Council himself, with a charge that the bombing incident is a threat to world peace.

But the Russians of course are aware that if Tunisia fails to support this charge, then the Soviet Union would be out on a limb..

However, this bombing incident, the biggest in many months of skirmishing along the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, cannot be swept under the rug... Some action will demanded, short of U.N. intervention.

It could take the form of a private settlement between Secretary General Dag Hammarshuld and the French and Tunisians... That's the best that can be hoped for.

U.N. Diplomats agree that the foremost issue at the moment, is to keep the situation from getting worse.. And that requires some solution of the problem we once faced in Korea.. The issue of "hot pursuit" by french troops after Algerian rebels, who use the Tunisian frontier as a "privileged sanctuary."

In Congress, Democratic Senator WAYNE Morse took the Senate floor today // and called the French bombing "an unconscionable act of aggression on the part of France." // The [redacted] use of American aircraft, he said, showed a "shocking" misuse of American aid. // And he suggested that the United States might do better to send underdeveloped countries more economic aid and cut down on the military assistance program. // Senate Republican Leader Knowland voiced a "sense of shock and disappointment" // in France. He said: "The friends of France hope this incident will not be repeated."

Tonight, Moscow radio began "cashing in" // on the bombing. [redacted] "The policy of the imperialist countries," it said, "carries persecution and death to the peoples of the East.

In East Germany today, Communist party boss Walter Ulbricht presented the puppet East German parliament with a draft law...placing over-all direction of the country's shaky economy under a powerful state planning commission. The change calls for the elimination of eight government ministries and ties-in East German production more closely with that of the Soviet Union.

In Peiping, Communist Premier Chou En-lai made his first MAJOR foreign policy speech today in nearly a year...and supported Russian proposals for a summit meeting. The Chinese leader told the National Peoples Congress that sentiment for a summit conference is---in his phrase---"surging up rapidly all over the world." But the United States, he claimed, is trying with "all sorts of excuses" to obstruct East-West negotiations. He accused the United States of maintaining a "rigid and hostile attitude" toward Red China. He again demanded the withdrawal of American forces from Formosa, together with the evacuation of ALL foreign troops from Korea. And he complimented Russia on being first to launch an earth satellite. The Russians, he said, "definitely have outstripped the United States in many important fields of science and technology."

Peiping Radio says the rubber-stamp congress APPLAUDED Chou En-lai

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many times, as he delivered his 10-thousand-word address.

President Sukarno of Indonesia received an ultimatum tonight from Colonel Hussein, leader of the rebel movement centered on the island of Sumatra. The ultimatum, broadcast by the rebel radio, gives Sukarno five days to dissolve the cabinet of Premier Djuanda, tells Sukarno that if he FAILS to act, "We will declare ourselves free from any obligation to obey your orders." Rebel leaders say the outer islands of Indonesia are entitled to more self-rule. And they accuse the present cabinet of being too lenient--if, indeed, not in cahoots--with the Communists. Sukarno is hurrying home from Japan to try to cope with the situation.

Congress completed action today on an emergency appropriation of more than 43-million dollars, to be used TO PAY unemployment compensation to veterans and federal employes. Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois cited rising unemployment today...when he proposed a series of tax cuts. (One of them would reduce income taxes by about 50 dollars a person). And, over in the House, Democratic Representative Flood of Pennsylvania, introduced legislation to create a public works program.

The House POSTPONED a showdown today on President Eisenhower's request for 750-thousand dollars for the new Civil Rights Commission. Opponents of the commission are in favor of denying the request, on grounds that it was drawn up by "persons not associated with the commission." They also cite the fact that the commission still does not have a staff director. The postponement voted today is to give the Administration time to "justify" the money request.

—Insert

In the Senate, nineteen Democrats and Republicans are sponsoring a 12-million-dollar program to help school integration projects. The bill would also authorize the Justice Department to start Civil Court action against persons who deprive anyone of civil rights generally.

The PROVISIONS OF THE LAW PASSED LAST year apply TO VOTING RIGHTS →

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THE ~~provisions of the law passed last year apply to VOTING rights.~~

The House subcommittee investigating the Federal Communications Commission met all day...debating ~~[illegible]~~ how to deal with its chief counsel, Bernard Schwartz. Schwartz first came under fire last month, when he "leaked" a staff memorandum...accusing some members of the commission of receiving improper favors from the broadcasting industry. This morning, the House investigating group voted 6 to 5 NOT to fire him at this time. And the rest of the day was spent questioning him behind closed doors. Schwartz came out of ~~[illegible]~~ THAT session...charging that ~~[illegible]~~ what most members of the subcommittee want is a "whitewash." Then came This afternoon's SESSION - AND THE FIRING OF Doctor SCHWARTZ JUST A FEW MINUTES ~~ago~~ -

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. NOW A WORD ~~Finish this message~~ from Ford.

The country's first simulated space-man, going strong after MORE THAN 33 HOURS in solitary...The Air Force says Airman Donald Farrell of New York, is "holding up, beyond expectations."

H ermetically sealed in a three-by-five capsule, Farrell intends to stay inside until next saturday--about the length of time it would take to get to the moon...

But thus far young Farrell DEVOTING himself to furthering his career on earth...He's studying an english grammar, and an accounting text-book... GETTING READY PERHAPS for income tax day..

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Monday, February 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... The incident is having profound repercussions in France. For that story here is CBS News correspondent David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The shock waves of the bombing at Sakiet have reached Paris and are shaking the government here tonight. Rarely has divided France been so deeply and emotionally split as on this issue of the bombing of a Tunisian village. All France is dividing into two parts: those who condemn and those who justify the air raid. On only one point is there any unanimity. Hardly anyone actually condones the bombing. Even those who justify it do so with evident embarrassment, deploring the means employed while justifying the act itself which they characterize as a legitimate act of self defense. This is the position taken publicly by the French Defense Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who at this moment is reporting on the incident to an emergency cabinet meeting that has been in session all night. It's no secret that other Cabinet ministers, notably Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, have not followed Mr. Chaban-Delmas's lead; they have not approved the bombing raid. In fact, as one official put it to me today - "they might just as well have dropped the bomb on the Quai d' Orsay itself for this act can wreck French diplomacy." That's another point on which there's some agreement, that the net effect of this raid is negative. Even those who justify it as self defense against the rebels admit that it accomplished almost nothing. At most, it destroyed about two machine gun nests, which the rebels can easily replace. At the same time, the indiscriminate bombing of a civilian village killed many innocent people and dishonored the name of France. Many officials and many citizens told me today that this is a disgrace, and pleaded with me to tell fellow-Americans that Frenchmen are also outraged by this brutal act. Three

members of Parliament have already put down questions demanding a government explanation. Former Premier Mendes-France is leading the opposition. In an act of political courage, Mr. Mendes-France today went to express his personal regrets to the Tunisian Ambassador as he left Paris and told him he hoped he'd be back soon.

Among the critics of the bombing are such conservative and nationalistic papers as Paris Presse, which usually supports the Army of Algeria. This time, in a front page editorial entitled: "An accomplished fact," the paper denounces the bombing and suggests that the government itself had not been consulted. It implies that this has been a deliberate attempt by the military to create an incident to sabotage liberal reforms in North Africa. This kind of opposition suggests that the Colonial and military clique, which has so often sabotaged peace in the colonies, is beginning to lose popular support. Perhaps they went too far this time. The final answer is not in yet. Much depends on tonight's Cabinet meeting and the subsequent Parliamentary debate later this week. This affair of Sakiet may be a turning point in North Africa.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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But it seems likely that any concessions demanded from France will fall short of Bourguiba's maximum hopes for French evacuation of the important Naval base at Bizerte.

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U.N. diplomats agree that the foremost issue at the moment, is to keep the situation from getting worse, and that requires some solution of the problem we once faced in Korea...The issue of "hot pursuit" by French troops after Algerian rebels, who use the Tunisian frontier as a "privileged sanctuary."

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This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the day's news. Now, a word from Ford.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The country's first simulated space-man, going strong after more than 33 hours in solitary...The Air Force says Airman Donald Farrell of New York, is "holding up, beyond expectations."

Hermetically sealed in a three -by-five capsule, Farrell intends to stay inside until next Saturday---about the length of time it would take to get to the moon.

But thus far, young Farrell devoting himself to furthering his career on earth...he's studying an english grammar, and an accounting text-book...getting ready perhaps for income tax day.

This is Larry LeSueur----good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., Feb. 11, 1958

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today: //

President Eisenhower acted to give THIS country's sagging economy "a shot in the arm"..announcing he will ask Congress to approve a two-billion-dollar program for modernizing the Post Office system. The program would run from three to five years. And it would include the building of new post offices..as well as the remodeling of present buildings and the purchase of new, modern equipment to speed up mail service. //One billion, 500-million dollars of the money would come from private investors. They would build the post offices which, in turn, would be rented by the Federal Government. //The government itself would invest 175-million dollars a year for the duration of the program.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CAME within hours after the government reported that unemployment jumped last month by MORE THAN 1-million persons--- to a total of 4-million, 494+thousand unemployed. (I'd like to discuss the economic situation further in a few minutes).

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~~Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today.~~

New steps MAY have been taken toward a possible summit meeting. Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that a conference of foreign ministers does not NECESSARILY have to precede a meeting at the top level. What IS essential, he said, is that there be adequate preparation...and that the preliminary talks give assurance that agreements CAN be reached. Mr. Dulles denied that President Eisenhower ~~had~~ made a foreign ministers conference a pre-condition to any summit meeting. He recalled that the President...in his last letter to Premier Bulganin...had suggested preparations "through diplomatic channels and by our foreign ministers." And THAT, said Mr. Dulles, is quite another thing from saying there HAS to be a formal ministers meeting. ~~In fact, he said, a foreign ministers~~

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conference...under certain circumstances...might be a mistake. He said Mr. Eisenhower is now composing a new letter to Bulganin, which will suggest procedures for getting preliminary negotiations under way. Before the letter is sent, it will be cleared by our NATO allies.

Secretary Dulles saw reporters just an hour after the new Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Menshikov, called at the White House to present his credentials. But it was not the usual diplomatic gesture. Instead of seeing the President for ten minutes...which is about as long as THE USUAL LENGTH OF THIS FORMALITY formality usually takes...the Russian envoy conferred with Mr. Eisenhower for half an hour. And afterwards the photographers were called in to take pictures of them smiling broadly and shaking hands. (In the beginning, News Secretary Hagerty had said that there would be NO pictures, but later the news photographers were summoned at the President's own request). Mr. Menshikov told reporters that he and Mr. Eisenhower had discussed the question of a summit meeting in general terms...and that both, in his phrase, had expressed hope that such a meeting would be "organized." At the same time, he issued a FORMAL statement...saying that Russia is "firmly convinced" the differences between the United States and

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BUT PREMIER GAYAR HAS JUST WON A VOTE OF SUPPORT.

King Faisal of Iraq arrived in Jordan today...reportedly to set up a federation which Saudi Arabia MIGHT join later. Such a federation, of course, would give Arab nationalism a rallying point OUTSIDE the new state created by the union of Syria and Egypt. Syrian and Egyptian leaders have been trying to get the other Arab countries to join THEIR federation, WITH SCANT SUCCESS. The federation of Jordan and Iraq may be announced in a day or two. And it COULD mean the withdrawal of Iraq from

the Baghdad pact, but this is by no means certain.

A surprise development today in Red China...where Chou En-lai stepped down as foreign minister. Chou En-lai keeps his job as premier, and the Peiping announcement says that he resigned as foreign minister voluntarily. No official reason is given as to WHY he gave up the foreign ministry, but the speculation is that he did so to consolidate his power within the government. He is succeeded as foreign minister by his longtime associate, Chen Yee. Chen has been serving as VICE premier.

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But the alarming fact is that President Eisenhower's optimistic messages on the state of the union, the budget and Economic report were written, on the basis of information furnished him, almost TWO MONTHS BEFORE the commerce Secretary made his predictions..

Its obvious that at The time the President's advisors were more optimistic...They figured the business slump would be short and shallow..

These impressions will now have to be re-examined.. IT MEANS [redacted], major policy decisions ahead... LIKE THE PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC WORKS ORDER TONITE -

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IF the administration does not act FAST ENOUGH, congress may take the lead... Senator Hubert Humphrey TODAY [illegible] pointed out that "recession is communism's best ally."

TROUBLE IS the present recession is not localized...Its spreading over the Western Hemisphere from Canada to THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA... WHERE [illegible] american imports and capital are drying up... SO the big congressional debate may HINGE ON HOW TO CUT TAXES AT HOME WHILE BEING ASKED TO SPEND MORE MONEY ABROAD.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...

But first a word from George Bryan..

Tomorrow, of course, is Lincoln's Birthday...

The Great Emancipator was born, one hundred and forty-nine years ago.

The Library of Congress will commemorate the day by announcing ~~the~~ ~~gift~~ of three new Lincoln letters, THE GIFT OF HIS ~~from his~~ great grandson, Lincoln Isham, of Dorset. Vermont.// One letter, addressed to Lincoln's wife, complains of the hard work of election campaigning.//.But it doesn't mention the speech he made in New York ..A speech which the New York Tribune called.."The greatest since Saint Paul.."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower acted to give this country's sagging economy "a shot in the arm"...announcing he will ask Congress to approve a two-billion-dollar program for modernizing the Post Office system. The program would run from three to five years. And it would include the building of new post offices...as well as the remodeling of present buildings and the purchase of new, modern equipment to speed up mail service. One billion, 500-million dollars of the money would come from private investors. They would build the post offices which, in turn, would be rented by the Federal Government. The government itself would invest 175-million dollars a year for the duration of the program.

The presidential announcement came within hours after the government reported that unemployment jumped last month by more than 1-million persons---to a total of 4-million,494-thousand unemployed. (I'd like to discuss the economic situation further in a few minutes.)

New steps may have been taken toward a possible summit meeting. Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that a conference of foreign ministers does not necessarily have to precede a meeting at the top level. What is essential, he said, is that there be adequate preparation...and that the preliminary talks give assurance that agreements can be reached. M.. Dulles denied that President Eisenhower made a foreign ministers conference a pre-condition to any summit meeting. He recalled that the President...in his last letter to Premier Bulganin...had suggested preparations "through diplomatic channels and by our foreign ministers." And that, said Mr. Dulles, is quite another thing from saying there has to be a formal ministers meeting.

Secretary Dulles saw reporters just an hour after the new Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Menshikov, called at the White House to present his credentials. But

it was not the usual diplomatic gesture. Instead of seeing the President for ten minutes...the usual length of this formality...the Russian envoy conferred with Mr. Eisenhower for half an hour. And afterwards photographers were called in to take pictures of them smiling broadly and shaking hands. Mr. Menshikov told reporters that he and Mr. Eisenhower had discussed the question of a summit meeting in general terms...and that both, in his phrase, had expressed hope that such a meeting would be "organized." At the same time, he issued a formal statement...saying that Russia is "firmly convinced" the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union can be settled through negotiations, "with consideration of our mutual interests and in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation." And in a formal statement of his own, President Eisenhower said the United States will try "through patient negotiation to achieve the settlement of pressing world problems, on a basis which promises a just and enduring peace."

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The trouble is the present recession is not localized. It's spreading over the Western Hemisphere from Canada to the tip of South America where American imports and capital are drying up. So the big congressional debate may hinge on how to cut taxes at home while being asked to spend more money abroad.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Tomorrow, of course, is Lincoln's Birthday. The Great Emancipator was born one hundred and forty-nine years ago. The Library of Congress will commemorate the day by announcing three new Lincoln letters, the gift of his great grandson, Lincoln Isham of Dorset, Vermont. One letter, addressed to Lincoln's wife complains of the hard work of election campaigning. But it doesn't mention the speech he made in New York, a speech which the New York Tribune called, "The greatest since Saint Paul."

This is Larry LeSueur---good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Feb. 12, 1958

Good evening, everyone../. Here's what happened today.

President Eisenhower voiced confidence that the economic situation WOULD soon improve. // But some Democrats had doubts. // Senator Mansfield said he would "hope" the President is right. // But there is no gainsaying, he said, that many segments of our economy are in bad shape, with little hope for recovery in the immediate future.

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On the other hand, Republican Senator Flanders said "favorable" factors ARE apparent. And he cited continuing high personal income and

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a leveling off in business inventories. President Meany of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. took the view that unemployment will reach FIVE and a half million before it levels off. He thought Mr. Eisenhower was being over-optimistic. (Yesterday, the government reported nearly FOUR and a half MILLION persons unemployed). What President Eisenhower did TODAY was issue a special statement...predicting that employment will start picking up next month. And this, he said, "should mark the beginning of the end in the downturn of our economy, PROVIDED we apply ourselves with confidence to the job ahead." Mr. Eisenhower gave two reasons why he is confident. "First," he said, "IT'S my conviction that the underlying forces of growth remain strong and undiminished. As a nation, we must provide the needs of a population growing at the rate of 3-million a year." He gave as his second reason for confidence the "firm policy" of the government to foster recovery "in every "sound" way." He said, "I am making sure that we will go forward on every practical avenue of action." The President included with his statement a summary of what the Administration has done to help the economy. The list of steps taken included; increased expenditures for the national highway program, easing of CREDIT through the action taken by the Federal Reserve Board and "a sharp →

increase" in the rate at which defense contracts are being placed with private industry. He cited...as a further example...the 2-billion-dollar program for modernizing the Post Office system, announced by the White House last night.

Postmaster General Summerfield went before the Senate Post Office Committee today to urge speedy approval of the program, pointing out that it would have the dual purpose of improving postal service and giving the economy a timely stimulus. $2-billion, 500-million dollars of the money would come from private investors. They would build new post offices, which, in turn, would be rented by the Federal Government. The government itself would invest 175-million dollars a year for three to five years. A good part of THIS money would be used for new equipment, and the money would be raised by increasing the cost of a first class letter addressed out of town from three to FIVE cents. Democratic Senator Neuberger observed that, in his opinion, the government's share of spending was "extremely small" -- too little, he thought, to give the economy much of a shot in the arm." And Democratic Senator Kefauver called the whole plan "iffy"...said, "When you read the small print, it

doesn't amount to much."

Here in New York tonight...at a Lincoln Day dinner...Secretary of Commerce Weeks charged that "some" Democrats are "gambling with peace and prosperity solely for greedy partisan advantage." Said Weeks: "We are going to slug back. We're going to nail every reckless charge. We're going to [illegible] their records. We'll hit hard. BUT, we'll fight clean."

Another economic note: The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the nation's railroads to raise their freight rates an average of 2 percent on most of the things they carry. The rate INCREASE becomes effective at midnight Friday...and applies only to freight shipped across state lines.

Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd...who has served as senator from Virginia for a quarter of a century...says he will not be a candidate for re-election in November. Byrd is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a vigorous fighter for government economy, and the leading power in Virginia politics. He is not seeking re-election, he says, primarily to keep a promise he made to his wife during the 1952 campaign...when he told her he was running for the Senate for the last time.

The Defense Department reports that one of the two radio transmitters in the first American earth satellite apparently has gone dead. The transmitter HAD been expected to run on its batteries FROM two to three weeks. The other transmitter may be sending back signals for as long as three months. Our satellite, (" the Explorer ") has now been in orbit for 12 days.

Vice President Nixon had a chat today with the new Russian ambassador, Mikhail Menshikov, lasting about 45 minutes. The Soviet ambassador went to see Mr. Nixon at his own suggestion. And he said after their conversation that Russia would welcome a visit by the Vice President.

The United States has offered the French and Tunisian governments its "good offices" to help them settle their dispute over the French bombing...last weekend...of that Tunisian frontier village. A State Department spokesman told reporters, "The United States will do whatever IT CAN

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it[illegible]n to bring about an amicable and just solution."

President Bourgiba of Tunisia TODAY DEMANDED that France GET ALL ITS troops OUT OF HIS country. France has more than 15-thousand troops in Tunisia under TREATY AGREEMENT. But, declared Bourgiba, only their removal "can re-establish a climate of friendship...cleansed of the remains of colonialism." //

A proclamation...announcing the federation of the kingdoms of Jordan and Iraq...is now expected within 24 hours. Talks in Amman between rulers of the two countries (who are cousins) are reported going well. But the exact terms of the new federation...off-setting the union of Egypt and Syria...are still undecided. //It is not determined, for example, whether the federation would be represented, diplomatically, as a single unit. BUT THE KINGS WOULD EACH KEEP THEIR THRONES.

The new president of Guatemala is to be General Ydigoras...AS determined today by a vote in the Guatemalan congress. Ydigoras, a 62-year-old Conservative, failed to win a majority in last month's presidential election, although he received the most votes. The runner-up was Colonel Cruz Salazar, a self-styled [illegible] middle-roader.

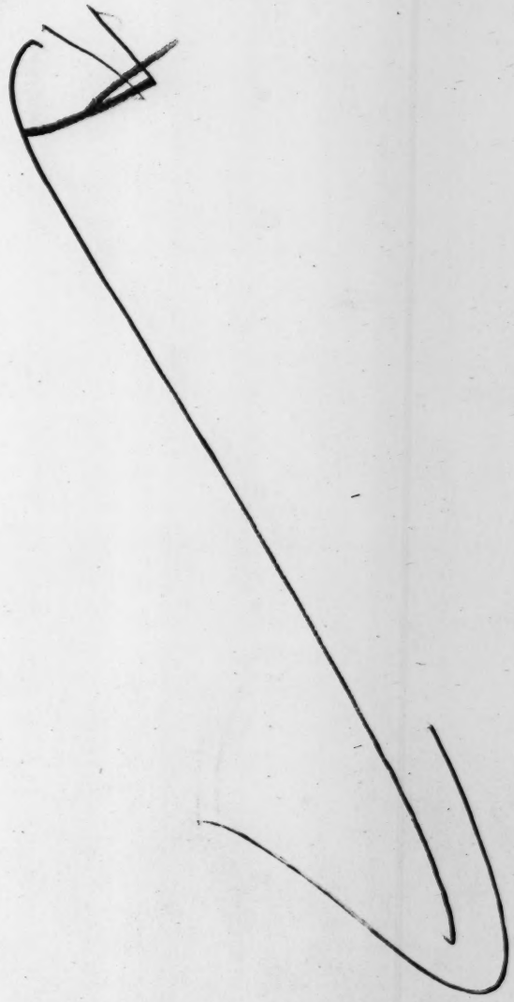
In Washington, the confusion surrounding the House investigation of the federal regulatory agencies continues. The "personal files" on the investigation...THOSE...which THE ousted Chief Counsel Bernard Schwartz turned over to Democratic Senator Morse...were returned by Morse today to the HOUSE investigating committee. Morse said the files showed the Administration---in his words--)-"to be honeycombed with political immorality." But he believed they belonged with the committee.

Late today, the committee chairman---Representative Harris---told reporters that some of the files [redacted] are STILL missing. He did not mean, he said, that Morse had not returned all the papers...but rather "other" files HAVE been removed from the committee office.

Doctor Schwartz accuses the majority of the committee of trying to "white-wash" the inquiry, but Harris said again tonight that he will conduct "the most thorough investigation...insofar as possible...that Capitol Hill has ever seen." // House Speaker Rayburn said today that he, too, is in favor of a thorough investigation. // And Senator Morse came out for a parallel investigation BY the Senate...saying the problem "is sufficiently serious for a two-shotgun approach." [redacted]

[redacted]

AS MATTERS stand now, Schwartz has been subpoenaed to testify before the committee tomorrow. The committee wants to ask him about his charge that a member of the Federal Communications Commission [redacted] once received some money in connection with the award of a TV license.



The first conclusive results are in....on that parliamentary by-election in England. The election was a test of Conservative and Labour Party strength...and the Conservative Party candidate suffered a CRUSHING defeat. He not only lost to the Labour Party candidate, but ran [redacted] a poor third.

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A national leader is hardly in a position to go around singing the blues... But there are some who think President Eisenhower may have erred on the optimistic side, when he said today that "March should mark the beginning of the end of the business downturn."

The President did list a number of things the government is doing, to encourage an economic recovery... And he was careful to assure the country that if other measures are needed, they would be promptly proposed.

But several well-known New York economists apparently differ with the President's Washington advisors... Most economists do agree that recovery will hinge largely on the general public's desire and ability to buy. But if the average consumer is in a cautious mood, or doesn't want to get any further in debt... A business recovery will be retarded... And retail economist A. W. Zelomek says he thinks the low point in general business will be reached within the next several months.. However, he predicts that the upturn will NOT be as rapid as in 1954. And he thinks this will be especially true regarding employment.

And Doctor Jules Bogen of New York Univsersity also says -

...

[redacted] "our economy has been weakened by a very prolonged boom.... and by great increases in debt.." SAYS [illegible] upturn will not come quickly.

At the commerce department itself, where the February unemployment figures ARE now being counted, some concern is being expressed that the recent bad weather, may push unemployment figures, higher than expected..

Of course, the weather has been unusually bad, but another trouble is that the present recession is not confined to the United States... [redacted] Economic storm signals are FLYING [redacted] in Europe too, and the recession is spreading over the Western Hemisphere from Canada to the tip of South America..

Now Its long been an economists' catch-phrase, that when this country "sneezes" ([redacted]) Europe "gets pneumonia"...Like many economic theories this isn't necessarily true.. It was not so [redacted] in 1953.. TODAY And Europe and South America are still engaged in a [redacted] struggle against [redacted] chronic inflation..

But the trouble is that although Europe was still recovering [redacted] from the war in 1953, the boom there is now levelling off.. And it may not be able to take up the slack [redacted] of The AMERICAN [redacted] recession.

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Even West Germany's AMAZING export [redacted]X figures show signs of declining, a hard-working Holland, operating under very tight controls, because OF THE FASTEST GROWING POPULATION IN EUROPE, HAS BEEN HIT BY the unexpected emigration of unemployed from Indonesia..

And Britain is at a point where the government is talking about relaxing some of ITS stringent control on money...after laboring under a bank interest rate OF a record seven per cent..

Europe is frankly waiting for an upturn in the American economy to take the slack out of its own stagnating business..

One of Europe's problems is that the countries to which it normally exports, the raw materials countries, are suffering from some of the lowest commodity prices in ALMOST TEN YEARS.

These countries have in the past been heavy buyers of both american and european goods.. One of our biggest markets is Canada, and there after years of boom, the economy is declining..Unemployment in Canada is now DOUBLE what it was, a year ago... The Canadian Prime Minister's recent call for serious american consideration of our economic relations, HAS NOT BEEN ANSWERED TO THEIR SATISFACTION by Washington..

~~The new Canadian government's economic difficulties have been so great~~

~~That they've decided to risk an election rather than present a budget.~~

Fact is, ~~that~~ Canada can hardly afford to buy as heavily as BEFORE in the United States, unless the inflow of american capital into Canada is resumed..

But the ~~flow~~ flow of capital from THIS COUNTRY into Canada is drying up. Not JUST because of Canadian "stickiness" about americans HAVING too much control of their industry and resources.. but becuz ~~XXX~~ most of the goals of the american strategic stockpile of METALS AND MATERIALS ~~a~~, have either been met, or lowered..

~~Our buying in Canada no longer comes near matching Canada's huge trade deficit in the United States..~~

AND MUCH THE SAME IS TRUE IN ~~A~~ Latin America... Our southern neighbors continued their heavy buying ~~in~~ FROM this country, until last year... But the transition has been very swift... ~~a~~ this country has now restricted its buying in South America. AND THE CONSEQUENT FALL IN ~~And~~ RAW MATERIAL prices is putting Latin-American ~~countries~~ heavily IN DEBT.

in other words, unless there's ~~XXXXXXX~~ a quick business pick-up in this country, the recession may spread EVEN more qucikly throughout the ~~XXXXX~~ world. And a world depression is communism's best ally. This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---But first a message from Ford.

America's first space-man, 23-year-old Donald Farrell, has been ON HIS simulated TRIP TO THE MOON for three days now...And in some ways he seems to be doing better inside his capsule, than the scientists on the outside. The Experimenters woke him up today, with a signal that his oxygen had been cut-off. And he slipped on his oxygen mask in jig time. ...Then the TV set on which they're watching him broke down. and they had to press their noses against his LITTLE window..THE YOUNG AIRMAN nodded cordially until they got it fixed.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening everyone...Here's what happened today.

President Eisenhower voiced confidence that the economic situation would soon improve. But some Democrats had doubts. Senator Mansfield said he would "hope" the President is right. But there is no gainsaying, he said, that many segments of our economy are in bad shape, with little hope for recovery in the immediate future. On the other hand, Republican Senator Flanders said "favorable" factors are apparent. And he cited continuing high personal income and a leveling off in business inventories. President Meany of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. took the view that unemployment will reach five and a half million before it levels off. Mr. Eisenhower was being over-optimistic. (Yesterday, the government reported nearly four and a half million persons unemployed.) What President Eisenhower did today was issue a special statement...predicting that employment will start picking up next month. And this, he said, "should mark the beginning of the end in the downturn of our economy provided we apply ourselves with confidence to the job ahead." Mr. Eisenhower gave two reasons why he is confident. "First," he said "it's my conviction that the underlying forces of growth remain strong and undiminished. As a nation, we must provide the needs of a population growing at the rate of 3-million a yaar." He gave as his second reason for confidence the "firm policy" of the government to foster recovery "in every sound way." He said, "I am making sure that we will go forward on every practical avenue of action." The President included with his statement a summary of what the Administration has done to help the economy. The list of steps taken included: increased expenditures for the national highway program, easing of credit through the action taken by the Federal Reserve Board and "a sharp increase" in the rate at which defense contracts are being placed with private industry. He cited...

as a further example...the 2-billion-dollar program for modernizing the Post Office system, announced by the White House last night.

Another economic note: The Interstate Commerce Commission has aurhorized the nation's railroads to raise their freight rates an average of 2 percent on most of the things they carry. The rate increase becomes effective at midnight Friday...and applies only to freight shipped across state lines.

Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd...who has served as senator from Virginia for a quarter of a century...says he will not be a candidate for re-election in November. Byrd is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a vigorous fighter for government economy, and the leading power in Virginia politics. He is not seeking re-election, he says,primarily to keep a promise he made to his wife during the 1952 campaign...when he told her he was running for the Senate for the last time.

The Defense Department reports that one of the two radio transmitters in the first American earth satellite apparently has gone dead. The transmitter had been expected to run on its batteries from two to three weeks. Tee other transmitter may be sending back signals for as long as three months. Our satellite, "the Explorer" has now been in orbit for 12 days.

Vice President Nixon had a chat today with the new Russian ambassador, Mikhail Menshikov, lasting about 45 minutes. The Soviet ambassador went to see Mr. Nixon at his own suggestion. And he said after their conversation that Russia would welcome a visit by the Vice President.

The United States has offered the French and Tunisian governments its "good offices" to help them settle their dispute over the French bombing...last week-end...of that Tunisian frontier village. A State Department spokesman told reporters, "The United States will do whatever it can to bring about an amicable and just solution."

President Bourguiba of Tunisia today demanded that France get all its

troops out of his country. France has more than 15-thousand troops in Tunisia under treaty agreement. But, declared Bourguiba, only their removal "can re-establish a climate of friendship...cleansed of the remains of colonialism."

A proclamation...announcing the federation of the kingdoms of Jordan and Iraq...is now expected within 24 hours. Talks in Amman between rulers of the two countries(who are cousins) are reported going well. But the exact terms of the new federation...off-setting the union of Egypt and Syria...are still undecided. It is not determined, for example, whether the federation would be represented, diplomatically, as a single unit. But the kings would each keep their thrones.

The new president of Guatemala is to be General Ydigoras as determined today by a vote in the Guatemalan congress. Ydigoras, a 62 year old Conservative failed to win a majority in last month's presidential election, although he recieved the most votss. The runner-up was Colonel Cruz Salazar, a self-styled middle-roader.

In Washington, the confusion surrounding the House investigation of the federal regulatory agencies continues. The "personal files" on the investigation.. those which the ousted Chief Counsel Bernard Schwartz turned over to Democratic Senator Morse...were returned by Morse today to the House investigating committee. Morse said the files showed the Administration---in his words---"to be honeycombed with political immorality." But he believed they belonged with the committee. Late today, the committee chairman---Representative Harris---told reporters that some of the files are still missing. He did not mean, he said, that Morse had not returned all the papers..but rather "other" files have been removed from the committee office. Doctor Schwartz accuses the majority of the committee of trying to "white-wash" the inquiry, but Harris said again tonight that he will conduct "the most thorough investigation...insofar as possible...that Capitol Hill has ever seen." House Speaker Rayburn said today that he, too, is in favor of a thorough investigation. And Senator Morse came out for a parallel investigation

by the Senate...saying the problem "is sufficiently serious for a two-shotgun approach."

As matters stand now, Schwartz has been subpoenaed to testify before the committee tomorrow. The committee wants to ask him about his charge that a member of the Federal Communications Commission once received some money in connection with the award of a TV license.

The first conclusive results are in...on that parliamentary by-election in England. The election was a test of Conservative and Labour Party strength and the Conservative Party candidate suffered a crushing defeat. He not only lost to the Labour Party candidate, but ran a poor third.

Well, a national leader is hardly in a position to go round singing the blues...but there are some who think President Eisenhower may have erred on the optimistic side, when he said that "March should mark the beginning of the end of the business downturn."

The President did list a number of things the government is doing to encourage an economic recovery. And he was careful to assure the country that if other measures are needed they would promptly be proposed.

But several well-known New York economists apparently differ with the President's Washington advisors.. Most economists do agree that recovery will hinge largely on the general public's desire and ability to buy. But if the average consumer is in a cautious mood, or doesn't want to get any further in debt...a business recovery will be retarded. And retail economist A.W. Zelomek says he thinks the low point in general business will be reached within the next several months...However, he predicted that the upturn will not be as rapid as in 1954, and thinks this will be especially true regarding employment.

And Doctor Jules Bogen of New York University says "Our economy has been weakened by a very prolonged boom...and by great increases in debt";an upturn will not come quickly, he says.

At the commerce department itself, where the February unemployment figures are now being counted...some concern is being expressed that the recent bad weather may push unemployment figures higher than expected.

Of course, the weather has been unusually bad, but another trouble is that the present recession is not confined to the United States. Economic storm signals are flying in Europe too, and the recession is spreading over the Western Hemisphere from Canada to the tip of South America.

Now, it's long been an economists catch-phrase, that when this country "sneezes" Europe "gets pneumonia". Like many economic theories this isn't necessarily true. It was not so in 1953. Today Europe and South America are still engaged in a struggle against chronic inflation.

But the trouble is that although Europe was still recovering from the war in 1953, the boom there is now leveling off. And it may not be able to take up the slack of the American recession. Even West Germany's amazing export figures show signs of declining, hard working Holland, operating under very tight controls, because of the fastest growing population in Europe has been hit by the unexpected emigration of unemployed from Indonesia. And Britain is at a point where the government is talking about relaxing some of its stringent controls on money...after laboring under a bank interest rate of a record seven percent. Europe is frankly waiting for an upturn in the American economy to take the slack out of its own stagnating business.

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consideration of our economic relations has not been answered to their satisfaction by Washington.

The fact is Canada can hardly afford to buy as heavily as before in the United States, unless the inflow of american capital into Canada is resumed.

But the flow of capital from this country into Canada is drying up. Not just because of Canadian "stickiness" about americans having too much control of their industry and resources...but because most of the goals of the american strategic stockpile of metals and materials have either been met or lowered.

And much the same is true in Latin America. Our southern neighbors continued their heavy buying from this country until last year. But the transition has been very swift. This country has now restricted its buying in South America, and the consequent fall in raw material prices is putting Latin-America heavily in debt.

In other words, unless there's a quick business pick-up in this country, the recession may spread even more quickly throughout the world. And a world of depression is communism's best ally.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first a message from Ford.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: America's first space-man, 23-year-old Donald Farrell, has been on his simulated trip to the moon for three days now, and in some ways he seems to be doing better inside his capsule than the scientist are on the outside. The Experimenters woke him up today with a signal that his oxygen had been cut off, and he slipped on his oxygen mask in jig time. Then the TV set on which they're watching him broke down and they had to press their noses against his little window. The young airman nodded cordially until they got it fixed.

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Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Feb. 13, 1958

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The lawyer involved in the case, he said, was Thurman Whiteside...whom he described as a Florida attorney with the reputation of being a "fixer". And he identified the station in question as that operated in Miami, on Channel 10, by a subsidiary of National Airlines. Three other companies were competing for the channel. And the F.C.C. voted...4 to 2... in favor of the company owned by the airline, contrary to the recommendation of a field examiner. Mack was one of the four commissioners voting FOR the airline subsidiary. Schwartz introduced, as evidence, six cancelled checks totaling 26-hundred and fifty dollars...written out to Mack, and purportedly signed by Whiteside. According to Schwartz, Mack told him these were loans...which, so far as Mack could "specifically" remember, have never been repaid. REACHED in Miami this afternoon, Whiteside accused Schwartz of "lying in his teeth"...said he NEVER was employed as an attorney in the television case. So far, reporters have been unable to reach Mack for comment. The committee has recessed its hearings until Monday. But, ON instructions from Attorney General William Rogers, the F.B.I. is investigating Schwartz' allegations. And in the Senate, DEMOCRAT Wayne Morse introduced a resolution for a separate,

investigation THERE. Morse's resolution calls for the creation of a special Senate committee to investigate the F.C.C. and the other regulatory agencies. #

The crisis...growing out of the French bombing in Tunisia...provoked debate today on the floor of the Senate. The Senate Democratic whip, Mike Mansfield, said he could not believe the bombing of the village was an act of the French people, OR of France, but "an act of madness perpetrated by a handful of irresponsible men." Senator Mansfield supported the idea of having U.N. observers patrol the border between Algeria and Tunisia. And urged American support of the case of Tunisia against France in the U.N. Democratic Senator Humphrey demanded the return of American aircraft used in the attack...arguing that the bombers had been supplied to France for NATO purposes. And Republican Senator Javits suggested that America send aid to the survivors. All three urged President Eisenhower to seek immediate U.N. intervention in the dispute.

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not to try to use the big naval base at Bizerte. "If French ships force their way IN or OUT of Bizerte," he said, "we are ready to fight." And Bourgiba added that...if it became necessary, he would personally lead the Tunisian people in a guerrilla war.

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In New Orleans tonight, the Circuit Court of Appeals...for the second time...upheld a lower court decision [redacted] ordering New Orleans to INTEGRATE its public schools.

And...here in New York..a federal grand jury indicted former President Prio of Cuba..and eight other persons...on charges of plotting a military expedition to overthrow the Batista government.// They are accused of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. And all nine [redacted] have been ordered placed under arrest.

Batista has claimed that [redacted] Prio is behind the Cuban guerrilla leader, Fidel Castro. Tonight, Prio denied the charge...saying, "Batista has tried to hide his weakness by continually blaming me for the fact that the Cuban people are tired of being oppressed." He also denied the charges leveled against him in today's indictment.

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(1)

United States policy in the Middle East, or what some people call our lack of one, has nevertheless always been in favor of the Arab states helping themselves.. But the rash of mergers which is now taking place at this cross-roads of the world, has left many vital questions unanswered.. And it appears likely that the merging states, like Egypt and Syria, Iraq and Jordon, don't know ALL THE answers themselves..

There's been a noticeable lack of enthusiasm on the part of the General public in Egypt, and especially in Syria, over the formation of what IS TO BE called the United Arab Republic..

This reporter recently saw the ballots to be distributed for the plebiscite in both countries next week... And it will be nearer to a totalitarian election than nine is to ten.. The ballots festure a large picture of President Nasser, FOR President of the new political unit... The only right the voters have is to agree or not agree... There are no other candidates.. ONLY Nasser..

One of the larger mysteries, is what will happen to the political parties of Syria.. Especially the powerful Ba'ath party of its ruling elements.

~~This party is now without its members in other Arab states, and there'll be some unhappiness, if its dissolved..~~

IN SYRIA, ~~But~~ most of the uncertainty I'M TOLD, CENTERS among the military men, government workers and businessmen ~~of Syria~~..The Syrian businessmen ~~of Syria~~ are among the most successful and conservative in the Middle East../..And if Syria is really to be ~~absorbed~~ absorbed by Egypt, they naturally wonder how they'll fare under the arrangement.

Like the rest of the world, ~~the~~ These Syrian businessmen are aware that Their government ~~Syria~~ and Egypt ~~both~~ recently SIGNED long-term trade pacts with Russia..~~And in the knowledge that both countries are now largely dependent on Moscow,~~ AND they wonder if Nasser would have dared the disapproval of Russia by initiating the merger of the two states HIMSELF./ ~~And~~ like many western ~~Moscow~~ diplomats, ~~both~~ Neither Syrian NOR ~~nor~~ Egyptian businessmen, ~~are not~~ sure whether their merger WAS ~~was~~ not actually ~~encouraged~~ encouraged by Moscow..

~~Publically, the state of Isreal has been remarkably quiet about the formation of the new arab state on its eastern flanks./~~ Publically, the state of Isreal has been remarkably quiet about the formation of ~~the~~ the new arab state on its ~~northern and eastern~~ Flanks./. The Isrealis naturally would welcome the formation of a stable Arab federation around them if they were permitted to play a legitimate role in it-, while

maintaining their sovrenty. But in the absence of a peace treaty, the Isrealis are clearly concerned whether the Nasser-run Arab state has been formed for economic or military reasons. This is Nasser's first big move since the Suez crisis and his defeat by the Israelis in the Sinai campaign. It's a question whether he is thirsting for revenge. A PAN ARAB EMPIRE — OR BOTH! Nasser was disappointed with the failure of the tri-partite military pact with Syria and Jordon at the time of the SUEZ CRISIS. Neither of them came to his aid...

Now the situation will be carefully scrutinized to see if Nasser starts staffing the Syrian army with Egyptian officers..

Many of the Western nations are still in the dark about the new Arab republic... ONE question that arises is whether their embassies in the syrian capital of Damascus will now be reduced to consulates, and all future DIPLOMATIC relations be conducted BY Cairo.. under a single flag.

It seems clear that the soon-to-be proclaimed union of Iraq and Jordon, comes as a counter-move to the federation of Egypt and Syria.. Otherwise, oil-rich Iraq, would never HAVE TAKEN on the FINANCIAL burdens of Jordon, PLUS the hostility of Jordons pro-Nasser population of Palestinian refugees..

Not to mention Jordon's potentially dangerous border with Isreal..

But Iraq's first thought is for the security of THE outlets FOR its tremendous oil DEPOSITS. Syria and Egypt have no oil, but they DO control Iraq's only outlets to the world market--through the Syrian pipe-line, and the Suez Canal. And Egypt's President Nasser now SITS ON both..

ITS FOR this reason that King Saud of Saudi Arabia is playing his cards close to his chest. Its known that King Hussein of Jordon sent him a personal message two weeks ago, asking him to join today's conference with the King of Iraq..

But Saudi Arabia's oil also passes through the Syrian pipeline, and through Suez, SO King Saud is undoubtedly weighing the consquences of any move which might irritate President Nasser..

The question whether Iraq will now withdraw from anti-communist Bagdad pact, is probably less important than the future control of the Middle East oil.. FOR if Russia works Thru Nasser can keep its finger on Europe's major oil supply, then the free world is in trouble..

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news--but first george Bryan.

While awaiting the arrival of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at Thomasville, Georgia, today, newsmen got a chance to ask former secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, a vital question..

"Is the present business recession, the one he warned about while in office? At that time Humphrey said that if high federal spending kept up...we'd have a depression that "would curl your hair!"

No, said Humphrey today...explained he was referring to several years of high government spending...and only several months have gone by since he said it..//

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men, government workers and businessmen. The Syrian businessmen are among the most successful and conservative in the Middle East...And if Syria is really to be absorbed by Egypt, they naturally wonder how they'll fare under the arrangement.

Like the rest of the world, these Syrian businessmen are aware that their government and Egypt both recently signed long-term trade pacts with Russia, and they wonder if Nasser would have dared the disapproval of Russia by initiating the merger of the two states himself. Like many western diplomats, neither Syrian nor Egyptian businessmen are sure whether their merger vas not actually encouraged by Moscow.

Publically, the state of Israel has been remarkably quiet about the formation of the new Arab state on its flanks. The Israelis naturally would welcome the formation of a stable Arab federation around them if they were permitted to play a legitimate role in it, while maintaining their sovereignty. But in the absence of a peace treaty, the Israelis are clearly concerned whether the Nasser-run Arab state has been formed for economic or military reasons. This is Nasser's first big move since the Suez crisis and his defeat by the Israelis in the Sinai campaign. It's a question whether he is thirsting for revenge, a pan-Arab empire - or both! Nasser was disappointed with the failure of the tri-partite military pact with Syria and Jordan at the time of the Suez crisis. Neither of them came to his aid. Now the situation will be carefully scrutinized to see if Nasser starts staffing the Syrian army with Egyptian officers.

Many of the Western nations are still in the dark about the new Arab republic. One question that arises is whether their embassies in the Syrian capital of Damascus will now be reduced to consulates, and all future diplomatic relations be conducted by Cairo under a single flag.

It seems clear that the soon-to-be proclaimed union of Iraq and Jordan comes as a counter-move to the federation of Egypt and Syria. Otherwise,

oil-rich Iraq would never have taken on the financial burdens of Jordan, plus the hostility of Jordan's pro-Nasser population of Palestinian refugees. Not to mention Jordan's potentially dangerous border with Israel.

But Iraq's first thought is for the security of the outlets for its tremendous oil deposits. Syria and Egypt have no oil, but they do control Iraq's only outlets to the world market through the Syrian pipe-line, and the Suez Canal, and Egypt's President Nasser now sits on both.

It's for this reason that King Saud of Saudi Arabia is playing his cards close to his chest. It's known that King Hussein of Jordan sent him a personal message two weeks ago, asking him to join today's conference with the King of Iraq.

But Saudi Arabia's oil also passes through the Syrian pipeline and through Suez. So King Saud is undoubtedly weighing the consequences of any move which might irritate President Nasser.

The question whether Iraq will now withdraw from anti-communist Baghdad Pact, is probably less important than the future control of the Middle East oil for if Russia working through Nasser can keep its finger on West Europe's major oil supply, then the free world is in trouble.

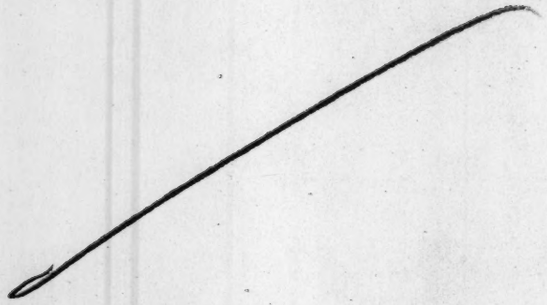
This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---but first George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: While awaiting the arrival of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at Thomasville, Georgia, today, newsmen got a chance to aks a former secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, a vital question. "Is the present business recession, the one he warned about while in office? At that time Humphrey said that if high federal spending kept up...we'd have a depression that "would curl your hair!" No said Humphrey today...explained he was referring to several years of high government spending...and only several months have gone by since he said it.

This is Larry Lesueur--Good Nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., Feb. 14, 1958



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military leaves AND all civilian travel permits to and from Algeria, Tunisia's next-door neighbor. And here in this country, a State Department spokesman says that Secretary Dulles may interrupt his SEA-SIDE vacation, ~~in order~~ to deal personally with the crisis as it affects the United States.

Last night, Tunisia filed a complaint with the U.N. Security Council, charging France with aggression in the bombing of Sakiet last Saturday. According to the Tunisian complaint, 79 persons were killed...including 20 children...when French bombers hit the small frontier village. And now France has filed a COUNTER-complaint. IT ~~complained~~ PROTESTS "repeated violations of the Algerian frontier by elements coming from Tunisia"...and accuses the Tunisians of allowing Algerian rebel forces in the village to fire across the border at French aircraft. ~~My colleague, David Schoenbrun, cables me from Paris that the French are not arguing that two wrongs make a right. But, says Schoenbrun, the French will try to demonstrate that the wrong is not all on their side...and thus avoid U.N. condemnation and achieve a settlement by negotiation with the Tunisian government.~~ TRYTO Foreign Minister Pineau said today that neither he NOR Premier Gaillard knew beforehand of the French ~~attack~~. AIR RAID. AFTER the

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A reporter asked the department spokesman, Lincoln White, if that meant the United States also welcomes the recent MERGER of Egypt and Syria. Mr. White ducked the question...referred the reporter to Mr. Dulles' statement on the same subject at his last news conference which was simply "we sympathize very much with the desire for Arab unity." Mr. White would go no FURTHER than that. // Under the new federation between Jordan and Iraq, the two countries will be joined under a single constitution...with one foreign office and a combined army...but both King Faisal of Iraq and King Hussein of Jordan...who are 22 and cousins...will →

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The Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department issued a joint statement today...on the dangers incidental to the crash of an airplane, train or truck carrying a nuclear weapon. The statement conceded that a poisonous dust cloud MIGHT be created by such an accident. But the dust, it said, would NOT be radioactive. The dust would cause injury "only if taken internally, as by breathing." There would be almost NO chance of a nuclear explosion in such an accident. A high Defense Department official has described the odds of that happening as "one in a million."

The Navy announces that it has awarded contracts for the construction of three atomic-powered submarines...designed for firing the Polaris guided missile. Two will be built by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Connecticut...and the third at the Mare Island naval shipyard in California.

California. | The three ~~subs~~ ABOUT ~~cost~~ ~~billion~~ billion dollars. ~~And the first delivery is expected in 1960,~~ at which time the ~~Polaris~~ 1500 mile rocket Polaris is also expected to be ~~ready for quantity production.~~

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The member of the Federal Communications Commission. |..accused yesterday of receiving more than 2-thousand dollars | in connection with a television case..|.demanded an opportunity today | to give HIS side of the story. The commissioner...Richard Mack. |.wrote a letter to Chairman Harris, of the House investigating Sub committee | asking for an early opportunity to refute the charges. || Harris said tonight that Mack will be given that opportunity | on Wednesday or Thursday of ~~this~~ next week. ||The charges were leveled ~~against~~ AGAINST him by Dr. Bernard Schwartz, ousted chief counsel of the committee. | And in his letter, | Mack denounces the charges as "distortations. |..without foundation." | He expresses confidence that the committee ~~will~~ WILL find them "unsubstantiated" | once all the facts are presented.

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(Tape runs 2:55
Ends on cue: "--to CBS News in N.Y."

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Britain is developing its missile program in partnership with the United States... || Another American partner is Italy. || .scene of America's first | operational | guided missile command. CBS News Correspondent Winston Burdett | has just accompanied the men | of that command on maneuvers. / And here...from Rome...is his report.

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Those are two reports...from London and Rome...on the vital subject of Western defense.

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America's first simulated spaceman is now on his way back from his mythical trip to the moon..If he can endure the lonliness, they'll let him out of his capsule in another 48 hours..Young Mr. Farrell did show real fatigue last nite, and slept a long time today.. But apparently [redacted] he's free from any worries about his strange confinement, OR about what's happening on earth.. We're told there's one button he could push if he wanted OUT.. B ut he's not shown any eagerness to get out--NOR did he send ANYONE a Valentine today..

this is Larry LeSueur----Goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Friday, February 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... For an analysis of that White Paper and the thinking behind it, here is CBS News correspondent Charles Collingwood reporting from London.

COLLINGWOOD: It was Voltaire, a Frenchman, who observed admiringly that the British people are a people who defend themselves; that's still true. But in the nuclear age, it's becoming more and more difficult. The new British White Paper on defense, like the one before it, is based on the explicit recognition that Britain cannot be defended against nuclear attack. If that is so, what kind of strategy should she pursue? That's the problem to which the White Paper addresses itself. The answer it gives is clear. Britain, it says, must put her faith in the ability of the nuclear deterrent to prevent a war happening at all. To this end, britain will allow American intermediate range ballistic missiles to be stationed on her soil; she will develop and install her own missiles; she will equip her long-range bombers with hydrogen bombs; and she will draw the logical conclusion from all this and cut down on the conventional forces she maintains.

The British defense planners think that this is enough to prevent a war. The world balance of power, they say in the White Paper, is still tilted in favor of the West. The fact that the Soviets put up their Sputniks is irrelevant. It does not mean that they have or are about to have an effective intercontinental missile. That, says the White Paper flatly, is still several years away. And even when it comes, there is every reason to believe the West will have its own means of insuring effective relatiation.

With this balancing fear of mutual annihilation, as it calls it, thus in operation, the British Government sees no military reason why a world conflagrationshould not be prevented for another genera-

tion. Indeed, definitely. But the new White Paper has not met with universal applause in Britain. Indeed, it is being criticised in some very responsible quarters.

Two fundamental doubts are being expressed. The first is the familiar one, that if Britain relies exclusively upon the nuclear threat and scales down her regular forces, how can she cope with the brush fire wars, which sometimes seems likelier to characterize our time than a nuclear conflagration. The second is that since the United States is the proprietor of the real nuclear deterrent, and Britain is under that shield, why should Britain spend her own slender resources upon making her own hydrogen bombs and intermediate range missiles? Really, to carry out the logic of the White Paper, says the Manchester Guardian, among others, Britain should let the United States carry the nuclear ball and really save money by getting out of the hydrogen bomb business altogether. These and other points will be much argued here. But their debate does not in any way alter the fact that it's just as true today as it was in Voltaire's day that the British are a people who defend themselves.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: Britain is developing its missile program in partnership with the United States. Another American partner is Italy, the scene of America's first operational guided missile command. CBS News correspondent Winston Burdett has just accompanied the men of that command on maneuvers and here, from Rome, is his report.

BURDETT: Just outside the city of Vicenzie in the Po Valley Plain in northern Italy, is the headquarters base of the U.S. Army's 1st Overseas Missile Command. The base and the troops have been there for some time. But the new command, our first operational guided missile command anywhere, has been in existence for less than two months. It's an atomic

outfit, equipped with a guided missile, the Corporal, and a free rocket, the Honest John, that can carry atomic warheads. Its assignment is to provide atomic support to the Italian Army in defending this country's northern frontier. But more broadly - the job of this unit is to get as much experience as it can in transporting, maintaining, assembling, testing, mobilizing, and launching these huge complex weapons under field conditions, conditions that simulate wartime as closely as possible.

Thus, this command in Italy is serving as a prototype for the other missile commands that some day will be established in Europe and elsewhere overseas. This is a small force. It numbers three thousand men. They spend a quarter of their time in the field on maneuvers. They've been out for most of this week and I visited them at their field positions the other day. As always, the maneuvers had begun with an unannounced alert. Within three hours, the entire force was in the field, that is, at a number of widely scattered field positions some where in northern Italy. Trains, trucks and helicopters had moved up weapons and critical supplies. The assembly and test teams for the Corporal had put the missile through its last electronic checkout at its assigned launching site; the launching section had fuelled it, (one word indistinct) the warhead, and raised the five ton missile unto its launcher and it was ready to fire. Radio relay teams had already been landed by helicopter in the mountains to help maintain communication between the units. And Maj. Gen. Harvey Fischer, commander of our Southern European Task Force, of which this missile unit is a part, was at his field headquarters getting reports.

The problems of teamwork presented by these weapons are enormous. Timing is paramount at every step in the operation. Not only in assembling the weapons in the field and launching them, but in getting away after the big blast has betrayed the firing height of the enemy. The crews of the Honest John here have gotten their getaway time down to seven

minutes, which they think pretty good. A striking fact is that very few of the men responsible for launching and guiding the Corporal have had any higher electronic training. They've learned to become electronic technicians over here on these maneuvers, handling electronic computers and talking in terms of hundredths of a second.

The Corporal is a tactical missile, with a range of about 75-miles, and this of course, is a tactical unit. Its military importance, though, lies in the experience that it is now gaining for the future commands that will have intermediate range missiles. Many of the operational procedures, and many ofthe complex problems of teamwork and organization are essentially the same. And the first field lessons are being learned here.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Feb. 17, 1958

Good evening, everyone..[. Here's] what happened today:

The President's blunt, six-page letter to Bulganin was delivered in Moscow...and its contents released Later by the White House in Washington. The letter showed Mr. Eisenhower's impatience with Soviet tactics.//.calling Bulganin's message of February 1 OUT nothing more than "a slightly abbreviated and moderated edition of the [redacted] LENGTHY and rather bitter speech" that Khrushchev made last month in the city of Minsk. "I begin to wonder," asked the President, "whether we shall get anywhere by continuing to write speeches to each other?" And then he said that perhaps the impasse...to which we seem to have come..].can be broken by "less formal and less publicized contacts."//He suggested that the question whether a summit meeting

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might be profitable be determined "through our ambassadors and foreign ministers." And then he added this sentence: "You will understand, of course, that WHATEVER the preparatory procedures, these would...as far as the United States was concerned...require the participation of our Secretary of State." An expression of confidence in Mr. Dulles and a rebuke To Mr. Bulganin who had suggested...in HIS last letter...that a foreign ministers meeting would not succeed because in Bulganin's phrase some of the ministers were "prejudiced". Mr. Eisenhower also took exception to "constantly mounting accusations" made by Russian leaders---such as Khrushchev's charge that the United States...in proposing [redacted] control of outer space for peaceful purposes..."wants to prohibit that which it does not possess." Mr. Eisenhower said the record "completely disproves this uncalled-for statement," He recalled how when the United States alone possessed atomic weapons...and the Soviet Union possessed none...it offered to forego its monopoly in the interest of world peace and security. Mr. Eisenhower warned that the time to deal with the problem of outer space is NOW. It would be "tragic," he said, if Soviet leaders were blind or indifferent toward this menace, "as they apparently were blind or indifferent to the nuclear menace at its inception a decade ago."

told a news conference that "preliminary discussions" are taking place...regarding the basing of American intermediate range missiles in France. An agreement for the basing of American I.R.B.M.'s in BRITAIN is expected shortly.

Members of the NATO alliance have received a new note from Communist Poland...urging the creation of an "atom free" zone in Central Europe. Under this plan...favored by Moscow...nuclear weapons would be prohibited in both East and West Germany, and in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Polish note published today seeks to answer Western criticism of the plan, By proposing air and ground inspection to provide what it calls "effective enforcement." ~~It also proposes a ban on the use of nuclear weapons against any TARGETS in the "atom free" zone. And the door APPARENTLY is left open for negotiating such a ban without automatically recognizing the Communist government of East Germany.~~

The Iraqi parliament voted unanimous approval today of the agreement merging Iraq and Jordan into a federal Arab state. And in Istanbul, the Iraqi ambassador to Turkey said that reports that Iraq will quit the Baghdad Pact are "completely false." (I should like to examine

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the merger of Jordan and Iraq (further in a few minutes).

Tunisia and France agreed today to accept the "good offices" of the United States and Britain...in the crisis over the French bombing of that Tunisian frontier village. Tunisia has filed a complaint of aggression against France in the U.N. Security Council...and France has filed a COUNTER-complaint. The Security Council is scheduled to take up the question at a meeting tomorrow afternoon....BUT other countries still hope, through last-minute consultations behind the scenes, to prevent a bitter, show-down debate. Secretary of State Dulles cut short his vacation at Atlantic City...and returned to his desk in Washington today to take personal charge of the American effort toward achieving a peaceful settlement. ~~The latest news from North Africa is NOT reassuring.~~ ~~The Tunisian government tonight withdrew its official recognition of five French consuls in Tunisia.~~ ~~And the French Command Headquarters in Algiers reports a new border incident. It says a band of rebels entered Algeria this morning...from Tunisia...and attacked a French patrol. The French~~ (GIVE) ~~no casualty figures.~~

The Communist radio of North Korea TODAY admitted that a South Korean airliner...with 32 persons ABOARD, including two Americans...was highjacked in mid-air and forced to fly into Red territory. The two Americans are the pilot, Willis Hobbs, and Air Force lieutenant (Howard McClellan, colonel), who was taking a routine proficiency flight as standby co-pilot.

The plane was flying from Pusan, at the tip of the Korean penninsula, to Seoul. The North Korean radio claims there were passengers on the plane who wanted to escape "imperialist oppression." It gave few details. But tonight the U.N. Command will be meeting the Communists face to face at Panmunjom. And it will deliver a formal demand for the return of the AIRCRAFT and those who were on board.

In Europe, that Air Force transport plane...with 16 persons ABOARD... is still missing on a flight from Naples to Athens. Bad weather is hampering the search for the plane, which disappeared Saturday night.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks went before Congress today...as the first Administration witness to testify on behalf of a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Mr. Weeks warned the House Ways and

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Means Committee that..in view of Russia's new emphasis on foreign economic aid..it's either more trade, or more trouble." //The Reciprocal Trade Act, he said, "is not only GOOD for the country...but essential to the national interest."

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Bitter cold weather...and much snow...continued to plague the eastern third of the nation today. Michigan City, Indiana, recorded a snowfall of four feet. And New York City and Washington, D.C. are still digging out after yesterday's heavy snowfall. Thousands of government workers in Washington stayed home. And...in Thomasville, Georgia...where President

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Eisenhower is vacationing. // .cold weather again knocked out the President's plans for golf. ~~He~~ However, he DID get out, [redacted], for a drive.

The union of Iraq and Jordan is being described as a countermove to (1)
the union of Egypt and Syria. ITS TRUE THAT Nasser has rivals for leadership of the Arab world, and the sudden decision of the Hashemite Kings to merge their realms, looks like a move to head him off. But that is the short view. In the long run, complete Arab federation has been brought nearer by both mergers. For the first time it now appears to be not only possible but probable. Swift changes are taking place in the Middle East and the policies of all the states involved, the local ones and the great powers as well, will have to be readjusted.

ITS [redacted] being persistently reported that Iraq's next big move will be to withdraw from the Baqdad Pact, either soon or before next year's meeting. This might be considered necessary to induce King Saud to bring Saudi Arabia into the Iraq-Jordan merger. As long as Iraq is a member of the Bagdad Pact, that oil-rich state is formally lined up with the West. But That is T[redacted] NO longer acceptable to other Arab countries. The Federation, when complete, will be dedicated to neutralism, in the interest of ARAB independence and the hope of receiving aid from both East and West. Iraq is stated to be ready to withdraw from the Pact as a price for King Saud's adherence. But it also realizes that it would have to do so eventually to further TOTAL federation.

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Jordan at once, even if Iraq pulled out of the Bagdad Pact. He might hold off for a while. He wants a big share of power within the Federation, and he wants to be recognized as one of its creators along with Colonel Nasser. SO KING SAUD may stay out for a time to build up his bargaining position.

If Iraq does withdraw from the Bagdad Pact, the consequences will BE far-reaching. It will be recalled that the Pact began as a mutual defense treaty between Iraq and Turkey. The other members, Pakistan, Iran and Britain, simply adhered to it. So if Iraq pulls out, the whole structure comes down, including its very name, and something else must be put in its place. A distinct possibility is that the United States will decide to become an active member of any new security organization. Secretary Dulles inspired the original pact so as to organize collective security for the northern tier of states below the Soviet Union. The State Department has not made up its mind to join a new pact, but it is aware that there may be both logic and necessity in such a move. Iraq's withdrawal from the BAGDAD pact would be a serious setback for the West and the world would so judge it. The West would be losing its only Arab ally. So full United States membership in the northern tier organization may be the only way to preserve our remaining prestige in the area.

The effect of the merger of Jordan and Iraq on Israel is, of course, a

a matter of great concern. Jordan, in a sense, is being removed from the guardianship of the United States. This reduces any restraint the United States has been able to wield. So long as Washington was going to foot the bill for Jordan's army, open hostility against Israel could be ruled out. Now our hand is weakened, if not altogether paralyzed. And it may be a bad sign that "border" incidents are already becoming more numerous.

But there are also mitigating considerations for Israel. One is that the union of Jordan with Iraq may in time solve the problem of the Palestine refugees in Jordan. Iraq is short of manpower and should be able, perhaps with outside financial help, to absorb the half-million refugees in Jordan. That in itself would remove a great deal of the pressure the Arabs now bring to bear on Israel.

Another consideration is that Israel's negotiating position may actually improve if it can deal with the Arabs as a whole, instead of separately. At present the individual Arab states often feel that they must vie with each other in demanding nothing less than the destruction of Israel. They do this as proof of their loyalty to Arab unity as they maneuever for their own interests behind the scenes. But once unity was obtained, there would be no charges of disloyalty to the Arab cause, if

the federation itself decided to negotiate with Israel.//

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~~That is North American Airlines, in the testimony today before the House committee.~~

Some persons may have wondered why an american civilian was piloting the south korean commercial plane which was FORCED TO LAND IN COMMUNIST north korea. Well, ever since a korean airlines pilot took his plane into communist china five years ago, the south korean airline has made a strict rule that all its pilots be americans..

High salaries are paid to keep americans on the job. And (our barnstorming pilots call the korean national airlines -- "the end of the world airline -- that pays "TOP of the World" prices..

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The President's blunt, six-page letter to Bulganin was delivered in Moscow... and its contents released later by the White House in Washington. The letter showed Mr. Eisenhower's impatience with Soviet tactics...calling Bulganin's message of February one nothing more than "a slightly abbreviated and moderated edition of the lengthy and rather bitter speech" that Khrushchev made last month in the city of Minsk. "I begin to wonder," asked the President, "whether we shall get anywhere by continuing to write speeches to each other?" And then he said that perhaps the impasse...to which we seem to have come...can be broken by "less formal and less publicized contacts." He suggested that the question whether a summit meeting might be profitable be determined "through our ambassadors and foreign ministers." And then he added this sentence: "You will understand, of course, that whatever the preparatory procedures, these would...as far as the United States was concerned... require the participation of our Secretary of State. An expression of confidence in Mr. Dulles and a rebuke to Bulganin who had suggested...in his last letter... that a foreign ministers meeting would not succeed because in Bulganin's phrase some of the ministers were "prejudiced." Mr. Eisenhower also took exception to "constantly mounting accusations" made by Russian leaders---such as Khrushchev's charge that the United States...in proposing control of outer space for peaceful purposes..."wants to prohibit that which it does not possess." Mr. Eisenhower said the record"completely disproves this uncalled-for statement." He recalled how when the United States alone possessed atomic weapons...and the Soviet Union possessed none...it offered to forego its monopoly in the interests of world peace and security. Mr. Eisenhower warned that the time to deal with the problem of outer space is now. It would be "tragic," he said, if Soviet leaders were blind or

indifferent to the nuclear menace at its inception a decade ago."

Members of the NATO alliance have received a new note from Communist Poland urging the creation of an "atom free" zone in Central Europe. Under this plan... favored by Moscow...nuclear weapons would be prohibited in both East and West Germany and in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Polish note published today seeks to answer Western criticism of the plan by proposing air and ground inspection to provide what it calls "effective enforcement."

The Iraqi parliament voted unanimous approval today of the agreement merging Iraq and Jordan into a federal Arab state. And in Istanbul, the Iraqi ambassador to Turkey said that reports that Iraq will quit the Baghdad Pact are "completely false." (I should like to examine the merger of Jordan and Iraq further in a few minutes.)

Tunisia and France agreed today to accept the "good offices" of the United States and Britain...in the crisis over the French bombing of that Tunisian frontier village. Tunisia has filed a complaint of aggression against France in the U.N. Security Council...and France has filed a counter-complaint. The Security Council is scheduled to take up the question at a meeting tomorrow afternoon. But other countries still hope through last-minute consultations behind the scenes, to prevent a bitter show-down debate. Secretary of State Dulles cut short his vacation at Atlantic City...and returned to his desk in Washington today to take personal charge of the American effort toward achieving a peaceful settlement.

The Communist radio of North Korea today admitted that a South Korean air-liner...with 32 persons aboard including two Americans was highjacked in mid-air and forced to fly into Red territory. The two Americans are the pilot, Willis Hobbs, and Air Force lieutenant colonel Howard McClellan who was taking a routine proficiency flight as standby co-pilot. The plane was flying from Pusan, at the tip of the Korean penninsula to Seoul. The North Korean radio claims there were

passengers on the plane who wanted to escape "imperialist oppression." It gave few details. But tonight the U.N. Command will be meeting the Communists face to face at Panmunjon. And it will deliver a formal demand for the return of the aircraft and those who were on board.

In Europe, that Air Force transport plane with 16 persons aboard is still missing on a flight from Naples to Athens. Bad weather is hampering the search for the plane which disappeared Saturday night.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks went before Congress today..as the first Administration witness to testify on behalf of a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Mr. Weeks warned the House Ways and Means Committee that... in view of Russia's new emphasis on foreign economic aid "it's either more trade, or more trouble." The Reciprocal Trade Act, he said, "is not only good for the country...but essential to the national interest."

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Some persons may have wondered why an American civilian was piloting the South Korean commercial plane which was forced to land in Communist North Korea. Well, ever since a Korean airlines pilot took his plane into Communist China five years ago, the South Korean airline has made it a strict rule that all pilots be Americans.

High salaries are paid to keep Americans on the job and I'm told our barnstorming pilots call the Korean national airlines "the end of the world air--line that pays "Top of the World" prices

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

Good evening, everyone.... Here's what happened today:

The U.N. Security Council suspended debate in the French-Tunisian dispute, to give the United States and Britain time to work out a settlement. Our Ambassador Wadsworth told the council that the fact that Tunisia and France had accepted the good offices of the United States and Britain was "an indication of their sincere desire to reach a solution." In arguing for postponement of debate, both Mr. Wadsworth and Sir Pierson Dixon...speaking for Britain...said they would make "positive suggestions" for a peaceful and equitable SOLUTION. The Tunisian representative, Mongi Slim, said Tunisia "reserves the right" to ask for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume the discussion, IF the offer of good offices does not---in his phrase---"seem to be yielding good results." He made it clear that Tunisia wanted the

war in Algeria...as well as the French bombing of the Tunisian frontier village...to be included. French Ambassador Georges-Picot warned that any attempt by the council to broaden the issue to include the Algerian conflict would meet with firm opposition from France. And ~~that~~ the Algerian conflict was NOT PLACED ON the agenda. Russia's Sobolev...who is chairman of the council this month...was unable to prolong the debate. He warned that Russia will keep a "sharp LOOK-OUT" to see what the United States and Britain TRY TO DO. The council voted to recess indefinitely, after meeting for a little more than an hour. The vote was unanimous.

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"demonstrates again the absence of good faith or sincerity which are needed if any progress is to be made in the settlement of the Korean problem."

In Congress today, the House Committee on Legislative Oversight returned to its investigation of the Federal Communications Commission... in particular, to the circumstances surrounding the award of Channel 10, in Miami, to a subsidiary of National Airlines. Bernard Schwartz, former chief counsel for the committee, has charged that a member of the F.C.C., Richard A. Mack, received checks signed by a Florida attorney interested in the case. Schwartz identified the attorney as Thurman Whiteside, and he said the cancelled checks totaled 26-hundred dollars. It is a matter of record that Mack voted to award the channel to the National Airlines subsidiary. Mack has denounced the charges and asked for a hearing. And Whiteside has accused Schwartz of "lying in his teeth." So much for background. Today, two Miami witnesses testified that they did ask Whiteside to use his friendship with the F.C.C. commissioner to help win the channel for National Airlines. One of the witnesses, Paul Scott..., who is an attorney...testified that Whiteside later backed out. The other witness, Robert Anderson, said he knew of

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Whitesides friendship with Mack...and that he, Anderson, approached Whiteside about the "delicate matter" of contacting Mack. He said he felt That employment of Whiteside in the case "certainly would not be harmful."

Anderson is a former law partner of Scott. He is now a circuit judge.

Republican congressional leaders...and key members of President Eisenhower's cabinet...talked over the state of the national economy today at a breakfast meeting at the White House. Senator Knowland told reporters...afterward...it was agreed that a tax cut to stimulate business would not be "wise" at this time. They also decided, he said, against any new MAJOR public works program. But he emphasized that if business fails to pick up...as anticipated by the middle of the year...these decisions "will, of course, be subject to review."

(President Eisenhower, you recall, has predicted an improvement in the EMPLOYMENT situation as early as NEXT MONTH.)

Mr. Eisenhower's special assistant for public works planning, Major General Bragdon, said today that the Administration has "stockpiled" many public works projects...which could be started "as soon and as fast as conditions and available funds warrant." General Bragdon revealed this in a letter to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Today...in Thomasville, Georgia... Mr. Eisenhower worked on a special message he will send to Congress, urging a STRONG foreign aid program. For the SIXTH straight day, the President decided against hunting, [redacted] or

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PLAYING GOLF

because of the cold weather. When he got up this morning, the thermometer registered a frigid 17 degrees.

Secretary of Defense McElroy appealed to Congress today for a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, warning that Russia PRESENTS what he CALLED "the greatest scientific and industrial challenge of our time." Mr. McElroy testified before the House Ways and Means Committee. He said, "If stable, strong allies are important to us, then international trade is important to us. And international trade," he declared, "MUST be a two-way street."

Congressional testimony...released today...reveals that the Air Force is working on a rocket engine capable of producing a thrust of 1-million, 500-thousand pounds. That would be a thrust EIGHTEEN times greater than that which launched America's first earth satellite...and about FOUR times the thrust American experts BELIEVE The Russians used to put up their second Sputnik. This disclosure was made by Richard Horner, assistant secretary of the Air Force for research and development, in recent TESTIMONY BEFORE the House Armed Services Committee. He DID NOT told when the engine might be fully developed.

The White House announces tonight that President Eisenhower has appointed a staff director for the new Civil Rights Commission. He is Gordon Tiffany, former attorney general for New Hampshire.

Reports from France tonight say that Sir Winston Churchill is ill at his villa on the Riviera. The nature of the illness is not disclosed - but a medical announcement WILL be made tomorrow.

Reports earlier in the day said that the illness was NOT serious.

Sir Winston's personal physican is flying to see him tomorrow from London.

ITS
[redacted]s rather difficult to tell just what IS happening...in that disputed border area between Egypt and the Sudan. Both Egypt and the Sudan have accused each other of moving troops. President Nasser says stories that Egyptian forces have INVADED the Sudan are "lying fabrications", and the Egyptian delegate at the U.N. claims that Egyptian police in the border area are merely carrying out "their customary precautionary duties" in connection with the Friday plebiscite. This is the plebiscite which was called for the purpose of ratifying the recent merger of Egypt and Syria in a single Arab state. The Sudan charges that Egypt is scheming to use the plebiscite as a device for taking over the disputed region, measuring some 6 to 10-thousand square miles. The Sudanese themselves are holding a national election a week from Thursday.

TODAY
The Sudanese cabinet met t[redacted] in emergency session. And the governing party in the Sudan has called for volunteer national guardsmen to stand by.

A Cairo court convicted six Egyptians today of "Communist activities." Their sentences ranged from a fine of 140 dollars to three years in jail, [redacted].

Today, both houses of the Jordanian parliament ratified the agreement merging Jordan and Iraq into a federal Arab state. The Iraqi parliament voted ITS ratification yesterday.

Here in New York, the confessed Russian spy, Jack Soble, is reported recovering, after an operation in which more than a pound of assorted nuts, bolts, screws and rivets were removed from his stomach. Federal authorities described Soble's action as an apparent suicide attempt. He was brought to New York last week-end from the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for further questioning.

(1)

The sudden easing of the [redacted] French-Tunisian crisis today, by an agreed adjournment of the U.N. Security Council, underscores the fact that no nation, big or small, really wants a war right now.. // but it also makes one wonder about our use of the U.N. the U.N.

Both Tunisia and France were aggreeable today to wait [redacted] FOR anglo-american attempts to mediate a [redacted] the bombing incident, and the Soviet Union merely went through the motions of trying to exploit what could easily have [redacted] BECOME a heated debate, if not worse..

The Soviet Union today made the correct gesture of righteousness in the affair, [redacted] maintaining its pose as champion of the Arab states, by warning that it would keep a "sharp eye" on the anglo-american [redacted] "good offices" efforts.. And the Tunisian ambassador cautioned that his country "reserved the right" to summon the U.N. Council again for an urgent meeting--should the mediation efforts prove "ineffective"... But its clear to most people, that having dropped the bombing incident for the [redacted] Time-Being when PASSIONS RUN HIGH, neither country really WANTS TO BRING IT UP AT THE U.N. Later on. [redacted]

And apparently [redacted] Russia is not looking for trouble, at a time when Moscow's chief objective is [redacted] an East-West summit conference..

A new administration plan to counter rising unemployment reported in the works...Key cabinet members and G.O.P leaders at a White House breakfast this morning, to hear about a modest

Yet altho Russia is EAGER for a conference at the senior level, between two or more of the great powers, its also clear that despite the possession of nuclear weapons, by three of the great powers, they no longer possess the possibility of totally controlling the world, a power they MAY HAVE HAD at the end of world war two, when they had armies in the field..

Their influence, of course, is very great...but they just don't have the power of life and death over smaller countries that they had when they ruled the roost, a little over A DECADE ago..

The fact is, the three great nuclear powers, the United States, Britain and Russia, have one fear in common...that one of the smaller countries may come into possession of nuclear weapons... Diplomats even have a phrase for this...they call it the "fourth nation phobia.."//

A smaller power might come by this means of destruction, through a gift from its big protector, or it might even find a cheap way of producing a nuclear weapon itself.. AND THE BIG POWERS FEAR that some hot-headed ruler could plunge them all into total war by the careless tossing of an atom bomb.

3.3.3

[illegible], even a small, non-atomic affray, could [illegible]y get out of control, and involve the great powers in a war, they hadn't planned on, and didnt want... And considering the reluctance of [illegible] Washington to bring the Tunisian bombing affair up for a U.N. [illegible] Security Council debate, and [illegible] Moscow's previous disapproval of a U.N. debate on Hungary, it's obvious that neither East nor West has complete confidence in U.N.'s ability to keep the lid down on brush-fires..

So its not without interest that we read in the Wall street Journal, that SOME PEOPLE ARE [illegible] thinking about ways of stopping conflicts, by other than diplomatic means. or at least [illegible] the president of the Air Force Association, is thinking about it..

We're told that Mr. Peter J. Schenck complains that this country lacks weapons of subtlety and [illegible]. Persuasion...

[illegible] HE points out that war is not just a [illegible] black or white condition, but really runs the whole spectrum of events..

And referring [illegible] to America's strategic Air command, he says all we really have to punish war-makers, [illegible] is the electric chair--in other words, nuclear bombs..

Even our ground forces today, are equipped with tactical ATOMIC weapons... And There's OBVIOUS danger that if a war started with small [redacted] nuclear bombs, it might end with big ones..

Therefore Mr. Schenck suggest[s] weapons that might have a temporary effect, that didn't actually kill people, or destroy their property... HE SERIOUSLY [redacted] insists that a [redacted] truck load of itching powder, well aimed, [redacted], might strike a powerful military blow, or that a chemical spread on the ground might give barefoot battlers the hot-foot, in backward lands. ~~The world, of course, is already familiar with tear gas,~~ and Mr. Schenck goes on to suggest immensely powerful noise-makers, which could shreik over disputed areas, and MIGHT discourage aggressors. After that, the cool-headed peace-makers could move in.. Conceivably

Just how these peaceful weapons could be used, is not altogther clear, NOR how they WOULD discriminate between friend and foe. But they're obviously worth thinking about, at a time when both East and West Seem hesitant to use [redacted] the United Nations for settling arguments, for fear of making things worse..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in amo ent with a footnote to the news....Bug first, a word from George Bryan.

The fear of modern war is not confined to countries whose citzens believe they have the most to lose...We're told that terror spread throughout the Republic of Malaya last night, after a radio play described fire balls plunging to earth, and death rays in action, a la Orson Wells...Many listeners fled Malaya's cities for their home villages (to check on the safety of their families..). And the manager of the Penang radio station says even after he assured callers that radio war was entirely fictional, they sounded unconvinced..

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In Congress today, the House Committee on Legislative Oversight returned to its investigation of the Federal Communications Commission... in particular to the circumstances surrounding the award of Channel 10, in Miami, to a subsidiary of National Arilines. Bernard Schwartz former chief counsel for the committee, has charged that a member of the F.C.C., Richard A. Mack, received checks signed by a Florida attorney interested in the case. Schwartz identified the attorney as Thurman Whiteside, and he said the cancelled checks totaled 26-hundred dollars. It is a matter of record that Mack voted to award the channel to the National Airlines subsidiary. Mack has denounced the charges and asked for a hearing. And Whiteside has accused Schwartz of "lying in his teeth." So much for the background. Today, two Miami witnesses testified that they did ask Whiteside to use his friendship with the F.C.C. commissioner to help win the channel for National Airlines. One of the witnesses, Paul Scott...who is an attorney...testified that Whiteside later backed out. The other witness, Robert Anderson, said he knew of Whiteside's friendship with Mack...and that he, Anderson, approached Whiteside about the "delicate matter" of contacting Mack. He said he felt that employment of Whiteside in the case "certainly would not be harmful." Anderson is a former law partner of Scott. He is now a circuit judge.

Republican congressional leaders...and key members of President Eisenhower's cabinet...talked over the state of the national economy today at a breakfast meeting at the White House. Senator Knowland told reporters...afterward...it was agreed that a tax cut to stimulate business would not be "wise at this time. They also decided, he said against any new major public works program.

But he emphasized that if business fails to pick up...as anticipated by the middle of the year...these decisions "will, of course, be subject to review." (President Eisenhower, you recall, has predicted an improvement in the employment situation as early as next month.)

Mr. Eisenhower's special assistant for public works planning, Major General Bragdon, said today that the Administration has "stockpiled"many public works projects...which could be started "as soon and as fast as conditions and available funds warrant." General Bragdon revealed this in a letter to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Today...in Thomasville, Georgia, Mr. Eisenhower worked on a special message he will send to Congress, urging a strong foreign aid program. For the sixth straight day, the President decided against hunting or playing golf because of the cold weather. When he got up this morning, the thermometer registered a frigid 17 degrees.

The White House announces tonight that President Eisenhower has appointed a staff director for the new Civil Rights Commission. He is Gordon Tiffany, former attorney general for New Hampshire.

Reports form France tonight say that Sir Winston Churchill is ill at his villa on the Riviera. The nature of the illness is not dislcosed, but a medical announcement will be made tomorrow. Reports earlier in the day said that the illness was not serious. Sir Winston's personal physician is flying to see him tomorrow from London.

It's rather difficult to tell just what is happening...in that disputed border area between Egypt and the Sudan. Both Egypt and the Sudan have accused each other of moving in troops. President Nasser says stories that Egyptian forces have invaded the Sudan are "lying fabrications," and the Egyptian delegate at the U.N. claims that Egyptian police in the borderarea are merely carrying out "their customary precautionary duties" in connection with the Friday

plebiscite. This is the plebiscite which was called for the purpose of ratifying the recent merger of Egypt and Syria into a single Arab state. The Sudan charges that Egypt is scheming to use the plebiscite as a device for taking over the disputed region...measuring some 6 to 10-thousand square miles. The Sudanese themselves are holding a national election a week from Thursday. Today the Sudanese cabinet met inemergency session. And the governing party in the Sudan has called for volunteer national guardsmen to stand by.

A Cairo court convicted six Egyptians today of "Communist accivities." Their sentences ranged from a fine of 140 dollars to three years in jail.

Today, both houses of the Jordanian parliament ratified the agreement merging Jordan and Iraq into a federal Arab state. The Iraqi parliament voted its ratification yesterday.

Here in New York, the confessed Russian spy...Jack Soble...is reported recovering, after an operation in which more than a pound of assorted nuts, bolts, screws and rivets were removed from his stomach. Federal authorities described Soble's action as an apparent suicide attempt. He was brought to New York last week-end from the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for further questioning.

The sudden easing of the French-Tunisian crisis today, by an agreed adjournment of the U.N. Security Council, underscores the fact that no nation, big or small really wants a war right now, but it also makes one wonder about our use of the U.N. Both Tunisia and France were aggreeable today to wait for anglo-american attempts to mediate the bombing incident, and the Soviet Union merely went through the motions of trying to exploit what could easily have become a heated debate, if not worse...

The Soviet Union today made the correct gesture of righteousness in the affair, maintaining its pose as champion of the Arab states by warning that it would keep a "sharp eye" on the anglo-american "good offices" efforts. And the

Tunisian ambassador cautioned that his country "reserved the right" to summon the U.N. Council again for an urgent meeting---should the mediation efforts prove "ineffective"...But it's clear to most people that having dropped the bombing incident for the time being when passions run high, neither country really wants to bring it up at the U.N. later on and apparently Russia is not looking for trouble at a time when Moscow's chief objective is an East-West summit conference. Yet although Russia is eager for a conference at the senior level, between two or more of the great powers, it's also clear that despite the possession of nuclear weapons by three of the great powers they no longer possess the possibility of totally controlling the world, a power they may have had at the end of world war two, when they had armies in the field.

Their influence, of course, is very great, but they just don't have the power of life and death over smaller countries that they had when they ruled the roost, a little over a decade ago.

The fact is, the three great nuclear powers, the United States, Britain and Russia, have one fear in common...that one of the smaller countries may come into possession of nuclear weapons. Diplomats even have a phrase for this...they call it the "fourth nation phobia."

A smaller power might come by this means of destruction through a gift from its big protector or it might even find a cheap way of producing nuclear weapons itself, and the big powers fear that some hot-headed ruler could plunge them all into total war by the careless tossing of an atom bomb, even a small, non-atomic affray could get out of control, and involve the great powers in a war they hadn't planned on and didn't want. And considering the reluctance of Washington to bring the Tunisian bombing affair up for a U.N. Security Council debate, Moscow's previous disapproval of a U.N. debate on Hungary, it's obvious that neither East nor West has complete confidence in U.N.'s ability to keep the lid down on brush-fires.

So it's not without interest that we read in the Wall Street Journal, that some people are thinking about ways of stopping conflicts, by other than diplomatic means or at least the president of the Air Force Association is thinking about it.

We're told that Mr. Peter J. Schenck complains that this country lacks weapons of subtlety and persuasion. He points out that war is not just a black or white condition, but really runs the whole spectrum of events.

And referring to America's Strategic Air Command, he says all we really have to punish war-makers, is the electric chair---in other words, nuclear bombs. Even our ground forces today, are equipped with tactical atomic weapons, and there's obvious danger that if a war started with small nuclear bombs, it might end with big ones.

Therefore Mr. Schenck suggests weapons that might have a temporary effect, that didn't actually kill people or destroy their property. He seriously insists that a truck load of itching powder wellaimed, might strike a powerful military blow or that a chemical spread on the ground might give barefoot battlers the hot-foot in backward lands. And Mr. Schenck goes on to suggest immensely powerful noise-makers, which could shriek over disputed areas, and might discourage aggressors. After that, the cool-headed peace-makers could conceivably move in.

Just how these peaceful weapons could be used, is not altogether clear, nor how they would discriminate between friend and foe. But they're obviously worth thinking about at a time when both East and West seem hesitant to use the United Nations for settling arguments for fear of making things worse.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The fear of modern war is not confined to countries whose citizens believe they have the most to lose. Wr're told that terror spread throughout the

Republic of Malaya last night, after a radio play described fire balls plunging to earth and death rays in action a la Orson Wells. Many listeners fled Malaya's cities for their home villages to check on the safety of their families. And the manager of the Penang radio station says even after he assured callers that radio war was entirely fictional, they sounded unconvinced.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Feb. 19, 1958

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COMMUNIST-DOMINATED WORLD."

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The House government operations committee called today for "a hard-headed re-examination" of American ARMS aid. The committee said it was not [redacted] criticizing the basic objectives of the arms aid program. "But the wastage," it said, "is too great to be ignored." And in an apparent reference to France, it said one country in the NATO alliance has diverted major [redacted] quantities of materiel for purposes other than which it was intended. (France, of course, has been using U.S. military equipment [redacted] in Algeria).

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[redacted] THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT NAMED A VETERAN TROUBLE SHOOTER, ROBERT MURPHY, TO TRY TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TUNISIA.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID MURPHY, A DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, WOULD LEAVE SHORTLY FOR TALKS IN LONDON, PARIS AND TUNIS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT [illegible]

Red China's decision to pull its troops out of North Korea, by the end of the year, is not likely to have any immediate effect on the U. N. Command forces still there. The size of these U.N. forces in Korea is classified, but its no military secret that the U.N. command has been reduced by nearly 80 per cent, from its high point in 1953...

It's beleieved the U.N. forces now comprise two united states divisions, one Turkish brigade, and one company from Thailand... All British commonwealth forces were withdrawn by last July, leaving only a small liason detachment of British troops and the same from France, Greece and Ethipia..

Of course No army could possibly remain in a static position as long as the U.N. forces have in Korea, without enemy intelligence sizing them up with accuracy....And its obvious that Red China is more than sure that the United States and the U.N. command have no intention of attacking anyone. In fact the skeleton forces we now have in Korea, are probably not without their value to Red China and since they also act as a restraining element, against The South Koreans dream of unfifying Korea by force..

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Altho the Red Chinese have obviously reconstituted and re-armed the North Korean Forces.. It's still clear, that with its larger share of the Korean population, the ROK army of South Korea would be the most powerful in the field, if all foreign troops were withdrawn..

At the moment, most of the american tanks along the 38th parallel in Korea, have their guns pointed south, rather than north...As a visible warning against any hot-headed action by Synghmann Rhee's american-trained army.. Ever since the armistice was signed, the american forces have deliberately rationed the ROK army's gasoline and ammunition, as a further measure of control..

So Red China and North Korea might not exactly welcome the removal of american restraint on South Korea, if the United States army too, packed up and went home..

it looks as tho we're stuck in Korea for at least the immediate future.. And the Chinese Communists would be less than cunning, if they didn't realize that..

Red China's decision to withdraw its troops from Korea may seem paradoxical in the face of the hi-jacking of a South Korean plane this week, and their adamant refusal to return it...But at the same time, this obviously well-planned maneuver by communist intelligence agents, served to underscore Red China's efforts to get the South Koreans into negotiations with the Communist North, before the Chinese make their phased withdrawal [redacted] by the end of the year..

This is in line with Moscow's efforts to get the West German's into negotiations with the [redacted] communist East German regime. and perhaps we should be on guard against similar [redacted] maneuvers by intelligence agents in area of Berlin..

But The possibility CANNOT BE IGNORED THAT [redacted] today's chinese announcement of phased withdrawal from Korea may be part of a long-term communist strategy designed to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops everywhere---particularly from Germany...

However [redacted] the communists rarely make a move unless it has a double purpose. And there's no doubt that Communist China is now feeling the pinch of its efforts to communize and industrialize the world's largest population..

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China is still a land with too many mouths to feed...Its greatest problem is NOT ONLY to raise the standard of living, but to feed its explosively growing population,..And the cost of keeping a large army in North Korea, even on Asian standards, has been high.. Greater, apparently, than the Chinese communists are willing to pay...

The boss of Red China's second five-year economic plan, has already presented HIS ambitious blue-print for expanding almost every phase of the mainland economy... [redacted] before the [redacted]...

And it laid stress on much greater agricultural production than BEFORE [redacted]. But at the same time, the red chinese economic boss revealed that last year's grain production fell far short of the planned goal..indeed, it showed the smallest food increase for any year in the last five....

[redacted]

So whatever the Chinese OVERALL strategy in withdrawing its army from Korea, today the mainland regime obviously needs every hand at home, to help feed its growing Population. [redacted]

this is larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.

But first - Greg Bynum -

Bobbie Burns once had something to say about the plans of mice and men, and the Scottish bard might well have illustrated it with a happening of today...The storm-battered, 30-foot ketch "Golden Rule" has radioed for assistance [redacted], 700 miles off the California Coast ... The Coast Guard has dispatched a cutter to its aid. Aboard the Golden Rule"are the four men representing a committee for non-violent action against nuclear weapons..They had planned, to sail into the Enewetok area [redacted] to keep the U.S. [redacted] from carrying out its nuclear tests this Spring..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The once powerful president of the International Teamsters Union, Dave Beck, was sentenced to serve up to 15 years in prison on charges of stealing 19-hundred dollars in union funds. Superior Court Judge George Revelle (EE)...who pronounced sentence in Seattle...AND the state prosecutor said they would recommend a minimum of three years. The ACTUAL time is set by the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. //

We're Told
Beck turned "beet red" on hearing the sentence...and said his conscience was "100 percent good." Dave Beck, JUNIOR was fined 2-thousand dollars. HE had been convicted of selling two Cadillacs owned by the union and pocketing the proceeds. Young Beck was ordered to re-pay the money...roughly 46-hundred dollars. And to give him a chance to do this, Judge Revelle ordered him placed on probation for three years. It was time, the

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judge said, for Dave Beck, Jr. "to stand on his own feet." The elder Beck also remained free on 3-thousand dollars' bail. BOTH are planning to appeal.

Another chapter was written today in one of the most notorious criminal cases in American history. The Illinois Parole Board granted a parole to Nathan Leopold, who was convicted 33 years ago...with Richard Loeb...in the "thrill murder" of 14-year-old Bobby Franks. They were both sentenced to life imprisonment. Loeb was killed in 1936 by a fellow convict. How soon Leopold walks out of the Statesville Prison in Joliet depends on how soon the Division of Parole Supervision approves his future plans. Leopold HAS evidenced interest in working [redacted] as a laboratory technician in a rural hospital in Puerto Rico. On hearing the news today of his parole, he said: "Thousands of prisoners...especially long-term prisoners...look to me to vindicate the rehabilitation theory of [redacted] imprisonment. I will do my best not to fail that trust." Best guess is that the prison gates will open for Leopold in three or four weeks.

The Senate Finance Committee has approved the House bill...lifting the national debt ceiling...temporarily...by 5-billion dollars. The measure now goes to the Senate floor, where passage is expected sometime next week.

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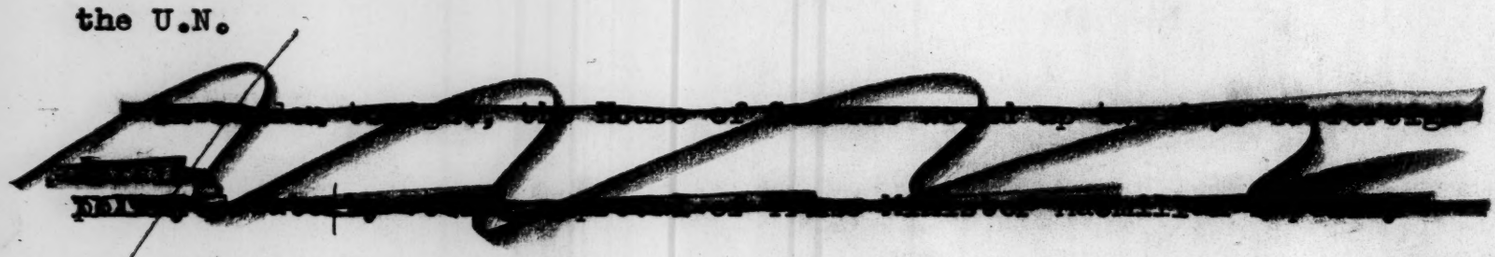

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Robert E. Matteson, who is director of the White House disarmament staff, made an unusual speech in Minneapolis this week...describing two opposing policies within the Eisenhower Administration toward the Soviet Union. They could be stated as one for relaxation of tensions and one for increased pressure. The same rival policies, he said, exist in all the Free World capitals. Mr. Matteson has been Harold Stassen's right-hand man for several years...and sat with him during the disarmament talks in London last year. So what he says, though kept meticulously free of names and name-calling, takes to the public the case of Harold Stassen, who has resigned as President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, after some differences with Secretary Dulles over disarmament.

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Soviet Bloc, would look toward pressuring the Soviet leadership into agreements which represent a concession by the Soviet ~~of their own interest~~, and would look toward pressuring the Soviet system into collapse without war."

The Stassen policy would advocate the maintenance of relatively great military and economic strength, but at the same time would pursue a policy of gradually relaxing tensions, of increased contacts with the Communists, of increased trade, of gradual, reciprocal and safeguarded arms limitation, and of the willingness to carry out negotiations with the Communists based on a true mutuality of interests. This approach, Mr. Matteson said, would spring from a belief that the free world has the capability of competing successfully with the Communist world, despite certain advantages the Communists enjoy. The other policy assumes that successful competition would be difficult because the Soviet system, being authoritarian, can make quick decisions, concentrate its resources on chosen programs and areas, and resort to immoral methods, short of war, to subvert free Governments. The policy of pressures, Mr. Matteson said, would be one to bottle-up Communism within the Iron Curtain area, and seek by pressures and internal subversion so to disrupt and weaken the Communist Regime that it would FALL

from within. He said frankly that he thought any policy to force a Soviet surrender would BE likely TO result in violent Soviet reactions, which would make war itself more likely.

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This is Larry Heinemann. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news — But first George Bryan.

Poet Carl Sandburg today hailed the parole of Nathan Leopold. Two weeks ago the 80-year old poet journeyed to the prison at Statesville, Illinois, to make an eloquent plea for Leopold's parole... Today, the Chicago Bard said he agreed with Lieutenant Governor Chapman, that Leopold is the most completely rehabilitated prisoner in Illinois. // Said he was pleased for the sake of Leopold personally, but still more pleased that the theory of endless punishment, no longer has good status..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Good evening everyone...Here's what happened today:

The once powerful president of the International Teamsters Union, Dave Beck, was sentenced to serve up to 15 years in prison on charges of stealing 19-hundred dollars in union funds. Superior Court Judge George Revelle...who pronounced sentence in Seattle...and the state prosecutor said they would recommend a minimum of three years. The actual time is set by the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. We're told Beck turned "beet red" on hearing the sentence...and said his conscience was "100-percent good." Dave Beck, Jr. was fined 2-thousand dollars. He had been convicted of selling two Cadillacs owned by the union and pocketing the proceeds. Young Beck was ordered to repay the money...roughly 46-hundred dollars. And to give him a chance to do this, Judge Revelle ordered him placed on probation for three years. It was time, the Judge said, for Dave Beck, Jr. "to stand on his own feet." The elder Beck also remained free on on 3-thousand dollars bail. Both are planning to appeal.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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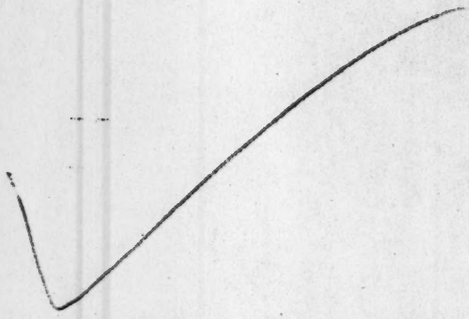

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in Sumatra says that two Indonesian ~~aircraft~~ government bombed and strafed a bridge, 47 miles south of Padang. According to ONE report, several persons were killed. This is not confirmed, and the Associated Press quotes a rebel army spokesman...who visited the scene...as saying there were NO casualties. The revolutionary government, however, HAS accused President Sukarno of giving the order for the raid.

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Mr. Murphy is reported to be taking along a tentative four-point plan to isolate the French dispute with Tunisia, from the Algerian struggle.

It reportedly includes substantial compensation for the victims of the Sakiet bombing, and the reconstruction of a modern village, — the partial withdrawal of french troops from Tunisia, and the complete withdrawal of France from the naval base at Bizerte, leaving it under ~~the~~ international supervision of five or more countries possibly including Brazil, Pakistan and Japan, PLUS the creation of a U.N. observation commission to patrol the frontier between Algeria and Tunis... This last point may not be acceptable to tunisia...becuz of their close relations with the Algerian nationalists.

A political revolt in Washington...with Secretary Benson being told bluntly today that, right or wrong, he has become a symbol of low farm prices...that his farm policy HAS to be changed, if the Republicans are to make a good showing in the congressional elections next fall. This warning was given to Mr. Benson personally by two G.O.P. congressmen---Judd of Minnesota and Miller of Nebraska--who spoke on behalf of some 25 or 30 Republican House members representing farm states. Miller told reporters afterward, "We did not ASK for his resignation. We left that up to him after weighing all the pros and cons." —Judd SAID he acted AS AN EMISSARY ALTHO HE PERSONNALY BELIEVES Benson is right!

BENSON issued a formal statement saying that he would...in his words..."continue to pursue a course which I believe is best for our farmers and fair to all our people." He said that is his responsibility. Miller retorted by calling Benson "the best weapon the Democrats have"...predicted that if he REMAINS in office, it will mean the loss in Congress of "20 to 25 Republican seats." Tonight, there are strong indications that the Republican congressmen will take their case to the President.

Democratic party leaders gathered in Washington today to organize their campaign. The meeting is being held behind closed doors...and will be

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~~[illegible] declared~~ the matter closed as far as the committee is ~~concerned.~~

The House committee investigating government regulatory agencies heard more testimony today in its exploration of how the Federal Communications Commission came to award Channel 10, in Miami, to a subsidiary of National Airlines. (The F.C.C. examiner HAD recommended that the channel be awarded to Frank Katzentine, a Miami businessman). One of today's witnesses was Ben Fuqua, a vice president of the Florida Power and Light Company. Fuqua said he tried to help Katzentine get the channel, although he had no PERSONAL interest in the outcome. one way or another. He came to Washington on behalf of Katzentine, he said, at the request of the chairman of the utility company, McGregor Smith. According to Fuqua, Senator Kefauver was supporting the application of Mr. Katzentine. and Mr. Smith owed the senator a favor. Fuqua went to Washington, he said, and talked to F.C.C. Commissioner Richard Mack...because they were old friends. He said he told the commissioner that Kefauver wanted Katzentine's application "to receive every fair consideration on its merits." As it turned out, Mack voted AGAINST Katzentine. Another witness today was Jerry Carter, a member of the Florida Utilities Commission. Mr. Carter SAID,

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~~said~~ he knew all parties in the case. "Every one," he said, "is an honorable man. /.compared with the standards of honor that we live up to in this day and time."

An Army court martial in Washington has convicted Master Sergeant Roy Rhodes of conspiring to commit espionage. || Rhodes served as head of the U.S. Embassy motor pool in Moscow from 1951 to 1953. He was ~~[redacted]~~ sentenced to five years at hard labor, ~~maximum term of life imprisonment.~~

The latest medical bulletin on the condition of Sir Winston Churchill ~~reports "a very definite improvement."~~ Said "There are signs," it ~~[redacted]~~ says, "that the pneumonia is resolving. His progress so far is satisfactory."

~~[redacted]~~

CBS News Correspondent Lou Cioffi is in the south of France...covering, Churchill's illness. || For a direct report on that story, we switch now to to Lou Cioffi in Monaco. || TAPE ENDS ON CUE "--TO CBS NEWS IN NEW YORK."

That was my colleague Leo Cioffi reporting from Monaco —

President Eisenhower sent a personal message to Churchill today... expressing pleasure over reports of his steady progress. The text of the message was not released. But Mr. Churchill was reported pleased

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. First, George Bryan.

President Eisenhower got in ANOTHER day of Quail shooting [redacted] in Thomasville Georgia. But when a President goes shooting its more like an army-on the-move, than a hunting party. The President's expedition included, two mule-drawn wagons, one with SHORT WAVE [redacted] radio. The other WAGON [redacted] piled high with medical equipment, PLUS [redacted] two carbines and a submachine gun for the secret service. One secret serviceman on horseback, three others in the second wagon, Doctor Snyder on horseback, AND UP FRONT [redacted], two dog handlers, four dogs and the President with a 20 gauge SHOTGUN [redacted] From the Quail. ~~#~~ NO COMMENT

This is Larry LeSueur. Ed Murrow will be back on MONDAY — GOODNITE.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Friday, February 21, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... CBS News correspondent Lou Cioffi is in the south of France, covering the Churchill illness. The latest medical bulletin on the condition of Sir Winston Churchill reports a very definite improvement. But for a direct report on that story, we switch now to Lou Cioffi in Monaco.

CIOFFI: If you should ask a taxi driver in Monte Carlo to take you to the Villa La Pausa in (indistinct) ... he will probably ask for more exact details as to its whereabouts. To avoid confusion, it's much simpler to ask for "Churchill's villa," for that's what's it become known as since Sir Winston began using it as a vacation home. The Villa La Pausa belongs to Mr. Emery Reves, a Hungarian by birth but now a British citizen. He's the publisher of Sir Winston's books for all editions other than English. The house was built back in the 1930's for Gabriel Chanel. She's better known as Coco Chanel, the famous Paris dress designer. It's a typical Riviera home, square shaped, two stories high, painted a kind of off-white, with lavender shutters on the windows and the colorful red tile roof so common on the Riviera. It sits on top of a high cliff with a magnificent view. From his bedroom window, Sir Winston can see the beautiful harbor of Monaco off to the right and to the left, Italy, with the blue Mediterranean spread out before him.

The Villa is about six miles from Monte Carlo, a good twenty minute car ride over a winding mountain road. The entrance is on a private road, which was not constructed for modern automobile traffic. At some places there's room for only one car. The area is especially suited to someone who wants to get away and it guarantees almost complete privacy. Sir Winston's privacy during his illness has not been disturbed. First of all - the gate to the house is under constant guard by two French policemen.

Other policemen roam the grounds to see that no one tries to sneak in. A high wall surrounds the entire property and it's impossible to see the house itself from the road. But reporters and photographers, after a little investigation, found a spot along a foot path behind the villa where the wall is low enough to allow a view of the building. Throughout the daylight hours reporters and photographers manned this post hoping to see something. This morning they were rewarded with the sight of Lady Churchill and her daughter Sarah taking a walk in the garden. One reporter shouted over the wall "How is Sir Winston?" Lady Churchill smiled and said "He's very well, thank you." For detail-hungry reporters this was a gold mine. Since the beginning of Sir Winston's illness, word on his condition, his activities and so on have been very short and to the point. Once source intimates that this is at the express wish of Sir Winston himself, that although he realizes there is worldwide concern for his welfare, he is a private citizen and considers this a personal matter. The only official contact with the outside world is handled by Sir Winston's secretary, Anthony Montague Browne. He was originally an official in the Foreign Office. Each day at precisely 3:45 P.M., Mr. Montague Browne walks into the lobby of the Hotel De Paris in Monte Carlo, waits until the reporters have their pads and pencils ready and begins to read the daily communique. Today's was typical. It read: "Sir Winston Churchill this morning dealt with a considerable volume of correspondence and is in excellent spirits. The Queen has made inquiries about the health of Sir Winston and messages have been received from all over the world. It is unnecessary to add that reports of an oxygen tent being necessary are untrue." Mr. Montague Browne invariably ends this statement by saying "Sorry, gentlemen, that's all I can say." He broke his rule somewhat today when he answered a question and admitted that "Sir Winston is still in bed." But that's all. There is one and only one official communique each day, which the medical part

of is prepared by Sir Winston's two doctors. Dr. Charles Moran is Sir Winston's personal physician, who flew here from London when his patient became ill. Dr. Moran is Lord Moran. He's also one of the Queen's physicians and a hero of the last war where he won the Military Cross for valor. The local physician is Dr. David Roberts, an Englishman, who lives and works on the Riviera. He came here following the war after being badly wounded while serving in the RAF. Dr. Roberts makes a daily visit to Sir Winston. Dr. Moran lives at the villa. Their daily medical reports, though cautiously worded, seem to indicate that Sir Winston is getting better. Both have made it clear that there is no cause for alarm at this time.

In the meanwhile - there reporters and photographers will continue their vigil at the gate of Churchill's villa and at that spot where the wall is low, hoping that soon they will have a good picture to send to their home offices, a picture of Sir Winston Churchill strolling through the garden smoking a great big cigar.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: That was my colleague, Lou Cioffi, reporting from Monaco.

Mi. trans. - P. O.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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The Deputy under-secretary of State, Robert Murphy, takes off tonight on a flying mission to London, Paris and Tunis, with instructions from Secretary Dulles to seek an early solution of the French-Tunisian crisis. Mr. Murphy, who played a key role in settling the Italian-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste, several years ago, conferred with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarsjould late this afternoon on the Tunisian situation. Mr. Murphy is reported to be taking along a tentative four-point plan to isolate the French dispute with Tunisia, from the Algerian struggle.

It reportedly includes substantial compensation for the victims of the Sakiet

bombing, and the reconstruction of a modern village, the partial withdrawal of French troops from Tunisia and the complete withdrawal of France from the naval base at Bizerte, leaving it under the international supervision of five or more countries possibly including Brazil, Pakistan and Japan, plus the creation of a U.N. observation commission to patrol the frontier between Algeria and Tunis. This last point may not be acceptable to Tunisia because of their close relations with the Algerian nationalists.

A political revolt in Washington...with Secretary Benson being told bluntly today that, right or wrong, he has become a symbol of low farm prices...that his farm policy has to be changed, if the Republicans are to make a good showing in the congressional elections next fall. The warning was given to Mr. Benson personally by two G.O.P. congressmen---Judd of Minnesota and Miller of Nebraska, who spoke on behalf of some 25 or 30 Republican House members representing farm states. Miller told reporters afterward, "We did not ask for his resignation. We left that up to him after weighing all the pros and cons." Judd said he acted as an emissary although he personally believes Benson is right. Benson issued a formal statement saying that he would..in his words..."continue to pursue a course which I believe is best for our farmers and fair to all our people." He said that is his responsibility. Miller retorted by calling Benson "the best weapon the Democrats have"...predicted that if he remains in office, it will mean the loss in Congress of "20 to 25 Republican seats." Tonight, there are strong indications that the Republican congressmen will take their case to the President.

The House committee investigating government regulatory agencies heard more testimony today,..in its exploration of how the Federal Communications Commission came to award Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. (The F.C.C. examiner had recommended that the channel be awarded to Frank Katzentine, a Miami businessman.) One of today's witnesses was Ben Fuqua, a vice president of the Florida Power and Light Company. Fuqua said he tried to help Katzentine

get the channel although he had no personal interest in the outcome...one way or another. He came to Washington on behalf of Katzentine, he said, at the request of the chairman of the utility company, McGregor Smith. According to Fuqua, Senator Kefauver was supporting the application of Mr. Katzentine...and Mr. Smith owed the senator a favor. Fuqua went to Washington he said, and talked to F.C.C. Commissioner Richard Mack...because they were old friends. He said he told the commissioner that Kefauver wanted Katzentine's application "to receive every fair consideration on its merits." As it turned out, Mack voted against Katzentine. Another witness today was Jerry Carter, a member of the Florida Utilities Commission. Mr. Carter said, he knew all parties in the case. "Every one," he said, "is an honorable man...compared with the standards of honor that we live up to in this day and time."

An Army court martial in Washington has convicted Master Sergeant Roy Rhodes of conspiring to commit espionage. Rhodes served as head of the U.S. Embassy motor pool in Moscow from 1951 to 1953. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

The latest medical bulletin on the condition of Sir Winston Churchill said "There are signs that the pneumonia is resolving. His progress so far is satisfactory," CBS News Correspondent Lou Cioffi is in the south of France...covering Churchill's illness. For a direct report on that story, we switch now to Lou Cioffi in Monaco.

CIOFFI: If you should ask a taxi driver in Monte Carlo to take you to the Villa La Pausa in (indistinct)...he will probably ask for more exact details as to its whereabouts. To avoid confusion, it's much simpler to ask for "Churchill's villa," for that's what its become known as since Sir Winston began using it as a vacation home. The Villa La Pausa belongs to Mr. Emery Reves, a Hungarian by birth, but now a British citizen. He's the publisher of Sir Winston's books for all editions other than English. The house was built back in the 1930's for Gabriel Chanel. She's better known as Coco Chanel, the famous Paris dress

designer. It's a typical Riviera home, square shaped, two stories high, painted a kind of off-white with lavender shutters on the windows and the colorful red tile roof so common on the Riviera. It sits on top of a high cliff with a magnificent view. From his bedroom window, Sir Winston can see the beautiful harbor of Monaco off on the right and to the left, Italy, with the blue Mediterranean spread out before him.

The villa is about six miles from Monte Carlo, a good twenty minute car ride over a winding mountain road. The entrance is on a private road, which was not constructed for modern automobile traffic. At some places there's room for only one car. The area is especially suited to someone who wants to get away and it guarantees almost complete privacy. Sir Winston's privacy during his illness has not been disturbed. First of all - the gate to the house is under constant guard by two French policemen. Other policement roam the grounds to see that no one tries to sneak in. A high wall surrounds the entire property and it's impossible to see the house itself from the road. But reporters and photographers after a little investigation, found a spot along a foot path behind the villa where the wall is low enough to allow a view of the building. Throughout the daylight hours reporters and photographers manned the post hoping to see something. This morning they were rewarded with the sight of Lady Churchill and her daughter Sarah taking a walk in the garden. One reporter shouted over the wall "How is Sir Winston?" Lady Churchill smiled and said "He's very well, thank you." For detail-hungry reporters this was a gold mine. Since the beginning of Sir Winston's illness, word on his condition, his activities and so on have been very short and to the point. One source intimates that this is at the express wish of Sir Winston himself, that although he realizes there is worldwide concern for his welfare, he is a private citizen and considers this a personal matter. The only official contact with the outside world is handled by Sir Winston's secretary, Anthony Montague Browne. He was orignially an official in the Foreign Office. Each day at precisely 3:45 P.M., Mr. Montague Browne walks into the lobby

of the Hotel De Paris in Monte Carlo, waits until the reporters have their pads and pencils ready and begins to read the daily communique. Today's was typical. It read: "Sir Winston Churchill this morning dealt with a considerable volume of correspondence and is in excellent spirits. The Queen has made inquiries about the health of Sir Winston and messages have been received from all over the world. It is unnecessary to add that reports of an oxygen tent being necessary are untrue." Mr. Montague Browne invariably ends this statement by saying, "Sorry, gentlemen, that's all I can say." He broke his rule somewhat today when he answered a question and admitted that "Sir Winston is still in bed." But that's all. There is one and only one official communique each day, which the medical part of is prepared by Sir Winston's two doctors. Dr. Charles Moran is Sir Winston's personal physician, who flew here from London when his patient became ill. Dr. Moran is Lord Moran. He's also one of the Queen's physicians and a hero of the last war where he won the Military Cross for valor. The local physician is Dr. David Roberts, an Englishman, who lives and works on the Riviera. He came here following the war after being badly wounded while serving in the RAF. Dr. Roberts makes a daily visit to Sir Winston. Dr. Moran lives at the villa. Their daily medical reports, though cautiously worded, seem to indicate that Sir Winston is getting better. Both have made it clear that there is no cause for alarm at this time.

In the meanwhile - there reporters and photographs will continue their vigil at the gate of Churchill's villa and at that spot where the wall is low, hoping that soon they will have a good picture to send to their home offices, a picture of Sir Winston Churchill strolling through the garden smoking a great big cigar.

Now back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: That was my colleague Lou Cioffi reporting from Monaca.

President Eisenhower sent a personal message to Mr. Churchill today...

expressing pleasure over reports of his steady progress. The text of the message was not released, but Sir Winston was reported pleased.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. First, George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: President Eisenhower got in another day of quail shooting in Thomasville, Georgia. But when a President goes shooting it's more like an army on the move than a hunting party. The President's expedition included, two mule drawn wagons, one with short wave radio. The other wagon piled high with medical equipment plus two carbines and a submachine gun for the secret service. One secret serviceman on horseback, three others in the second wagon, Doctor Snyder on horseback, and up front two dog handlers, four dogs, and the President with a 20 guage shotgun. From the quail - no comment.

This is Larry LeSueur. Ed Murrow will be back on Monday. Goodnite.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 24, 1958

This is the news:

An agreement for basing intermediate-range missiles in Britain was announced today in Washington and London. / The agreement is the first of its kind to be worked out between the United States and its NATO allies, and climaxes 11 months of talks. / The missile provided will be the Thor, developed by the Air Force. / The United States also will provide nuclear warheads, but...under terms of the agreement...these cannot be launched except by "joint decision of the two governments." / It is also specified that "all nuclear warheads so provided shall remain in full U.S. ownership, custody and control, in accordance with American law."

The cost of ~~construction~~ buildings the four bases will be borne by the British government. / And the bases will be (manned) ~~operated~~ by British crews, trained in

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the United States. British Defense Minister Duncan Sandys made the announcement for Britain in the House of Commons. He assured the Labour opposition that the nuclear warheads will be kept in "an unarmed condition", making an accidental explosion impossible...and he stressed the point that the missiles can be launched only by "a joint, positive decision of the two governments."

Secretary of State Dulles said today that Russia's "political-economic" offensive constitutes a greater danger than open, armed attack. Mr. Dulles made the statement while testifying for three hours...before the House Ways and Means Committee...in favor of a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. He said that failure to renew the act...and strengthen it..."would set back the clock and endanger our Republic." (This is true, he said, because the economies of other free countries "depend, in large part, on the flow of trade to and from the United States." ~~Mr. Dulles also said...in the course of the questioning...that he does not want to assume at this stage~~ that ~~there will~~ be a summit conference.

~~In the House today, Democratic Representative Bailey of West Virginia introduced a bill which would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for only one year, instead of five. It would also restrict...rather than relax...~~

~~President Eisenhower's authority to cut tariffs.~~

Mr. Eisenhower told a national food conference in Washington today that American is strong economically. "This," he said, "is not time to listen to people who are men of little faith." The President spoke off-the-cuff. The formal speech was made in his place by Vice President Nixon. The substitution was made...according to News Secretary Hagerty...because it was uncertain just when Mr. Eisenhower would get back to Washington from his ~~flying~~ brief visit yesterday in Phoenix. (As it turned out, the President's airplane landed at National Airport at 6:56 A.M., Washington time.

Mr. Nixon told the conference that food "may well prove to be a more decisive weapon that satellites." ~~"We have in our power," he said, "the ability to wage a winning war against poverty and hunger throughout the world."~~

The Miami attorney...Thurman Whiteside...told a House investigating committee today that the charges leveled against him in connection with the awarding of a television channel are "untrue". He referred to earlier testimony given by Bernard Schwartz, former chief counsel for the committee. Schwartz charged that Whiteside had written out checks to Richard Mack, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, in the amount of 26-hundred dollars...and that Whiteside had the reputation of being "a fixer". He also said that Whiteside represented a subsidiary of National Airlines, which was awarded the channel over three competitors. (Mack voted for the airline). Whiteside told the committee today that Schwartz is "an unmitigated liar." Whiteside said he and Mack are old friends...and that what Schwartz had neglected to say was that he (Whiteside) had been loaning money to Mack long before Mack joined the F.C.C. in July, 1955. Whiteside said this money totaled 7-thousand, 630 dollars. Schwartz...in his testimony...quoted Mack as saying that the 26-hundred dollars he received after becoming a member of the commission had been loans but that he could not remember "specifically" remember paying back any of these loans, although some of them were "forgiven." Whiteside said today that all but 250 dollars of this money has been repaid.

He denied representing National Airlines. In fact, he said, he turned down a 10-thousand-dollar fee to represent the airline because it might become "a source of embarrassment." Whiteside said he asked Mack...as a friend... to give consideration to the airline "all other things being equal." But that later he telephoned Mack and told him that he no longer had any interest in the case. Whiteside said he did this under pressure "tantamount to blackmail" from Frank Katzentine, a Miami businessman who also wanted the T.V. channel. He did not detail this charge, but Katzentine has spoken of alleged "irregularities" on the part of Whiteside in handling a trust fund. Whiteside said that both he and Mack have a financial interest in the insurance company holding the account of the firm awarded Channel 10.

The Senate tonight passed and sent to the White House a bill raising the national debt limit...temporarily...by 5-billion dollars.

In Argentina, almost complete returns in yesterday's presidential election show the winner to be the left-wing candidate, Arturo Frondizi... (FRON-DEE-SEE) who also had the support of ousted dictator, Juan Peron. It was the first free presidential election in Argentina in 30 years. The State Department says it is "naturally a matter of gratification that Argentina has successfully completed this important process in the return to constitutional democracy."

In Cuba, the Grand Prix auto race ended in tragedy today...when a racing car skidded out of control and plowed into a crowd of spectators. At least five persons are reported killed and 50 injured. Government authorities blame the accident on Rebel Leader Fidel Castro; they say oil was poured on the curves. The whereabouts of the world's champion auto racer...Juan Manuel Fangio...remains a mystery. Fangio was kidnaped last night from his hotel in downtown Havana...reportedly by revolutionary agents. There was a report early this afternoon that he had been reaieased. But later this was found to be incorrect.

Sir Winston Churchill continues to improve from his illness. Today he enjoyed another cigar.

The American diplomat...Robert Murphy...conferred in Paris today with French leaders in his role as peacemaker between Tunisia and France. For a direct report on that, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 5 minutes
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

~~There is a definite unwillingness on~~ both sides in the Franco-Tunisian dispute ~~to give ground. They seem, in Schoenbrun's phrase, to be holding~~ seem to be holding "rigidly" to their bargaining positions. Yet for the sake of peace, there must be compromise. It is even desirable from the point of view of world opinion. For as Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, February 24, 1958

7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Sir Winston Churchill continues to improve from his illness. Today, he enjoyed another cigar.

The American diplomat, Robert Murphy, conferred in Paris today with French leaders, in his role as peacemaker between Tunisia and France. For a direct report on that, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: "Speak softly and say little," - that's the advice that America's good officer, Robert Murphy, gave the French today as he came here to Paris on the first leg of his good will tour. Early tomorrow morning, he'll fly to Tunis to offer the same advice to President Habib Bourguiba, who has never been noted for the moderation or limitation of his public utterances.

Mr. Murphy's soft spoken counsel comes at a particularly loud phase of the French-Tunisian crisis. The last few days have featured mutual recriminations and increasingly rigid positions on both sides. Some French officials have been making an effort to do some conciliation, such as Foreign Minister Christian Pineau's speech yesterday, in which he denounced trouble-makers who are saying that France is planning the reconquest of Tunisia. The Foreign Minister denied this vogerously. However, other would-be peacemakers had a hard time. Former premieres Guy Mollet and Edgar Faure were targets for smoke bombs and rotten vegetables and were chased off the platform by rioting mobs during Sunday's speeches. And in the movies of France, people are applauding newsreels of the smoking ruins of Sakiet village. In Tunisia- even official sources are provoking crowds and making warlike declarations. The paper, Accion, official journal of President Bourguiba's own party, the Neo-Destour, threatens that Tunisian

volunteers would enter the war at the side of their Algerian brothers. And for the first time - the Tunisians openly admit it, that they were giving aid to Algerian rebel troops on their territory, an admission of a co-belligerent role in the rebellion which the French are pointing to now as justification for Sakiet.

Thus, Mr. Murphy's plea for a cure of silence comes at the right time. 'If you have anything to say, please say it to me,' is Mr. Murphy's good will policy. Mr. Murphy spent an hour and a half today listening to the French Premier and Foreign Minister argue the case for France. The French propose three areas of exploration for Mr. Murphy's good offices. First, there's the question of security for French troops and civilians in Tunisia. France is willing to regroup its forces, that is - to pull back its troops from the interior of the country to the naval base at Biserte, but only on condition that Mr. Bourguiba will lift his blockade and permit the troops to fall back in order and with honor. This, the French told Mr, Murphy, is an urgent and fitting subject for a good officer to patrol. Secondly, France wants to seal off the Algerian-Tunisian border for that is their powder keg of North Africa. Finally, Mr. Murphy was told he can wind up his mission successfully by persuading Bourguiba to end the rupture of relations, to renew diplomatic negotiations with France in accordance with existing treaties, to settle all outstanding issues between the two countries alone. As for any discussion of the Algerian rebellion, that, the French say grimly, is nobody's business but theirs.

Mr. Murphy listened to this French argument patiently and politely. He knows and the French know that he'll be listening to the direct opposite tomorrow. The Tunisian President says he no longer trusts France and will not deal with them except through a third party. He will allow them to fall back but not to Biserte. They can go back to France. As for policing the frontier, Bourguiba has charged that

this is a French device to cut off aid to Algerian rebels and to slaughter them.

Good officer Murphy obviously has his work cut out for him. It is just as obvious however, that both the French and the Tunisians are putting forward their maximum bargaining positions at the start of the mission to impress Mr. Murphy and to allow themselves some room for maneuver and for compromise. Not that there's much room or much give to their basic positions. Mr. Murphy's immediate task will be to probe these rigid lines looking for soft spots, meanwhile counselling both sides to be as discreet, as silent as possible.

That's the situation as seen here tonight in Paris, as we enter a new turning point in North African affairs from which there will be no turning back.

America is now committed, and I believe irrevocably, to a direct role of enormous consequences for the Atlantic alliance. A hasty step, a careless move can cost us the friendship of either Bourguiba or the French - and either loss could be a disaster.

Now, back to Edward R, Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was David Schoenbrun reporting on the Tunisian situation, from Paris. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. First, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Both sides in the Franco-Tunisian dispute seem to be holding "rigidly" to their bargaining positions. Yet for the sake of peace there must be compromise. It is even desirable from the point of view of world opinion. For as Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 25, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will tell the American people tonight...in a nationwide broadcast...that a strong program of foreign military and economic aid is as necessary to survival as any ballistic missiles program. He will say that the programs for mutual security and reciprocal trade leave "no margin for error."... that they are "iron imperatives of security and the building of true peace." Opposition to the aid program, he will say, is based on "prejudices, penny-wise economy and...above all...on an outright refusal to look at the world of 1958 as it really is." Mr. Eisenhower's speech...climaxing an all-day conference sponsored by the Administration in support of its aid program...will be broadcast over most of these stations at 9:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Speaking before the same conference earlier today, former President Truman said [redacted]

he had been told that the foreign aid program "is in grave danger of being emasculated by Congress." If that is true, he said, "then I must tell you frankly that I think the country is in a very bad fix." Mr. Truman called on Democrats in Congress to support the program. At the same time, he challenged the Administration "to come forward with some new ideas" for combating Russia's new economic offensive. Adlai Stevenson also addressed the conference...and urged that an international conference be held to correlate and enlarge the efforts for building up backward areas. He said, "We could invite Mr. Khrushchev to coordinate his efforts with ours, if he is really interested in the economic development and political independence of these less fortunate countries." If he is not interested, he said, the motives behind Russia's assistance program would at least be unmasked.

The government reports that the cost of living in January went up six-tenths of one percent...to reach a new all-time high. This is the biggest increase recorded in a single month since July, 1956. And the consumer price index has now risen 15 times in the last 17 months. Last month's rise is attributed mainly to freezing weather in Florida, which cut down on fruit production, and to reduced livestock marketing, which spelled higher prices for meat. ~~Abnormal rainy weather in Texas also contributed to higher vegetable prices. A government spokesman says no immediate relief from high prices is expected...but that prices ultimately will come down, "if unemployment lasts long enough."~~

The House Post Office Committee today approved an average 15 percent pay increase for half a million postal employes. It also voted approval of a bill to raise the pay of nearly a million Civil Service workers by an average of 11 percent. Similar legislation before the Senate calls for a base increase of seven and a half percent.

~~The House committee acted as the Senate began debating President Eisenhower's request for higher postal rates.~~

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that the Administration may set up a land reclamation program to help spur the economy. Knowland

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made it clear that this is being considered only as a possibility. ~~But he told reporters that Secretary of the Interior Seaton opened today's meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House, and that the entire question was reviewed.~~

~~Congress was warned today by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that if~~ a system of merit raises is not provided for trained members of the armed forces, the national security will be endangered. The joint chiefs said...in separate testimony...that such a system must be adopted without delay, "if we are to attract and retain the trained personnel we need."

Democratic Senator Byrd today reversed himself...announcing he will run for re-election in November. Two weeks ago, Byrd said he would keep a promise to his wife and not seek a fifth term. Since then, he has been under pressure to reconsider, and today he notified the Virginia general assembly that he would be a candidate "with Mrs. Byrd's blessing." Byrd is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a strong advocate of economy in government.

The Miami lawyer...Thurman Whiteside...today continued his testimony before the special House committee investigating the federal regulatory agencies.

And again the testimony concerned the relationship of Whiteside with Richard Mack, a member of the Federal Communications Commission. /Whiteside told the committee that...over a four-year period...Mack received almost 10-thousand dollars from an insurance company in which they both had an interest. /This same company insured the television station, to which the F.C.C. awarded Channel 10 in Miami./ Mack and three other commissioners voted for the station. /Committee Chairman Harris said, at the conclusion of today's hearing, that Mack appeared to him to have violated the law. The Federal Communications Act, he said, bars commission members from owning stock in any company serving a petitioner before the F.C.C. /~~He noted that penalties were provided up to one year in prison.~~

A Navajo guided missile...test-fired at Cape Canaveral today...fell into the ocean and exploded, after less than one minute of flight. The contract for production of the Navajo was cancelled by the Air Force last year, but it has been tested since then on several occasions. Today's launching marked the conclusion of these tests.

The United States today formally recognized the United Arab Republic, created by the merger of Egypt and Syria. ~~Our present ambassador to Egypt, Raymond Hare, will be nominated by President Eisenhower to be envoy to the new Arab state. The ambassador to Syria, Charles Yost, will remain in Damascus for "a brief period" and then return to Washington for reassignment.~~ The United States said it is extending recognition, after noting the assurances of the ~~United Arab Republic~~ new Arab state that it "intends to respect and observe its international obligations," existing at the time it was formed.

The special American envoy, Robert Murphy, conferred today with Tunisian President Bourguiba in his role of mediator in the French-Tunisian dispute. Bourguiba said Algeria was the "center" of their discussion, and Murphy told reporters "all problems" were discussed. ~~He said, "We have made a step forward."~~ France has insisted that Algeria is her own domestic affair...and not a matter for negotiation with the Tunisian government.

~~The foreign minister of the rebel government in Indonesia said today that the central government in Jakarta is buying arms in Czechoslovakia and paying for them with money from Red China. Rebel leaders in Padang~~

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Edward R. Murrow: February 25, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It may have come as something of a shock to this country that the first genuinely free election in Argentina in thirty years has produced a regime that is expected to be neutralist and mildly anti-American. Arturo Frondizi, who won a landslide victory, does not admit that he is anti-American and says he hopes to improve relations with Washington. But a large number of his followers are fascists or communists, and he told Joseph Newman of the New York Herald Tribune that the recognition of Red China, while not decided, will be taken under consideration. And during the election campaign he promised that the lives of Argentinians would not be compromised by any regional pact - meaning an agreement with the United States.

Argentina is a special case, and the result of an election there is not typical of all Latin America. But the result is startling, and it raises a legitimate question whether Washington's somewhat studied indifference to democratic liberalism in Latin America has not been carried dangerously far. The basic conditions that determine political results are changing in Latin America, and it may be that truly free elections will produce more governments that shy away from the leadership of the United

States. The good neighbor policy, which brought Latin American countries into close accord, no longer appears as paramount. The near unanimity of all the Americas in great international issues no longer exists.

One reason for this is the United States preoccupation with the needs of European, Middle Eastern and ASIAN countries, which has led to a rising disinterest in the welfare of Latin America. Our influence has been waning for another reason, which is the too rigid insistence of Washington on keeping hands off domestic affairs below the border. We do not cultivate and encourage the personalities who hope to be the heirs of the reactionary or dictatorial regimes. This is a sound political principle if not carried too far. But we can have correct and even close relations with dictatorships, without throwing away our mass appeal as the great sponsor of political freedom and democracy. We should be making Latin Americans acutely aware that every step to extend democracy is sure of the sympathy of the United States. We have to be polite to the dictators, but we do not have to ignore their opponents.

It can be argued that Latin America is not ripe for real working democracy, that the middle class is not large enough. It also is important not to rock the boat, as people keep saying, so that order is maintained,

and the production of raw materials can go on. ~~It can be said with some truth that the role of American capital has visibly improved from a social standpoint.~~ / ~~So quite a good apology can be offered for the cold opportunism with which Washington goes about its dealings with the reactionaries of Latin America.~~ / ~~But if the trend there is toward more radical policies - as it seems to be - Washington either will have to be their inspiration, or the inspiration will come from forces hostile to the United States.~~ / ~~That is~~ But, if we get absorbed in conducting the cold war on the other side of the globe, we may find the cold war is being brought to our own back yard, and that we are strangely incapable of dealing with it.

Arturo Frondizi owes his great victory to a crazy-quilt coalition. Probably his largest single block of votes came from the followers of Peron. Then he had the backing of communists, near-communists, splinter fascist factions, right-wing nationalists, leftist democrats and some socialists. He campaigned pretty much as a nationalist demagogue, making glowing promises of labor benefits, offereing a combination of socialism and ultra-nationalism and the penalization of the rich. / Now that he is in, he says he is committed to nobody and will govern for the good of all. / But however moderate his personal inclinations, he is under binding obligations to those

who elected him. And to satisfy many of his followers he must be friendly with the Soviet world simply to prove that he is not a tool of the United States.

He is pledged to make the Peron party legal. Whether he will allow Peron himself to return remains to be seen. Quite possibly not, for the army is pledged to prevent it at any cost. If Peron were in the least addicted to democracy, this veto by the army would be distinctly anti-democratic. But now the army is a shield behind which a democracy of a sort will have a trial. Frondizi promises to be constitutional and establish a rule of law. If he succeeds without losing his anti-democratic supporters it will be quite a feat. And to do so it seems that he will have to be more anti- than pro-American. So for the present, at least, we do not stand to gain much.

Word for Today

Our policy in Latin American has not been...~~consciously~~ actively -

to inspire the spread of democracy. This does not quite jibe with

Herman Melville's observation on ~~this~~ the subject of America and democracy.

"We Americans," he said, "are peculiar chosen people...the Israel of

our times. We bear the ark of the liberties of the world."

Good night and good luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will tell the American people tonight...in a nationwide broadcast...that a strong program of foreign military and economic aid is as necessary to survival as any ballistic missiles program. He will say that the programs for mutual security and reciprocal trade leave "no margin for error"... that they are "iron imperatives of security and the building of true peace." Opposition to the aid program, he will say, is based on "prejudices, penny-wise economy and...above all...on an outright refusal to look at the world of 1958 as it really is." Mr. Eisenhower's speech...climaxing an all-day conference sponsored by the Administration in support of its aid program...will be broadcast over most of these stations at 9:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. Speaking before the same conference earlier today, former President Truman said he had been told that the foreign aid program "is in grave danger of being emasculated by Congress." If that is true, he said, "then I must tell you frankly that I think the country is in a very bad fix." Mr. Truman called on Democrats in Congress to support the program. At the same time, he challenged the Administration "to come forward with some new ideas" for combating Russia's new economic offensive. Adlai Stevenson also addressed the conference...and urged that an international conference be held to correlate and enlarge the efforts for building up backward areas. He said, "We could invite Mr. Khrushchev to coordinate his efforts with ours, if he is really interested in the economic development and political independence of these less fortunate countries." If he is not interested, he said, the motives behind Russia's assistance program would at least be unmasked.

The government reports that the cost of living in January went up six-tenths of one percent...to reach a new all-time high. This is the biggest increase recorded in a single month since July, 1956. And the consumer price index has now risen 15 times in the last 17 months. Last month's rise is attributed mainly

to freezing weather in Florida, which cut down on fruit production, and to reduced livestock marketing which spelled higher prices for meat.

The House Post Office Committee today approved an average 15 percent pay increase for half a million postal employees. It also voted approval of a bill to raise the pay of nearly a million Civil Service workers by an average of 11 percent. Similar legislation before the Senate calls for a base increase of seven and a half percent.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that the Administration may set up a land reclamation program to help spur the economy. Knowland made it clear that this is being considered only as a possibility.

Democratic Senator Byrd today reversed himself...announcing he will run for re-election in November. Two weeks ago, Byrd said he would keep a promise to his wife and not seek a fifth term. Since then he has been under pressure to reconsider and today he notified the Virginia general assembly that he would be a candidate "with Mrs. Byrd's blessing." Byrd is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a strong advocate of economy in government.

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production of the Navajo was cancelled by the Air Force last year, but it has been tested since then on several occasions. Today's launching marked the conclusion of these tests.

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It may have come as something of a shock to this country, that the first genuinely free election in Argentina in thirty years has produced a regime that is expected to be neutralist and mildly anti-American. Arturo Frondizi, who won a lands lide victory, does not admit that he is anti-American and says he hopes to improve relations with Washington. But a large number of his followers are facists or communists and he told Joseph Newman of the New York Herald Tribune that the recognition of Red China, while not decided will be taken under consideration. And during the election campaign he promised that the lives of Argentinians would not be compromised by any regional pact - meaning an agreement with the United States.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our policy in Latin America has not been actively to inspire the spread the democracy. This does not quite jibe with Herman Melville's observation on the subject of America and democracy. "We Americans," he said, "are peculiar chosen people...the Israel of our times. We bear the ark of the liberties of the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 26, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said todsy that he and Vice President Nixon have a definite understanding as to what course of action to take if he---the President---should become unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. / Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that...in his own case... Mr. Nixon "knows exactly what he should do in the event of a presidential disability." A reporter then wanted to know whether this arrangement had been placed in writing, and Mr. Eisenhower said:

#1 Tape runs 40 seconds, ends on cue:
"---that any misunderstanding could occur."

The name of another high official of the Administration...Secretary of Agriculture Benson...also came up. A reporter noted that some Republican

congressmen have decided that Mr. Benson is a political liability...and have said that they intend to ask President Eisenhower to do something about obtaining his resignation. / "Do you," the reporter asked, "have any intention of doing that before the November election?" Mr. Eisenhower made this vigorous reply.

#2 Tape runs 1:40
Emdson cue: "-- recommending this kind of thing are badly mistaken."

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that he still expects the economic situation to improve "by mid-year." / As to the possibility of a tax cut this year, he had this to say:

#3 Tape runs 2:00
Ends on cue: "---along the line much better."

White House correspondents were surprised to hear the President refer to the present economic situation as a "depression". They asked News Secretary Hagerty later if Mr. Eisenhower had meant to use such a strong term. Hagerty said, "I think he meant recession."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether, in his last letter to Bulganin, he had meant to be inviting both Krushchev and Bulganin to visit the United States. He denied that he had any such intention, for such a visit would be a kind of summit meeting. All that he had been proposing was the visit of "leaders of thought," and NOT persons with governmental authority.

The President was asked if he was in agreement with a proposal made today by Harold Stassen for a two-year trial agreement on disarmament that would include a suspension of nuclear tests. He said he did not wish to discuss the Stassen program in detail, but pointed out that there would be "one great difficulty" in reaching a flat agreement of that kind. This is that some of the nations in NATO, to which we belong, are at the stage in developing their own nuclear weapons which requires further testing. There would, he said, "be difficulty under the present law to reach an agreement that would be binding on all. This is the first official suggestion in Washington that it is our NATO allies, rather than our own policy, that stands in the way of a suspension of the tests.

On a domestic question, Mr. Eisenhower said he has "no judgment at this time"...regarding charges of impropriety against Richard Mack, a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mack has been accused of improper acceptance of money from a Miami lawyer interested in a television license case. And the President noted that not all the evidence is in. The case is being investigated by a special House committee on legislative oversight. A member of the committee....Republican Representative Bennett of Michigan...said today that Mack should either resign or be removed. Mack is scheduled to appear at a hearing tomorrow and give his side of the case. At his news conference, Mr. Eisenhower was asked about testimony that his assistant, Sherman Adams, had written to the head of the Civil Aeronautics Board on behalf of an airline. The President said he had not heard of the matter...but that there are "certain cases" that come up before the board on which the White House must act.

The Senate Rackets Committee began hearings today on the Kohler Company strike, which is now in its fourth year. Both the United Auto Workers Union and management have accused the other of fomenting violence in connection with the walkout. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther wanted

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to appear today as the first witness, but the committee decided otherwise. Reuther accussed a member of the committee...Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona...of being responsible./ Reuther called Goldwater "a political hypocryte mmm and a moral coward." Goldwater called this a "typical Reuther lie."

Britain and Russia today signed an agreement...setting up direct airline service between the two countries. In commenting on the agreement, Soviet Leader Khrushchev said, "It is better to carry passengers to London than bombs."

The foreign ministers of Jordan and Iraq flew to Saudi Arabia today to invite it to join their new federation. / King Saud of Saudi Arabia is said to be sympathetic to the federation but reluctant to join on the theory that he would like to serve as a balance between it and the so-called United Arab Republic, made up of Egypt and Syria.

In a speech today, President Nasser called the union of Jordan and Iraq "a false federation." And he predicted it would disappear, "just as ashes are blown away by the wind."

Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today that Israel "cannot help" viewing the unity moves of its Arab neighbors with some concern. He told a news conference, "Both Syria and Egypt declare their aims to destroy Israel. And Iraq has even refused to conclude a disarmament agreement." Ben Gurion said he favors a general arms embargo in the area---not an embargo, he said, which as at present applies only to Israel. / He also offered to enter into peace negotiations with neighboring Arab states.

The American "good offices" ~~envoy~~ official ...Robert Murphy...is still in Tunis...where he is trying to conciliate the dispute between Tunisia and France. He said tonight that his conversations with Tunisian officials had "just started."

Back in a moment

George Bryan

The central government of Indonesia said today that it has dispatched a commando force to the Northern Celebes...and that the commandos have "re-occupied" a town formerly held by supporters of the rebel cause. No actual fighting is reported. The Indonesian consulate in Singapore said it has stopped issuing visas to foreign correspondents for trips to Sumatra, center of the rebellion.

In Havana today, gunmen raided the offices of the National Bank of Cuba in the heart of the city, set fire to thousands of checks, and escaped. A spokesman for the Batista government said tonight that there is "no truth" to stories that the rebel leader..Fidel Castro...has offered to end the civil war. As conditions, Castro reportedly demanded the withdrawal of all government military forces from Oriente Province (where he has his mountain headquarters) and the scheduling of a general election...to be supervised by the Organization of American States. The Castro proposal was reported by Homer Bigart of the New York Times.

Doctors announced today that medical bulletins on the condition of Sir Winston Churchill are being discontinued, due to his steady recovery from pneumonia and pleurisy. The final bulletin this morning said

Word for Today

President Eisenhower is standing by his prediction that there will be more "job opportunities" in March, and that we shall start seeing the beginning of the end of the recession soon thereafter. Prophecies are always dangerous. Mark Twain said, "There is no prophecy in our day but history. History alone," he said, "is a trustworthy prophet."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, February 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

E. R. MURROW: President Eisenhower said today that he and Vice President Nixon have a definite understanding as to what course of action to take if he - the President should become unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that in his own case, Mr. Nixon knows exactly what he should do in the event of a Presidential disability. A reporter then wanted to know, whether this arrangement had been placed in writing. And, Mr. Eisenhower said:

PRES. EISENHOWER: I don't think that is really quite the answer that I ought to ... an answer that I should give, particularly if I have. Then, probably you'd want the letter ... then you'd want to see whether *my* grammar is correct and all the rest of it. And, I say this, there is such a clear understanding between Mr. Nixon and *myself* ... an understanding to which others around *me* are completely privy. That is, inconceivable that is, between him and *me* that any misunderstanding could occur.

E. R. MURROW: The name of another high official in the Administration - Secretary of Agriculture Benson also came up. A reporter noted, that some Republican Congressmen have decided that Mr. Benson is a political liability and have said they intend to ask President Eisenhower to do something about obtaining his resignation. "Do you," the reporter asked, "have any intention of doing this before the November election?" Mr. Eisenhower made this vigorous reply:

PRES. EISENHOWER: So far as *my* immediate official family is concerned, it's *my* responsibility to appoint them so that I am the only relationship that Congress has to that process, - is that the Senate must give its advice and its consent to the appointment. Therefore, for any group of Congressmen either informally or formally to ... to raise a question

concerning my appointments to the Cabinet would not seem to be in order. On top of that, I feel that Mr. Benson is a man of acknowledged courage and honesty. By honesty I don't mean the way his personal habits and practices ... are a personal matter. I believe this, I believe he is honest in his great effort to find proper, reasonable, sensible programs that can be recommended by the Congress. I think this, when we find a man of this dedication - this kind of courage - this kind of intellectual and personal honesty, we should say to ourselves, we just don't believe that America has come to the point where it wants to dispense with the services of that kind of a person. Therefore, I think, that people that are advising and recommending this kind of thing are badly mistaken.

E. R. MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference, that he still expects the economic situation to improve by mid-year. As to the possibility of a tax cut this year, he had this to say:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, a tax cut is of course a possibility if as any deepening of the depression that requires it. On the contrary ... on the other side, let us not forget, that we are asking for enlarged sums in every single thing that we're doing. We're asking for the greatest sums in our history and for all public works. You take the agriculture, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, their total is the highest of history. Our peace time budget for defense is greater. Now, if you're going to just have this kind of expenses, you've got to try to get some money in your purse to pay for the bills. And, certainly you don't want to go into a tax cut until that is necessary to bring the ... to bring about the up-turn. Now, as I pointed out, there certainly are some indications, that there will be more job opportunities in March than some increased job opportunities probably not great - but, some. And, if that occurs, we believe it can mark the beginning of the end of this recession. I've never said as some papers have noted that March is going to be a critical state in which there

will be a quick up-turn or even a gradual up-turn in the economy. It will take some time to stop the recession - even though you finally began to note certain phases as beginning to end. So, I would say, that (indistinct) our situation, we certainly hopefully ... we hope that by mid-year it's going to be along the line much better.

E. R. MURROW: White House correspondents were somewhat surprised to hear the President refer to the present economic situation as a "depression." They asked News Secretary Hagerty later, if Mr. Eisenhower had meant to use such a strong term. Hagerty said, "I think he meant - recession." Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether in his last letter to Bulganin he had meant to be inviting both Khrushchev and Bulganin to visit the United States. He denied that he had any such intention, for such a visit would be a kind of summit meeting. All that he had been proposing was the visit of leaders of thought and not persons with governmental authority.

PT/RH

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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: I don't think that is really quite the answer that---an answer that I should give, for this particular reason: If I have, then probably you would want the letter, then you would want to see whether my grammar is correct, and all the rest of it (Laughter), and I say this: There is such a clear understanding between Mr. Nixon and myself, and understanding to which others around me are completely privy, that it is inconceivable, that is, between him and me, that any misunderstanding could occur.

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PRES. EISENHOWER: Let me get this whole subject in perspective. Now, in the first place, so far as my immediate official family is concerned, it is my responsibility to appoint them, select them, and the only relationship the Congress has to that process is that the Senate must give its advice and its

consent to the appointment. Therefore, for any group of Congressmen, either informally or formally to raise a question concerning my appointments to the Cabinet would not seem to be in order. On top of that I feel that Mr. Benson is a man of acknowledged courage and honesty. By "honesty" I don't mean only his personal habits and practices, a personal matter, I believe this: I believe he is honest in his great effort to find proper, reasonable, sensible programs that can be recommended by the Congress.

He has organized advisory committees that have---after all, some of them legislatively authorized---but from people from both political parties, from all parts of the Government and generally speaking the programs that he has established have had the full approval of these outside committees. Now, I think this, when we find a man of this dedication, this kind of courage, this kind of intellectual and personal honesty, we should say to ourselves "We just don't believe that America has come to the point where it wants to dispense with the services of that kind of a person."

Therefore, I think the people that are advising and recommending this kind of thing are badly mistaken.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that he still expects the economic situation to improve "by mid-year." As to the possibility of a tax cut this year, he had this to say:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, a tax cut is, of course, a possibility if there is any deepening of the depression that requires it. On the contrary, on the other side, let us not forget that we are asking for enlarged sums in every single thing that we are doing. We are asking for the greatest sums in our history for all public works. You take the agriculture, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, their total is the highest of our history. Our peacetime budget for defense is greater. Now, if you are going to just have this kind of expenses, you have got to try to get some money in your purse to pay for the bills. And certainly you don't want to go into a tax cut until that is necessary

to bring about the upturn.

Now, as I pointed out, there are some indications that there will be more job opportunities in March than---some increased job opportunities, probably not great, but some; and if that occurs, we believe it can mark the beginning of the end of this recession. I have never said, as some papers have noted, that March is going to be a critical state in which there will be quick upturn or even a gradual upturn in the economy. It will take some time to stop the recession even though you finally begin to note certain phases as beginning to wane, so I would say that our situation, certainly hopefully,, we hope that by midyear is going to be along the line much better.

MURROW: White House correspondents were surprised to hear the President refer to the present economic situation as a "depression." They asked News Secretary Hagerty later if Mr. Eisenhower had meant to use such a strong term. Hagerty said, "I think he meant recession."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether, in his last letter to Bulganin, he had meant to be inviting both Khrushchev and Bulganin to visit the United States. He denied that he had any such intention, for such a visit would be a kind of summit meeting. All that he had been proposing was the visit of "leaders of thought," and not persons with governmental authority.

The President wasasked if he was in agreement with a proposal made today by Harold Stassen for a two-year trial agreement on disarmament that would include a suspension of nuclear tests. He said he did not wish to discuss the Stassen program in detail, but pointed out that there would be "one great difficulty" in reaching a flat agreement of that kind. This is that some of the nations in NATO, to which we belong are at the stage in developing their own nuclear weapons which requires further testing. There would, he said "be difficulty under the present law to reach an agreement that would be binding on all. This is the first official suggestion in Washington, that it is our NATO allies, rather than our own policy, that stands in the way of a suspension of the tests.

On a domestic question, Mr. Eisenhower said he has "no judgment at this time" regarding charges of impropriety against Richard Mack, a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mack has been accused of improper acceptance of money from a Miami lawyer interested in a television license case. And the President noted that not all the evidence is in. The case is being investigated by a special House committee on legislative oversight. A member of the committee Republican Representative Bennett of Michigan...said today that Mack should either resign or be removed. Mack is scheduled to appear at a hearing tomorrow and give his side of the case. At his news conference, Mr. Eisenhower was asked about testimony that his assistant, Sherman Adams, had written to the head of the Civil Aeronautics Board on behalf of an airline. The President said he had not heard of the matter...but that there are "certain cases" that come up before the board on which the White House must act.

The Senate Rackets Committee began hearings today on the Kohler Company strike, which is now in its fourth year. Both the United Auto Workers Union and management have accused the other of fomenting violence in connection with the walkout. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther wanted to appear today as the first witness, but the committee decided otherwise. Reuther accused a member of the committee...Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona...of being responsible. Reuther called Goldwater "a political hypocryte and a moral coward." Goldwater called this a "typical Reuther lie."

Britain and Russia today signed an agreement...setting up direct airline service between the two countries.. In commenting on the agreement, Soviet Leader Khrushchev said, "It is better to carry passengers to London than bombs."

The foreign ministers of Jordan and Iraq flew to Saudi Arabia today to invite it to join their new federation. King Saud of Saudi Arabia is said to be sympathic to the federation but reluctant to join on the theory that he would like to serve as a balance between it and the so-called United Arab Republic made up of Egypt and Syria.

In a speech today, President Nasser called the union of Jordan and Iraq "a false federation." And he predicted it would disappear, "just as ashes are blown away by the wind."

Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today that Israel "cannot help" viewing the unity moves of its Arab neighbors with some concern. He told a news conference, "Both Syria and Egypt declare their aims to destroy Israel. And Iraq has even refused to conclude a disarmament agreement." Ben Gurion said he favors a general arms embargo in the area---not an embargo, he said, which as at present applies only to Israel. He also offered to enter into peace negotiations with neighboring Arab states.

The American "good offices" official Robert Murphy... is still in Tunis... where he is trying to conciliate the dispute between Tunisia and France. He said tonight that his conversations with Tunisian officials had "just started."

In Havana today, gunmen raided the offices of the National Bank of Cuba in the heart of the city, set fire to thousands of checks and escaped. A spokesman for the Batista government said tonight that there is "no truth" to stories that the rebel leader...Fidel Castro...has offered to end the civil war. As conditions, Castro reportedly demanded the withdrawal of all government military forces from Oriente Province (where he has his mountain headquarters) and the scheduling of a general election...to be supervised by the Organization of American States. The Castro proposal was reported by Homer Bigart of the New York Times.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower is standing by his prediction that there will be more "job opportunities" in March, and that we shall start seeing "the beginning of the end" of the recession soon thereafter. Prophecies are always dangerous. Mark Twain said, "There is no prophecy in our day but history. History alone" he said, "is a trustworthy prophet." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 27, 1958

This is the news:

Russia today conducted two nuclear weapons tests. / The Atomic Energy Commission...in Washington...describes both explosions as being in "the megaton range," indicating the tests were of thermo-nuclear, or hydrogen, proportion. / This is the first time that the commission has reported two nuclear explosions by the Russians in a single day. / And the commission notes that this "brings to three, the number of Soviet "large-yield" nuclear explosions in the past five days." The third test was reported on Sunday.

Secretary of State Dulles today named Ambassador James J. Wadsworth to be the chief American negotiator on disarmament. / Wadsworth succeeds Harold Stassen...who resigned last week to seek the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. / Unlike Stassen, Wadsworth will not have the title of disarmament adviser to the President. / He will report directly to Secretary Dulles. / Wadsworth is currently the deputy American representative at the United Nations. In announcing his new assignment, the State Department deplored Russia's refusal to work through the United Nations Disarmament Commission as presently constituted. ~~The commission~~ Twenty-five countries are represented on the commission, and Russia insists this is not enough...that the membership is "stacked" in favor of the West.

Today...at Cape Canaveral...the Army test-fired its Redstone ~~missile~~ missile. The ~~Redstone is a ballistic missile~~ of about 200 miles range. And the test today is described as routine.

In London tonight, the British House of Commons voted down a Labourite motion...criticizing the government's defense policy. The Labor Party accused the Conservative government of "relying predominately on the

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threat of thermo-nuclear warfare" as a means of preserving peace. The Labourites also wanted the installation of American missile bases in Britain held up until after a summit conference. The Conservative government refused to make such a promise, and it was upheld tonight by a vote of 318 to 263.

The North Atlantic Council...in Paris...disclosed today that "important problems connected with preparation for a possible summit conference are being studied by NATO." We are told that proposals for such a meeting have been assigned to special "working groups"...made up of experts from the 15 countries belonging to NATO.

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There was bi-partisan feeling in Congress today that President Eisenhower should make public his understanding with Vice President Nixon on what is to be done if the President becomes disabled. Mr. Eisenhower disclosed

-7

at his news conference yesterday that such an understanding exists. Senator Knowland says that when Republican congressional leaders meet at the White House next week, they will certainly want to discuss the matter. House Democratic Leader McCormack says the President should, in his phrase, "take the American people into his confidence." And Speaker Rayburn questions whether Mr. Eisenhower...under the Constitution...could legally "get back in" once he turned over his powers to the Vice President.

Richard Mack today denied...under oath...that as a member of the Federal Communications Commission he was ever "swayed or influenced" improperly by anyone. Mack told a special House investigating committee that during the last eight years he did borrow 49-hundred dollars from Thurman Whiteside, a Miami attorney. He said that all but 250 dollars of this has been repaid...and that "never in his life" had Whiteside tried to influence him "through any financial obligation." Mack acknowledged that Whiteside had spoken to him on behalf of a subsidiary of National Airlines...which wanted to operate a television station on Channel 10 in Miami. A majority of commissioners, including Mack, voted for the subsidiary. Mack said he did not know until last Monday

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that Whiteside had given him part interest in an insurance company that insured the station operating on Channel 10./ He immediately wrote to Whiteside, he said, instructing him "to take all necessary steps to terminate my interest in this company." (The chairman of the investigating committee...Representative Harris...has suggested that Mack, through his financial interest in the company, had broken the law).

Today, Harris introduced a letter from Senator Kefauver...replying to testimony that he had intervened in the Miami case on behalf of Frank Katzentine, who also wanted to operate on Channel 10. Kefauver said he had been concerned over reports that the F.C.C. was going to deny the channel to Katzentine for political reasons. (An F.C.C. examiner had recommended that the channel be awarded to Katzentine). Mack said today that he voted for the National Airlines subsidiary because its "over-all showing"...in his opinion...was best. And he told reporters as he went into today's hearing that "of course" he is not going to resign. Yesterday, Republican Representative Bennett (who is a member of the committee) said that if Mack does not resign, he should be removed.

France is in a crisis...involving not only Tunisia and Algeria... but the entire free world. For a late, first-hand report on what is happening, we switch to my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris.

Tape runs 5:45
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in New York."

That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris on a story which, I would suggest, has not received the attention in this country which it deserves. Concerns us as well as France —

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

There are powerful elements of anger---what ~~Schoenbrun called~~ "~~mass emotions of patriotism~~"---involved on both sides of the French-Tunisian dispute. But it is still true...as Aristotle observed many centuries ago... "Anyone can become angry. That is easy. But to be angry to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right way---this is not easy."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, February 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... France is in a crisis, involving not only Tunisia and Algeria, but the entire free world. For late first-hand report on what is happening, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The chiefs of government of France and Tunisia have both made nationwide reports to their people by radio and by television in the last 24-hours. But it is quite evident that neither the Tunisian President nor the French Premier were in fact talking to their own people. They were talking for the benefit of the United States, and particularly, they were addressing themselves to Mr. Robert Murphy, trouble-shooting diplomat who is in Tunis tonight, completing the fact-finding phase of his good offices mission. To judge by the speeches he's heard both in Tunis and here in Paris, the facts he has found reveal an irreconcilable deadlock in an atmosphere of mounting tensions, which threaten to spread the conflict to the breaking point, not only for France and Tunisia, but for the greater communities of Africa and the Atlantic.

The positions taken by President Bourguiba and Premier Gaillard, in their electronic debate, are diametrically opposed. In his television appearance, here in Paris last night, Monsieur Gaillard re-stated emphatically that the good offices mission of Mr. Murphy must be limited to bringing together France and Tunisia for direct two-party talks; as for Algeria, it is outside the scope of Mr. Murphy's mission. It's a purely internal French affair, they say. Tunisia is involved to the extent of letting its territory be used as a base of operations for rebel forces and gun-running convoys. The arms aid to the rebels must stop and the frontier must be sealed off, said Premier Gaillard; and in this respect only can Mr. Murphy be of service. That's the presently rigid French

position. This French thesis was refuted this morning by President Bourguiba, who insists that Algeria is the source of infection of all North Africa, therefore the principal issue to be discussed by Mr. Murphy. As for sealing off the border and creating a no-man's-land, this, the Tunisian President said, "cannot be accepted," for it implies a military solution of force to end the Algerian war and France, he said, must realize that there can be no military solution to the Algerian question. They must realize too, that American arms given to the French, were supplied to help France meet the danger of Communist aggression; they were not destined for killing the Algerian people.

Bourguiba reasserted his personal loyalty to the West and said he still held high hopes for a free association of the African and European peoples but "only in freedom and independence." That's the situation tonight; both sides as far apart as ever and Mr. Murphy and America in the middle of a desperate tug-o'-war. If he lets go of either side, or if the tension snaps the links, then North Africa might well be pulled into the camp of Nasser and as for France, it could go whirling out of control wrecking NATO in the process. The strains here in Paris are already very near the breaking point. In fifteen years of reporting French affairs on-the-spot, I have rarely seen such angry, indeed ugly, tempers. Two former prime ministers were physically assaulted on the public speaking platform this week. In move halls here people are applauding newsreels of the ruins of Sakiet. One of the leaders of the Senate accused the government virtually of treason and charged that France is living on the eve of a new Munich. And today the paper Paris Presse headlined a report that General DeGaulle is planning a reentry into politics and Paris tonight is alive with rumors of a seizure of power and Army revolt. Meanwhile, the bloodiest battle of the Algerian war is being fought as the rebels launch a new offensive. Some 50 French soldiers have been killed, 40 wounded in the

fight which is still going on. There've been more casualties in the past five days than all last winter. And at this moment of greatest tension, a Washington report accuses France of misusing American arms in Algeria. And one of France's best friends, Mr. Douglas Dillon, announces that measures are going to be taken to put a stop to this. Washington criticism is largely justified. But you have to live here in Paris, among the French, to get the true impact of such a charge at a moment when black headlines are announcing the deaths of French boys at the hands of rebels who aided by a country which itself is the recipient of American arms. Reason, logic, legal interpretations of defense contracts become meaningless in this super-charged tension. The French government is in an almost impossible position. It is being attacked by super-patriots on the right; pressured by the Army for more men and more guns; criticized by its allies. As for the liberals and the Left, who deplore their own country's Algerian policy, they are paralyzed by mass emotions of patriotism while a combat is raging in the hills.

The Tunisians are skillfully exploiting France's dilemma while trying - and successfully - to involve America in North African affairs; for it's an involvement we have accepted when we agreed to a good offices mission. This involvement may well find us in the middle of a crisis of relations with France. I believe we're living through a most dangerous phase of Western policy, with a real threat of a breakup of NATO is Mr. Murphy's good offices mission fails or gets out of control, We have our hands on the wheel of a speeding car, with the accelerator jammed, the brakes broken and sharp curves ahead.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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problems connected with preparation for a possible summit conference are being studied by NATO." We are told that proposals for such a meeting have been assigned to special "working groups"...made up of experts from the 15 countries belonging to NATO.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are powerful elements of anger---involved on both sides of the French-Tunisian dispute. But is is still true...as Aristotle observed many centuries ago..."Anyone can become angry. That is easy. But to be angry to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right way---this is not easy."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 28, 1958

This is the news:

Harold Stassen today defended his proposal for a two-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests. According to his proposal, the United States and Russia would agree to suspend the tests unconditionally on a trial basis. The agreement would be supervised by the United Nations, and there would be inspection. The United States would not insist...as it does now...that nuclear weapons production as well as testing be prohibited. Stassen told a Senate disarmament committee today that he does not agree with President Eisenhower that some of our allies would balk at such an agreement. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference this week that the United States

would have "a difficult time" making the agreement...because some NATO countries "are in different states of producing weapons that require testing." Stassen told the committee, "I am still quite certain that the NATO countries would support this first step." / He said that...in his opinion...it is not essential for all the NATO partners to agree to stop testing at this time. / "If we try to make too big a step at first," he said, "we make no step at all." / Stassen has long differed with Secretary of State Dulles on how to approach the disarmament problem. And recently he resigned as disarmament adviser to the President to seek the Republican nomination for governor in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stassen's successor...Ambassador James J. Wadsworth...said today that he has "a couple of promising ideas" for breaking the arms deadlock. He did not elaborate on these "ideas"...but said that negotiations to end the stalemate already have begun. Ambassador Wadsworth does not have the title of adviser to the President but reports directly to Secretary Dulles.

France agreed today with the United States and Britain that a preliminary foreign ministers meeting will not be necessary---if a summit conference can be prepared adequately by other means. / [redacted]

Russia today proposed new procedures for going about holding a summit conference in a memorandum delivered to our ambassador in Moscow.

Details of the Soviet proposal were not announced

Today...at Cape Canaveral...the Air Force test-fired its Thor missile for the 12th time since January, 1957. The Thor is a ballistic missile of intermediate range. And it is the type missile which will be based in England under the recent agreement between Britain and the United States. Today's launching appeared successful, but the only official word is that the nose cone on the rocket "differed from those previously used."

President Eisenhower entered Walter Reed Hospital today for a routine physical check-up. The examination...by neurologists...will be made tomorrow morning. The President had a tooth pulled today, and News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower's "reaction to and recovery from the extraction is normal in every respect."

The Senate tonight passed a bill to raise postal rates by more than 700-million dollars. Under the measure...which was approved by a voice vote...the cost of mailing an out-of-town letter would be increased from 3 cents to 5 cents. Local first class letters would cost 4 cents. And the cost of an Air Mail stamp would go up to 8 cents. Other increases are provided for Second and Third Class mail.

The legislation now goes to a conference with the House, which passed a measure last year calling for higher postal rates---but not on such a large scale. [Under the House bill, for example, out-of-town letters would go up to only 4 cents. House Speaker Sam Rayburn said yesterday that he "wouldn't be surprised" if the 4-cent figure ~~carries~~ PREVAILS.]

The Senate also passed a bill tonight to raise the salaries of one and a half million Government workers. About a third of these workers are postal employes.

The Labor Department reports a spurt in applications for unemployment compensation in the week ending February 15th. And the trend, it says, continued last week.

Richard Mack told House investigators today that he will "most seriously consider" resigning from the Federal Communications Commission. /The investigating committee chairman, Representative Harris, said he believed that Mack had been a "tool" in "a deliberate conspiracy" involving Miami attorney Thurman Whiteside and the awarding of Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. Mack...who has admitted being under financial obligation to Whiteside...~~[illegible]~~ has denied that his vote for the airline was due to any improper pressure. In addition to Harris, six members of the →

11-man committee have demanded Mack's resignation. And the commissioner... visibly shaken...asked to be excused from further testimony until next week. ~~His request was granted.~~

Twenty-three children are believed to have drowned when their school bus plunged into a river today near Prestonsburg, Kentucky. State police say the driver of the bus is also missing and presumed dead. Sixteen children on the bus were saved. ~~The National Safety Council describes the tragedy as the worst highway accident involving children in the nation's history.~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 28, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A great many things are being said about President Eisenhower's agreement with Vice President Nixon on what should be done if the President is disabled. But nobody is saying that the terms of the agreement are none of the public's business. / The President in his news conference appeared to assume that all that mattered was that a clear understanding exists between him and Mr. Nixon. / That, to be sure, is what matters first of all. But the President brushed off the question whether the terms have been put in writing, with a joke that the news men would want to see them and check on his grammar.

The President apparently reached the understanding only a short time ago. Senator Knowland said he had known of it for ten days. That would date the agreement as having been reached, not after the President's thrombosis or ilyitis, but after the recent slight stroke. / The agreement was then made known to some of the President's close advisors, for Mr. Eisenhower said that "others around me" are "completely privy to it", and that "it is inconceivable that any misunderstanding should occur."

It would, of course, be both inaccurate and unfair to speak of secrecy in the matter, for if the President had wished it to be secret he would not

have disclosed it in a news conference. But now that he has told this much, it is almost inevitable that the public will expect to be told everything. For the office of the presidency belongs to them. Mr. Eisenhower only occupies it.

People will want to know what powers would be passing to the Vice President, just how long he would exercise them, under what conditions they would pass, and when and how they could be returned. Since the validity of every act of an acting President might be challenged, the public will be interested in the constitutionality of the procedure. The challenge would be carried to the courts, which would rule on the basis of the Constitution, not on the terms of a personal agreement.

Already the constitutional issue has been raised by Speaker Rayburn, who said that in event of the President's disability, the Vice President would have to take the presidential oath of office, and once having taken it, could not be removed at all. He argued that no arrangement of the President with the Vice President could put a time limit on the tenure of the acting President.

Mr. Rayburn assumed that a presidential oath would have to be taken.

Some constitutional authorities think it would not. They hold that the Vice President could exercise the presidential powers under his oath as Vice President. The Constitution states that in event of a disability, the powers and duties would pass to the President's successor "until the President's disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Answers to certain questions now are awaited, particularly those that bear on the constitutionality of what is being done. Attorney General Rogers believes that legislative enactment by itself cannot clarify the disability issue and a constitutional amendment will be needed. The President agrees. The amendment recommended by Mr. Rogers authorizes the Cabinet to decide when the Vice President should intervene. That gives the Cabinet a status not now recognized in the Constitution. It would be interesting to know whether action by the Cabinet is part of the procedure Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon have now agreed to. If so, it would be interesting to know whether action by the Cabinet would affect the constitutionality of the exercise of power. Maybe it wouldn't if the Cabinet vote was only advisory.

Mr. Rogers also recommends that the constitutional amendment should leave it to Congress to decide any dispute over the return to the President

of his powers. Action by Congress could not be part of the agreement the President has now reached. / So one wonders what provision is made for the return of power, and if the Cabinet is to have a vote in the matter, and if so, how constitutional that would be.

Republican Representative Keating said today that the President's agreement with Mr. Nixon "presumably" would let Nixon and the Cabinet decide when Mr. Eisenhower is unable to carry on his duties. / Keating, who often speaks for the Administration on legal matters, claimed that there is "no question" but that the understanding is in conformity with the Constitution. / Charles Rhyne, president of the American Bar Association, said today that, in his view, a constitutional amendment is the "only way" to end the uncertainty about the transfer of presidential powers.

Since this Congress - and indeed all Congresses since Tyler - have been singularly uninterested in clearing up this whole matter, it is hardly appropriate for Congressmen to shy bricks at the President for tackling the problems himself for the rest of his term. / A constitutional amendment can't be passed in time, and it is gratifying that the President has gone as far as he could by personal agreement within the Executive branch. But

it is not enough simply to know that the President has done so. Since the presidency belongs to the people, they would like to know what Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon are proposing to do.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan

Word for Today

In making his arrangement with Vice President Nixon, Mr. Eisenhower was recognizing [redacted] what he himself once said---that "humans are frail and they are mortal." "Never pin your flag," he said, "so tightly to one mast that if a ship sinks, you cannot rip it off and nail it to another. It is sometimes good," he said, "to remember that."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Harold Stassen today defended his proposal for a two-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests. According to his proposal, the United States and Russia would agree to suspend the tests unconditionally on a trial basis. The agreement would be supervised by the United Nations, and there would be inspection. The United States would not insist...as it does now...that nuclear weapons production as well as testing be prohibited. Stassen told a Senate disarmament committee today that he does not agree with President Eisenhower that some of our allies would balk at such an agreement. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference this week that the United States would have "a difficult time" making the agreement...because some NATO countries "are in different states of producing weapons that require testing." Stassen told the committee, "I am still quite certain that the NATO countries would support this first step." He said that... in his opinion...it is not essential for all the NATO partners to agree to stop testing at this time. "If we try to make too big a step at first," he said, "we make no step at all." Stassen has long differed with Secretary of State Dulles on how to approach the disarmament problem. And recently, he resigned as disarmament adviser to the President to seek the Republican nomination for governor in Pennsylvania.

France agreed today with the United States and Britain that a preliminary foreign ministers meeting will not be necessary---if a summit conference can be prepared adequately by other means.

Russia today proposed new procedures for going about holding a summit conference in a memorandum delivered to our ambassador in Moscow. Details of the Soviet proposal were not announced.

Today...at Cape Canaveral...the Air Force test-fired its Thor missile for the

12th time since January, 1957. The Thor is a ballistic missile of intermediate range. And it is the type missile which will be based in England under the recent agreement between Britain and the United States. Today's launching appeared successful, but the only official word is that the nose cone on the rocket "differed from those previously used."

President Eisenhower entered Walter Reed Hospital today for a routine physical check-up. The examiniation....by neurologists...will be made tomorrow morning. The President had a tooth pulled today, and News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower's "reaction to and recovery from the extraction is normal in every respect."

The Senate tonight passed a bill to raise postal rates by more than 700million dollars. Under the measure...which was approved by a voice vote...the cost of mailing an out-of-town letter would be increased from 3 cents to 5 cents. Local first class letters would cost 4 cents. And the cost of an Air Mail stamp would go up to 8 cents. Other increases are provided for Second and Third Class mail. The legislation now goes to a conference with the House which passed a measure last year calling for higher postal rates---but not on such a large scale.

The Senate also passed a bill tonight to raise the salaries of one and a half million Government workers. About a third of these workers are postal employees.

The Labor Department reports a spurt in applications for unemployment compensation in the week ending February 15th. And the trend, it says, continued last week.

Richard Mack told House investigators today that he will "most seriously consider" resigning from the Federal Communications Commission. The investigating committee chairman, Representative Harris, said he believed that Mack had been a "tool" in "a deliberate conspiracy" involving Miami attorney Thurman Whiteside and the awarding of Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines.

Mack, who has admitted being under financial obligation to Whiteside...has denied that his vote for the airline was due to any improper pressure. In addition to Harris, six members of the 11-man committee have demanded Mack's resignation. And the commissioner...visibly shaken...asked to be excused from further testimony until next week.

Twenty-three children are believed to have drowned when their school bus plunged into a river today near Prestonsburg, Kentucky. State police say the driver of the bus is also missing and presumed dead. Sixteen children on the bus were saved.

A great many things are being said about President Eisenhower's agreement with Vice President Nixon on what should be done if the President is disabled. But nobody is saying that the terms of the agreement are none of the public's business. The President in his news conference appeared to assume that all that mattered was that a clear understanding exists between him and Mr. Nixon. That, to be sure, is what matters first of all. But the President brushed off the question whether the terms have been put in writing, with a joke that the news men would want to see them and check on his grammar.

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Answers to certain questions now are awaited, particularly those that bear on the constitutionality of what is being done. Attorney General Rogers believes that legislative enactment by itself cannot clarify the disability issue and a constitutional amendment will be needed. The President agrees. The amendment recommended by Mr. Rogers authorizes the Cabinet to decide when the Vice President should intervene. That gives the Cabinet a status not now recognized in the Constitution. It would be interesting to know whether action by the Cabinet is part of the prooedure Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nizon have now agreed to. If so, it would be interesting to know whether action by the Cabinet would affect the constitutionality of the exercise of power. Maybe it wouldn't if the Cabinet vote was only advisory.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In making his arrangement with Vice President Nixon, Mr. Eisenhower was recognizing what he himself once said---that "humans are frail and they are mortal." "Never pin you flag," he said, "so tightly to one mast that if a ship sinks, you cannot rip it off and nail it to another. It is sometimes good," he said, "to remember that."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 3, 1958

This is the news:

Russia has proposed a meeting of foreign ministers in April...to pave the way for a summit conference in June. / The proposal was made by Foreign Minister Gromyko, in a letter to French Foreign Minister Pineau... and published today by the Soviet News Agency Tass. / Similar...if not identical...proposals are believed to have mmm been made in a Soviet memorandum delivered in the United States. / The Gromyko letter lays down conditions. / It says the foreign ministers conference would have the "limited task" of preparing an agenda. / It also says that "firm agreement" should be reached on a date for the summit talks before the foreign ministers meet. // In Washington today, President Eisenhower met for 30 minutes

with the Soviet ambassador. (In a few minutes, we will switch to Washington for a direct report).

The White House today announced details of the "clear understanding" which Mr. Eisenhower has with Vice President Nixon on what shall be done in case of presidential disability. The President revealed the existence of the understanding at his news conference last week. Since then, the White House has been under considerable pressure...from congressional leaders of both parties...to make public the procedures which would be followed. The statement...issued by the White House this afternoon...says that in the event of inability, "the Vice President would serve as acting president, exercising the powers and duties of the office until the inability had ended." If possible, the President himself would inform the Vice President of his incapacity. If the President were unable so to advise the Vice President, the determination of disability would be up to Mr. Nixon "after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances." In either event, Mr. Eisenhower would determine when the inability had ended..."and at that time, would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the office." The White House statement emphasized that

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these procedures are meant to apply only to Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, and are...in their opinion... "in no sense outside or contrary to the Constitution." News Secretary Hagerty said the wording of the statement was worked up at the White House this morning by the President and Vice President in company with Attorney General Rogers. The understanding between the President and Vice President, he said, "does not imply that they do not still want a constitutional amendment or some congressional action dealing with presidential disability. Hagerty said the agreement was "gone over" with Republican congressional leaders this afternoon. And it was not clear whether the President's understanding with Mr. Nixon existed in writing before today. When a reporter asked whether Nixon would have to take an oath as acting president, Hagerty said he would have to check that with the attorney general. House Speaker Rayburn has argued that under such circumstances Mr. Nixon would have to take the presidential oath. Rayburn has also questioned whether Mr. Eisenhower...under such an arrangement...could resume his presidential duties once he has given them up.

President Eisenhower tonight accepted the resignation of Richard Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mack has been →

under fire from House investigators...for his financial dealings with Thurman Whiteside, a lawyer friend interested in a Miami television case. Mack said in his letter of resignation that "perhaps I should have been more careful in the handling of my personal affairs" but that he had not violated his oath of office. Whiteside had approached Mack in the television case on behalf of a subsidiary of National Airlines. Mack was one of four F.C.C. members voting to award Channel 10 in Miami to the airline. George Baker, president of National Airlines, testified today that Mack was being "crucified" for refusing to yield to the political pressure exerted by some senators. And he named Sentors Kefauver, Holland and Smathers. Chairman Harris told Baker that he did not understand the difference between members of Congress expressing their views on policy matters and improper attempts to influence.

A new federal housing program will be introduced in Congress tomorrow and the housing administrator Albert Cole says it should provide "an important stimulus to an upturn in the economy." The program will include slum clearance, add to existing college housing projects and increase the maximum mortgage insurance provided by thw F.H.A.

The Supreme Court ruled today that the kind of discharge a soldier gets from the Army cannot be based on his activities prior to induction. The court said...in an 8-to-1 decision...that the type of discharge issued "is to be determined solely by the soldier's military record." It ruled in the case of two ex-soldiers who were discharged as security risks because of alleged Communist associations before induction. Justice Clark dissented.

The Supreme Court today refused to review a lower court decision calling for de-segregation of the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The State of Virginia had said...in appealing the decision... that all public schools in the area would be closed if it were carried out. Under the decision, the U.S. District Court in Richmond is directed to fix a deadline for compliance with the Supreme Court ruling of 1954... declaring the unconstitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools.

The American "good offices" official...Robert Murphy...conferred in Paris today with Premier Gaillard on the French-Tunisian dispute and then flew on to London. All Murphy would say after talking with Gaillard for two hours was that things were "going smoothly".

The rebel premier...in Indonesia...said today that he will ask the United States for arms, if the central government succeeds in getting arms from the Soviet bloc. /The revolutionary leader spoke to newsmen at his mountain retreat in Sumatra.

Today...at Panmunjom...the North Korean Communists refused to release the passengers and crew of the South Korean airliner held by them since February 16. Among the 34 on board were two American pilots. The Communists indicated on Saturday that they would free the two Americans and any others wishing to return to South Korea. But today they said...again...that talks with the Communist government of North Korea must come first. U.S. Navy Captain George Kehl...speaking for the United Nations Command...told the North Koreans that his government has "no intention of arranging a political meeting between government representatives." The United States does not recognize the Communist regime, and Captain Kehl accused the Reds of holding the passengers and crew as political hostages.

A man who knows Communist behavior---at first-hand---is my colleague Dan Schorr, who is back in this country after more than two years in Moscow. For a report on the disarmament question as seen from both vantage points...Russia and the United States...we switch to Dan Schorr in Washington.

Schorr runs 4 minutes

Returns on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

In our dealings with Russia, we dare not despair. / We have to keep trying. / And by way of encouragement, Walter Millis wrote in his recent book, "One cannot doubt, that a resolution of some kind will be found, for it is too difficult to accept a millennial view of history---a Twilight of the Gods, a prognosis of universal catastrophe and extinction."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, March 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... A man who knows Communist behavior at first hand is my colleague Dan Schorr, who's back in this country after more than two years in Moscow. For a report on the disarmament question as seen from both vantage points, Russia and the United States, we switch to Dan Schorr in Washington.

SCHORR: Ambassador Menshikov's genial generalities at the White House today, did not advance the situation any nor change the Administration's assessment of the new Soviet proposals. I understand that Secretary Dulles personally takes a very dim view of the Russian plan, regards it as a hardening rather than a softening of the Kremlin's position, sees the proposal for a preliminary foreign ministers conference on summit procedure in effect as emphasizing Soviet refusal to negotiate on matters of substance. But out of regard for the sensitivities of our allies, and especially the delicate situations in Britain and France, our reply will restate our desire for negotiations with Russia even though Dulles really does not believe the Kremlin means serious business. Yet, the Kremlin does seem most anxious for a summit conference. A strange theme of urgency about a conference runs through the latest Soviet memorandum, a theme that Menshikov struck again today. If the Soviets don't intend to make any real settlements, why are they working so desperately for a meeting? Administration leaders have an easy explanation: The Kremlin hopes that a summit conference, even without concrete results, will lead our allies to sit back and take it easy, will slow up plans for missile bases in Western Europe.

American leaders give less heed to another possible explanation, that Soviet party chief Khrushchev <u>needs</u> such a conference

for domestic reasons; perhaps because he's being called upon by other Soviet leaders to prove that his co-existence policy is workable. For if it is not, the Soviets cannot reduce their arms burden and meet the rising demands of their consumers nor still the restless voices still heard in the satellite states.

Last year a factor in the purge of Molotov and Malenkov and company was the rebels' attack on this co-existence policy. Today, even though the collective leadership is much less collective, Khrushchev does not rule unhampered and unhindered. He's subject to pressures from the party orthodox, unconvinced that his bold policies can be made to work. Last week, for example, Khrushchev had to fend off criticism of his move to decentralize the control of tractors, to let the collective farms own their equipment, a move that Stalin once barred as a step back from communism.

In Poland, Gomulka beat off an attack from those who wanted to tie Warsaw more closely to Moscow. The Communist empire is not as monolithic as it would like to appear; nor is Khrushchev having clear sailing. Several countries, notably India, have been urging on the United States the thought that Khrushchev must be aided in his search for relaxation of international tension if he's to be able to liberalize at home. The U.S. Administration has not been particularly impressed with this argument. Today the question arises in concrete form: whether we should be influenced by Khrushchev's apparent need for a summit conference even if we can't expect any important concessions at that conference. Secretary Dulles, I understand, doesn't think so. He regards Khrushchev in some respects as more dangerous than Stalin, more impulsive, less cautious, more trigger happy. And if Khrushchev should get into trouble at home, it would be no great loss. Basically, we must decide whether to deal with

Russia by keeping the pressure up on her, letting events take their course, or in a sense to put our money on Khrushchev, working for a gradual mellowing and relaxation of Soviet communism, hoping the pressure of increasingly educated people and growing boredom with revolution will make Russia in the end easier to live with. This choice, which lies in the background of the pre-summit maneuvering, has never been squarely faced. But whatever the choice, we will not fully understand Soviet diplomatic offensives if we consider only what they are trying to do to us and fail to consider what is happening to them.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr reporting from Washington. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 4, 1958

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Secretary of State Dulles said today that Russia's concept of a foreign ministers meeting...preparatory to a summit conference... is unacceptable. Russia wants a date for summit talks to be fixed before the foreign ministers meet and the foreign ministers to be limited to preparing an agenda and to determining what countries are to attend. Russia, in effect, also demands the right to veto the discussion of any subject it does not want taken up at the summit...such as reunification of Germany. And it wants an equal number of Communist and non-Communist governments represented. Mr. Dulles told his news conference that "presently known positions" do not hold out a reasonable likelihood of

agreement. He said, "We want a meeting that will really accomplish something. We do not want to be a party to what would be a fraud," something that would be "merely a spectacle." Nor, he said, do we want to expose differences in such a way as to increase tension. Dulles warned that the Russians...in this matter...are making propaganda, trying to substitute for reality the fiction that the Cold War has ended. But the United States, he said, is not closing the door on these negotiations. It will answer the Soviet proposal by expressing "a willingness to proceed through any workable channel to arrive at what would be meaningful decisions."

In Paris today, the permanent council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization also rejected Russia's latest terms for a summit meeting.

Mr. Dulles and the new United States disarmament negotiator, James Wadsworth, conferred with President Eisenhower today on the disarmament problem. # According to diplomatic sources in London, the Russians have offered to consider banning the use of outer space for war purposes, if the United States will give up its bases overseas. So far, no confirmation of this report in Washington.

A constitutional amendment...to establish a permanent procedure for dealing with presidential disability...was introduced in the Senate today with bipartisan support. / The proposed amendment would supplant the stop-gap arrangement that now exists between the President and Vice President Nixon. / It would have the Vice President and the cabinet decide when a President is disabled, and Senate Republican Knowland says this is "generally acceptable" to the Administration. / The chief sponsors of the amendment are Democratic Senator Kefauver and Republican Senator Dirksen. | House Speaker Rayburn again criticized the arrangement...whereby Mr. Nixon would become acting president should Mr. Eisenhower become incapacitated. "I don't see," he said, "how you are going to create an office of acting president. I don't know how you can have a President that exercises the powers and duties of President that isn't sworn in as President." Rayburn argued that the only oath a President can take is the one in the Constitution...and that when he takes that oath, he is President for the rest of his term. Rayburn said he thought Congress could meet the requirements by passing a law without amending the Constitution. | Former President Truman says that...in his opinion...the agreement between

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Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon is not legal as it now stands. He feels there either has to be a law or a constitutional amendment.

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The Senate Banking Committee has tentatively approved the major provisions of a 2-billion-dollar emergency housing program, sponsored by Democratic Senator Sparkman. The committee acted as the Administration's emergency housing bill...calling for expenditure of a billion, 350-million dollars...was introduced in the Senate by Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana. Both measures are designed to help the economy as well as provide better housing.

The possibility of stepping up the federal highway program...as an anti-recession move...was discussed today when Republican congressional leaders talked with the President.

The House Rules Committee agreed today to take up a bill to grant statehood to Alaska. But no date was set for hearings on the measure.

~~At hearings today before the Federal Communications Commission, Dr. Frank Stanton, president of C.B.S., testified [illegible] to the~~

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The Senate Rackets Committee heard more testimony today relating to alleged violence in the Kohler strike, now in its fourth year. A striker at the Kohler plant told of an incident in which his car was sprayed with acid. And another witness said his car was dynamited when he refused to join the walkout.

A strike of more than 100-thousand garment workers in seven eastern states in still set for 10 a.m. tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union is asking for a 15 percent wage increase; the employers have offered an increase of 5 percent.

In Cincinnati tonight, James G. Cross was re-elected president of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union. The AFL-CIO had opposed his election because of charges that he had misused union funds.

Edward R. Murrow: March 4, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

With all the talk, and all the difficulty, about engineering a successful summit meeting, one can get a breath of refreshment from the co-operation of many nations at the bottom of the world -- in the Antarctic. It may be only a chilling breath, but it is exhilarating. The heroic crossing of Antarctica by Dr. Vivian Fuchs and his associates is, to be sure, primarily a British achievement. But it also is the fruit of international co-operation. It is one of the accomplishments of the International Geophysical Year, and eleven nations ~~at present~~ have fifteen expeditions in the Antarctic. Not many of these were of any help to Dr. Fuchs. But the London News Chronicle notes that the success of Dr. Fuchs was due, not only to the help of Sir Edmund Hillary, the New Zealander, but also to the Americans, who already were established in lonely outposts in Antarctica.

What Dr. Fuchs has learned is probably one of the two greatest contributions that will come this year from the international effort. The other is from the earth satellites. And there is a kind of majestic logic in the fact that the crossing of Antarctica was the last great exploration left to be done on this globe, and it was done at the very time that men were first tackling seriously the problems of exploring outer space.

Most geography books don't say so, but Antarctica is the fifth largest continent of the world. It probably has six million square miles, which makes it not much smaller than South America, and larger in area than the United States plus Europe west of the Soviet Union. When Dr. Fuchs crossed it he was not making a spectacular dash, like the great Polar explorers. He was traversing an unknown and uninhabited continent. Men had flown over it many times. But they could not know what Dr. Fuchs has learned.

He had two main objectives. One was to explore the land between the South Pole and the Weddell Sea, which had never been traveled before. The Polar pioneers, Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen, and this year Hillary, all reached the South Pole from the other side, the Ross Sea side. Now the Weddell Sea route has been surveyed. Dr. Fuchs has still to make his scientific report, but we know that he found new mountains projecting through the ice cap, and one group contains rich coal deposits. Probably Antarctica is a treasure trove of mineral resources.

The other objective was to measure the depth of the ice cap and make soundings that told something about the rocky lands underneath. Every evening, after finishing the day's exhausting advance, the Fuchs party made

drillings into the ice, and detonated explosive charges under the surface. In this way they registered for future study the resulting waves reflected from the underlying rock, and the volume of the ice that lies on the surface of the vast continent. / In places the ice is ten thousand feet deep. / In size, the cap is six times as large as that in the Arctic. The study also will reveal whether Antarctica is a single continent, or as appears possible, two continents, divided along the narrow waist linking the Weddell and the Ross Seas. It may even prove to be an archipelago, now unified by the ice cap.

Ice caps and other glacial formations are among the chief studies of all the antarctic expeditions. There is special interest, because the glaciers of the world are showing signs of receding. That is, they are melting a little more quickly than they used to do. Travelers have noted it from the Arctic to the Andes, and the possibility is being discussed of our being in the tail-end of the ice age, with a new climate in the making, though it may sound fantastic to say so this particular winter. The fact is that the sea-level is rising. L.P. Kirwan, a British scientist, says it is doing so at the rate of four inches a century, or an eighth of an inch every three years.

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So all the Antarctic scientists are gathering data. One of the chief studies is of weather. Greater knowledge of currents and ice in Antarctica should make weather predictions for the rest of the world more accurate. Another study is of magnetic forces. Antarctica also has a magnetic pole, and its effect on radio transmission has never been studied. A similar study is of solar activity. The high energy particles from the sun are attracted to both the magnetic poles.

All the expeditions are spending months in the worst desolation to be found on earth. Fuchs and his party pushed through 2,100 miles of it with their tractors. That is only four hundred miles less than the air distance between New York and San Francisco. Queen Elizabeth at once conferred a knighthood on him. But that, of course, does not match the honor Dr. Fuchs has conferred on British science and daring.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow: March 5, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

This is the news -

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, another effort was made today to put a second Explorer satellite into orbit. The vehicle was the Army's Jupiter C. The blast off occurred at 1.28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time - thirty-three days after the launching of our first satellite. ~~Today the~~ Jupiter C. appeared to be functioning normally as it ~~disappeared into~~ the overcast at five thousand feet. Since then there has been silence. ~~A news conference with Army scientists was cancelled without explanation.~~

The jet propulsion laboratory at Pasadena, California, announces that ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ there is every indication that the Explorer II did not function properly, and there is a probability that it is not in orbit.

In the absence of any official announcement it is possible that Explorer II is up there, but that it is silent because one of its transmitters has gone dead. Here is Charles Von Fremd in Florida with ~~George Herman from Washington to~~ a description of the launching. ~~discuss some of the technical possibilities.~~

(Tape runs 1:52
returns to "Edw R. M.
in N.Y."

In Congress today, the House created a special 13-man committee to deal with legislation related to outer space. / Democratic Leader McCormack was appointed chairman, with Republican Leader Martin as senior minority member. A similar committee...headed by Senator Lyndon Johnson...was created recently in the Senate.

The Navy confirms that the new U.S. atomic submarine "Skate" has set a speed record...in crossing the Atlantic from West to East in 203 hours. ~~The Skate left Groton, Connecticut on February 24 and arrived this morning in Portland, England. It made the voyage totally submerged.~~

The record for an East-West crossing is held by the Nautilus. / The Skate left Groton, Connecticut on February 24...and arrived this morning in Portland, England. It made the voyage totally submerged.

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower endorsed Secretary Dulles' statement...rejecting Russia's terms for a foreign ministers conference looking toward a meeting at the summit. A reporter said it seemed to him that Mr. Dulles had used "strong language"...and he wondered if this were an attempt to close the door on future negotiations. Mr. Eisenhower told the reporter:

(Tape runs 30 seconds,
ends on cue: "--no matter what
the difficulty is."

Another reporter then asked for an estimate of the importance of the Soviet proposal for a foreign ministers conference, and Mr. Eisenhower said:

(Tape runs 50 seconds
ends on cue: "--that would appeal to
reasonable men."

Mr. Eisenhower disclosed in the course of his news conference that Soviet leaders had expressed a willingness to come to Washington for a meeting of heads of government. Mr. Eisenhower said that would be agreeable to him...especially if the meeting were to be of considerable duration. The Constitution, he said, makes it difficult for

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him to be out of the country for any long period of time.

On the subject of recession, Mr. Eisenhower said it is "undeniable" that the government should take steps to bolster the economy. Among such steps he listed the encouragement of home building and the easing of credit. And if necessary, he said, public works projects already approved could be accelerated. But he warned against a predominate government role in these words:

(Tape runs 1:10
ends on cue: "--the most important factor
in the American economy."

Mr. Eisenhower said that in his understanding with Vice President Nixon regarding presidential disability he was "not trying to rewrite the Constitution." He said: "We are trying to carry out what normal human beings of good faith...having some confidence in each other...would do in accordance with the language of the Constitution." A reporter pointed out that some people, including House Speaker Rayburn, believe it would be illegal for Nixon to become acting president in the event that the President becomes disabled. Rayburn has suggested that in that eventuality,

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Mr. Nixon would have to take a new oath...and that the President might have difficulty resuming his office. / Mr. Eisenhower said he sees no need for Mr. Nixon to take a new oath...that ~~him~~ he has already taken an oath, and that the Constitution authorizes the Vice President "under certain conditions" to perform the duties of President. / However, Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he endorses the constitutional amendment...introduced in the Senate yesterday...spelling out the procedures to be followed in case of presidential disability. Attorney General Rogers said today that, in his opinion an acting [redacted] president would have the power to sign or veto legislation. Rogers said he would have no doubt of the outcome, should the legality of the action be challenged in court.

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Regarding statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, President Eisenhower said there appeared to be more congressional activity than normal on this subject. (Just yesterday, the House Rules Committee agreed to take up a bill that would grant statehood to Alaska). Mr. Eisenhower said the question "would seem something that shouldn't be quite as controversial as it appears to be"...since statehood for the two territories is favored in both the Democratic and Republican platforms.

As to the House investigation of the Federal regulatory agencies... and the resignation of Richard Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission...Mr. Eisenhower said, "There must be a certainty that these

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so-called independent commissions are really independent...that they make their judgments without outside influence, other than the submission of proper evidence." / The House investigating committee hired a new chief counsel today...Robert Lishman...a Washington attorney, who replaces Dr. Bernard Schwartz, whom the committee discharged three weeks ago. It was Dr. Schwartz who published made public a memorandum, charging improper activity on the part of various F.C.C. members. / A Republican member of the committee...Representative Wolverton of New Jersey...said today that he will press for the questioning of Democratic senators whose names have come up in the Miami T.V. case. Committee Chairman Harris has taken the position that the House cannot request members of the Senate to testify. Most---if not all---of the senators mentioned have expressed willingness to appear. George Moore, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Eisenhower, sent Chairman Harris a letter today...denying flatly that he had any part in obtaining the Miami T.V. outlet for a subsidiary of National Air lines. He said the "insinuations" have no basis in fact, and that he is willing to repeat his denial under oath.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union went on strike today, as scheduled, in nine Eastern states. / More than 100-thousand workers →

walked out in the first general strike conducted by their union in 25 years. At issue...besides pay...is the question of contract enforcement throughout the industry.

Best wishes
George Reasoner

Word for Today

The chances are that...ultimately...a summit meeting will be held. But on this subject of probabilities, Josh Billings once said, "The probabilities iz that the probabilities will assimilate themselfs tew the principal probabilities in the case. If they don't, du notiss will be giv. In the mean time, be kalm...be dignified...and don't be skeered."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, March 5, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In the absence of any official announcement, it is possible that Explorer II is up there, but that it is silent because one of its transmitters has gone dead. Here is Charles von Fremd in Florida, with a description of the launching.

FREMD: Ed, today's Jupiter-C launching was a carbon copy of the Army's shoot of last January 31st, when our first earth satellite was hurled into orbit. The big bird roared straight up from its path, exhilarating much more rapidly than do the other monsters fired at Cape Canaveral. This afternoon, the Jupiter-C climbed 5000-ft. in just 27-seconds before vanishing in a cloud. Reporters followed the bird's progress over a squawk ...? which droned off the missile's flight every ten seconds. When it passed the six minute mark, we knew the Jupe had gone high enough to obtain orbit. The big question remained whether the final stage, carrying the satellite, had been triggered while in a position horizontal with the earth. Only tracking stations about the earth could supply that information, as the baby moon soared overhead. Wehrner von Braun, the German scientist whose efforts led to the creation of the Jupiter-C, observed the countdown and shoot from a nearby block house; and crashing his crash helmet aside, he motored with colleagues to Patrick Air Force Base. He talked with Dr. William Pickering, at California's Jet Propulsion Lab, received tracking reports. At first, the news seemed excellent. Some down-range stations reported the satellite passed overhead. Reporters gathered at Patrick, assumed Explorer II was solidly in orbit. But as time passed, it was apparent something was wrong. The Explorer's radio signals were silent; so was the miniature tape recorder, which was supposed to send back cosmic ray counts and other data.

Test center director Maj. Gen. Donald Yates was overheard to remark "This is fantastic." As the mystery of the satellite's whereabouts deepened, the scheduled news conference was cancelled; all questions referred to Washington.

Puzzled bird watchers could only return to their motels and like everyone else await future developments.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ... At his news conference today, President Eisenhower endorsed Secretary Dulles's statement rejecting Russia's terms for a foreign ministers conference looking toward a meeting at the summit. A reporter said it seemed to him that Mr. Dulles had used strong language and he wondered if this were an attempt to close the door on future negotiations. Mr. Eisenhower told the reporter:

PRES. EISENHOWER: We'll never close the door. I've assured you people time and time again that if there's any possible avenue - no matter how crooked and no matter how narrow - if I can discern it - and it will take us toward some easing of tensions in the world, one step toward peace, I'm perfectly ready to start no matter what the difficulty is.

MURROW: Another reporter than asked for an estimate of the importance ofthe Soviet proposal for a foreign ministers conference and Mr. Eisenhower said:

PRES. EISENHOWER: It is absolutely futile and in my opinion, damaging to attempt to hold a ... summit meeting unless the agenda and the subjects included on are so well prepared as to give a genuine belief that real progress if not fixed opi... fixed agreements ... but a real progress toward the easing of tensions can be accomplished. And, therefore, the yardstick by which you measure the ... or the United States measures the possibility of a summit meeting is, have we had really dec... decent preparation that would

appeal to reasonable (indistinct) ...

MURROW: ... But he warned against a predominant Government role in these words:

PRES. EISENHOWER: I believe, of course, that the upturn in our economy will be the result of millions of citizens making their purchases - having greater confidence - - in other words, the private economy has a way of steering its own course. I do not believe that just ... just spending Federal money is entirely the answer. We've spent an awful lot of money of Federal Government ... of Federal Government money - and that is, when we're doing that, it seems just of putting a few more dollars ... because they are a few dollars, relatively, compared to a seventy-two dollar ... seventy-two billion dollar budget. That doesn't seem to be the whole answer. I believe it's ... it's watching the situation, getting the best advice, seeing what's happening and doing everything you can - but do not to ma... make Government ... ever attempt to make the Government the most important factor in the American economy.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower disclosed in the course of his news conference that Soviet leaders had expressed a willingness to come to Washington for a meeting of heads of government. Mr. Eisenhower said that would be agreeable to him... especially if the meeting were to be of considerable duration. The Constitution, he said, makes it difficult for him to be out of the country for any long period of time.

On the subject of recession, Mr. Eisenhower said it is "undeniable" that the government should take steps to bolster the economy. Among such steps he listed the encouragement of home building and the easing of credit. And if necessary, he said, public works projects already approved could be accelerated. But he warned against a predominate government role in these words:
PRES. EISENHOWER: I believe, of course, that the upturn in our economy will be the result of millions of citizens making their purchases - having greater confidence -- in other words, the private economy has a way of steering its own course. I do not believe that just..just spending Federal money is entirely the answer. We've spent awful lot of money of Federal Government money - and that is, when we're doing that, it seems just of putting a few more dollars...because they are a few dollars, relatively, compared to a seventy-two dollar...seventy two billion dollar budget. That doesn't seem to be the whole answer. I believe it's...it's watching the situation, getting the best advice, seeing what's

happening and doing everything you can - but do not to make Government...ever attempt to make the Government the most important factor in the American economy.

Mr. Eisenhower said, that in his understanding with Vice President Nixon regarding presidential disability he was "not trying to rewrite the Constitution." He said: " We are trying to carry out what normal human beings of good faith... having some confidence in each other...would do in accordance with the language of the Constitution." A reporter pointed out that some people, including House Speaker Rayburn, believe it would be illegal for Nixon to become acting president in the event that the President becomes disabled. Rayburn has suggested that in that eventuality, Mr. Nixon would have to take a new oath...and that the President might have difficulty resuming his office. Mr. Eisenhower said he sees no need for Mr. Nixon to take a new oath...that he has already taken an oath and that the Constitution authorizes the Vice President "under certain conditions" to perform the duties of President. However, Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he endorses the constitutional amendment...introduced in the Senate yesterday...spelling out the procedures to be followed in case of presidential disability. Attorney General Rogers said today that in his opinion an acting president would have the power to sign or veto legislation. Rogers said he would have no doubt of the outcome, should the legality of the action be challenged in court.

Regarding statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, President Eisenhower said there appeared to be more congressional activity than normal on this subject. (Just yesterday, the House Rules Committee agreed to take up a bill that would grant statehood to Alaska.) Mr. Eisenhower said the question "would seem something that shouldn't be quite as controversial as it appears to be"...since statehood for the two territories is favored in both the Democratic and Republican platforms.

As to the House investigation of the Federal regulatory agencies...and the resignation of Richard Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission Mr. Eisenhower said, "There must be a certainty that these so-called independent commissions are really independent...that they make their judgments without

outside influence other than the submission of proper evidence." The House investigating committee hired a new chief counsel today...Robert Lishman...a Washington attorney who replaces Dr. Bernard Schwartz, whom the committee discharged three weeks ago. A Republican member of the committee...Representative Wolverton of New Jersey...said today that he will press for the questioning of Democratic senators whose names have come up in the Miami T.V. case. Most---if not all---of the senators mentioned have expressed willingness to appear. George Moore, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Eisenhower, sent Chairman Harris a letter today... denying flatly that he had any part in obtaining the Miami T.V. outlet for a subsidiary of National Air Lines.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union went on strike today, as scheduled, in nine Eastern states. More than 100-thousand workers walked out in the first general strike conducted by their union in 25 years. At issue... besides pay...is the question of contract enforcement throughout the industry.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW The chances are that...ultimately...a summit meeting will be held. But on this subject of probabilities, Josh Billings once said, "The probabilities iz that the probabilities will assimilate themselfs tew the principal probabilities in the case. If they don't, du notiss will be giv. Un the mean time, be kalm, be dignified...and don't be skeered."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 6, 1958

This is the news:

The United States today formally rejected Russia's terms for a foreign ministers conference looking toward a meeting at the summit. The American note...delivered to Soviet Ambassador Menshikov..."takes satisfaction" from the fact that Russia now favors a foreign ministers conference. But Russia's concept of such a conference, it says, falls short of what the United States feels is required in the way of preparation for a summit meeting. Moscow has proposed that the foreign ministers meet in April...and that their work be "strictly limited" to drafting an agenda and to deciding the time and place for a meeting of heads of government. The American reply accuses Russia of trying to

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Premier Bulganin sent a new message today to President Eisenhower. We are not told yet what it contained, but Soviet Ambassador Menshikov made a speech this noon at the National Press Club. Menshikov said that...in the Russian view...a summit conference is the "most important step, the most effective instrument / for lessening international tension." "If we settle only some problems," he said, "not all problems at once, it will make the task of deciding other questions easier." / Menshikov denied that Russia wants to ease international tension so the West will be lulled into lowering its guard. "We speak," he said, "in the interests of peoples the world over."

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In Congress today, Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson urged the Senate to speed action on public works measures...including a proposed public works administration, "if a large program becomes necessary."

The Senate Agriculture Committee today approved a bill that would prevent Secretary Benson from cutting price supports below last year's level on any of the basic ~~munys~~ crops.

Here in the East, the garment workers strike has gone through its second day. / Mayor Wagner of New York City is returning from his Bahamas vacation to try to help reach a settlement.

/

In Paris, Premier Gaillard today asked the National Assembly for a vote of confidence on his new military budget. The budget is revised, to enable France to send an additional 28-thousand troops to Algeria. The vote is scheduled for tomorrow, and indications are that Gaillard will win the test.

U.S. Ambassador Robert Murphy is still in Paris...in his role of "good offices" conciliator in the French-Tunisian dispute. The Gaillard government may put off making any hard-and-fast decision in the dispute for several weeks.

King Mohammed of Morocco today proposed the union of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria in a North African federation.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia said today...in his weekly broadcast... that the only solution to the war in Algeria is to give the Algerian people independence. He also threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt, unless Egypt gives "a convincing explanation" of its role in an alleged plot for his assassination. Bourguiba said he had intercepted letters...urging his death...written by a Tunisian extremist leader, who has been living in Cairo. He also noted that the courier...carrying the

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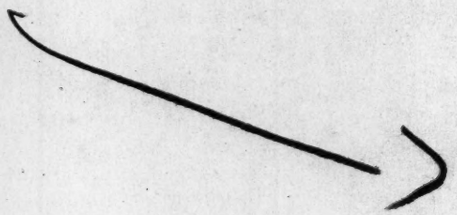
Saudi Arabia today officially denied charges...originating in Egypt and Syria...that it had plotted to assassinate President Nasser. But Syrian newspapers continue to play up the story, and the Saudi embassy in Damascus has been placed under heavy police guard. /Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, was the scene this morning of a pro-Nasser student demonstration.

In Cairo today, President Nasser appointed a joint cabinet for the new United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria. Most of the key ministries are headed by Egyptians.



In Korea, the United Nations Command is investigating a new incident in which a U.S. Air Force Sabrejet was shot down by North Korean anti-aircraft fire. The pilot was seen parachuting into Communist territory. An Air Force spokesman says the jet was flying a routine training mission and strayed inadvertently over the demarcation line.

The incident occurred as Communist authorities at Panmunjom were releasing 26 ~~24~~ persons...including two Americans...who were aboard that South Korean airliner forced to land in North Korea on February 16. Passengers confirmed reports that the aircraft was commandeered by armed Communist agents on a flight from Pusan to Seoul. ~~The two Americans~~ are Willis Hobbs of Vallejo, California, the civilian pilot, and Lieutenant Colonel Howard McClellan of the Air Force. A West German businessman and his wife also ~~were released.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 6, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's handling of the problems of the summit meeting at his news conference yesterday was forthright and vigorous, but it was strictly defensive. He supported Secretary Dulles's flat rejection of the Soviet concept of a Foreign Ministers' conference, and spoke eloquently of his own willingness to go to any lengths to serve the cause of peace. This was parrying, not fencing back. He did not say anything that would put the Soviet Union in the need of justifying itself before world opinion.

The battle for the summit might be called the latest battle of the cold war. It is a Soviet campaign. The Soviet Union, by repeatedly asking for a summit meeting, has put the West on the defensive. If the meeting comes off, that fact alone will be a Soviet victory. If the meeting doesn't come off, that will be a Western defeat, for it will appear that the West was not willing to negotiate. If it comes off and fails, it will be hard for the West to prove that its own ~~obstinacy~~ inflexibility was not to blame. If it comes off and succeeds - that is, if the unexpected happens and a true willingness to compromise develops on some basic issue - it still will have been a Soviet initiative that brought the boon to the world.

So the Soviet leaders are playing a game of heads-I-win-tails-you-lose.

They know that the West is reluctant to come to a summit meeting without a prospect of real results. But they also know it is better propaganda to keep pressing for a summit meeting than it is to keep saying - as the West has to do - that the preparation isn't adequate. Preparation, in the Western sense, means finding an important subject or subjects on which an agreement is likely. So far there are no such subjects. The proposed Russian agenda is made up of the demands they have put forward and the West already has rejected. Ours is not much different. The clash of the agendas is the cold war in a nutshell.

In this kind of campaign, the art of the offensive is to make what, to the casual headline reader, appears to be concessions. This is what the Russians did in saying "yes" to a Foreign Ministers' conference to which they had been saying no. The headline reader doesn't notice that the Foreign Ministers are not to negotiate, but are to deal only with time, place and choice of subjects. So long as the Russians don't object. But the headline reader knows that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles said no.

Another concession is in today's news. Moscow now says it is prepared to have a German peace treaty on the agenda. This seems to be a huge concession. But what the Kremlin proposes is that the issue of German

re-unification be omitted altogether, and the peace treaty be negotiated between the governments of East and West Germany. That is, in fact, asking an outright triumph by the communist bloc before negotiations even begin.

Another concession that is good propaganda is the Soviet offer to hold the summit meeting in the United States. This is a gracious acknowledgment of the difficulty of an American president staying long out of the country. But it has nothing to do with the kind of summit meeting. All it does is to make it harder for Washington to hold out for adequate preparation.

Other possible concessions are being discussed by both sides. There is the proposal to set up a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. There is talk of reviving the Eden plan for partial withdrawal of troops from Central Europe. Washington is hinting it might ultimately accept a three-year suspension of nuclear tests with no other condition than inspection. But all this talk is noncommital. Behind most offers is a hope by one side for an advantage over the other side. There is no sign whatever that the Soviet Union is ready to relieve tensions by giving up something important in return for the West giving up something important. That is not saying it will

always be like this. But if the Kremlin really wants an armistice in the cold war, and does honestly offer to pay for it, it undoubtedly will be done in the utmost secrecy of diplomatic contacts, not in public places, not in letters to and from Bulganin.

Until that happens -- if it ever does - it is well to identify the battle of the "summit meeting" for what it is. /Despite what Ambassador Menshikov said today, we know from the Russians themselves, that they are out to break up the Western alliance. So far they have not succeeded./ But the alliance is clearly on the defensive, and the battle is not over.

Back in a moment -

George Reedy

Word for Today

Public negotiation...in messages to and fro...would appear to have contributed little thus far to agreement on a summit conference. On this subject of negotiation, William Penn said, "It is endless to dispute upon everything that is disputable." And one recalls an observation by Robert Frost. "The best way out," he said, "is through."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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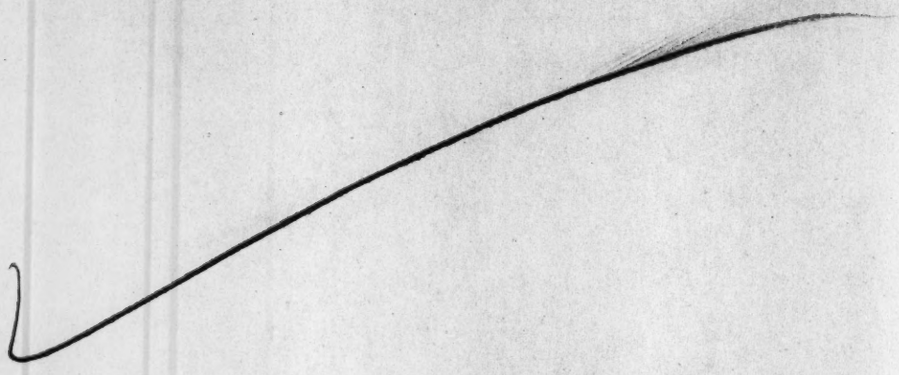
Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 7, 1958



This is the news:

The text of Premier Bulganin's new 16-page letter to President Eisenhower has been released. / What Bulganin had to say is mostly a re-hash of his earlier messages. / Russia still refuses to discuss German reunification, or the fate of the eastern satellite states at a summit meeting. It still wants any prior foreign ministers conference to restrict itself to routine arrangements for a meeting at the summit. No exploration at the lower level of matters of substance. / The new Bulganin letter does not say...as Soviet Foreign Minister Gromkyo said last week in a memorandum to the foreign minister of France...that there has to be a firm date for a summit conference before the foreign ministers meet. / Bulganin accuses the United States of "procrastination" in negotiating a meeting. And he

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chides Mr. Eisenhower for what he calls the "sharpness of tone" occurring in some passages of the President's last letter. Russia, he says, will consider Mr. Eisenhower's proposal to limit the use of outer space to peaceful purposes---but only on condition that the United States give up its bases overseas. He appears to accept the Eisenhower suggestion that Russia and the United States engage in "an exchange of leaders of thought." Official Washington sources say that Bulganin apparently still is more interested in propaganda than in serious negotiation.

The Army announces that the 11th Airborne Division will be deactivated in Germany on July first. Two battle groups of the 11th Airborne will be merged with the 24th Infantry Division...which is being revived after being taken off the active list last year. The Army says deactivation of the 11th Airborne Division is necessary to retain a balanced divisional structure within the limits of manpower.

A Senate committee heard more testimony today on behalf of the Administration program for keeping skilled officers and enlisted men in the armed forces by giving them more pay. Assistant Defense Secretary William Francis said that...during the past two years...an average of one out of six bombers of the Strategic Air Command have been grounded due to a shortage of trained personnel.

The Navy today postponed its next attempt to launch a satellite with the Vanguard rocket. A brief announcement says the launching...scheduled for

Left

Secretary of State Dulles Washington today,,,by air...to attend the annual meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Manila. While in Manila, he will confer privately with the French and British foreign ministers.

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The Associated Press says the government is about to report an additional 600-thousand persons unemployed in February...bringing the total number of unemployed to more than 5-million, 100-thousand. This is the highest unemployment figure in 16 years. Last month, the government reported an increase of a million, 100-thousand unemployed in January. President Eisenhower has predicted an increase in job opportunities in March, and Administration officials reportedly are holding to this view.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the Defense Department has agreed to advance the completion dates for military construction projects "in areas where there is substantial unemployment." Johnson told reporters he had suggested this in a letter to Secretary of Defense McElroy on February 19. He said the spending of some 450-million dollars is involved. Johnson promised to push for Senate action on "major" public works measures. The creation of 200 to 500-thousand jobs, he said, "should have a good psychological effect."

In Paris today, Premier Gaillard won a vote of confidence on his military budget. The budget is revised to enable France to send an additional 28-thousand troops to Algeria. Gaillard assured the National Assembly...before the vote...that he would "not hesitate" tp send further reinforcements, should that be required. And he said he would soon make "concrete proposals" for a new regional pact that would take in countries bordering the Western Mediterranean. Such an arrangement, Gaillard said, would be "a natural and necessary complement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization." ~~The vote supporting Gaillard was 286 to 147.~~

Today, Egyptian newspapers played up the Syrian charge that King Saud of Saudi Arabia had plotted to assassinate President Nasser. And in Damascus, the capital of Syria, a former member of the Syrian parliament gave details of an alleged plot to wreck the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria. He charged that King Saud had given him checks for more than 5-million dollars to hatch the plot...that he was supposed to enlist Syria's strong man, Colonel Serraj, as a co-conspirator...and that Saud had told him that the whole thing had the support of the United States. Saud has denied the existence of any such conspiracy.

In Washington, the Federal Grand Jury investigating the conduct of Richard A. Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission has been ordered by the Justice Department to broaden its inquiry. Witnesses not associated with the Mack case have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury next week.

The United Auto Workers today offered to submit the issues in their strike against the Kohler Company to federal arbitration. The union made its offer at the hearings...looking into the four-year-old walkout... being conducted by the Senate Rackets Committee. The company replied that while it is willing to listen to the advice of mediators, it cannot allow outsiders to write the terms of its labor contracts. Chairman McClellan said it was "not the function of this committee to settle strikes."

~~Here in New York today, Mayor Wagner talked with both sides in the garment workers strike. He appointed two special mediators and predicted a settlement by Monday or Tuesday of next week.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Franz Josef Strauss, West Germany's Defense Minister, is now paying an official visit to Washington. / He is forty-two, energetic, ambitious, with a capacity for independent action and direct speech. / There is acute rivalry between Strauss and Von Brentano, the Foreign Minister, and it is at least possible that Strauss may succeed the venerable Chancellor Adenauer. Strauss has made it clear that Germany will accept nuclear weapons as / recently recommended by NATO commander General Norstad. According to Strauss / Germany's conditions for acceptance would be simple. The NATO Council must recommend the supply of American weapons - they must be American-made / and be kept under American custody. When these conditions have been met, a final decision will be made by the West German Government.

Mr. Strauss is here at the invitation of Defense Secretary McElroy, but he is not confining himself to defense matters. / Yesterday he talked about the proposal for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. Strauss had been reported as being at least mildly in favor of this plan. But yesterday he said the proposal in its present form / is unacceptable. / It would leave West Germany militarily paralyzed. He thought the plan should be extended geographically, and then the entire region - Germany, Poland,

Czechoslovakia - must have an inspection system to prevent the concealment of weapons. There also would have to be a balance between East and West in conventional forces. Moreover, there would have to be a guarantee, not only that nuclear weapons could not be fired inside the zone, but into it. Strauss recognized that this could not be assured technically. Technical security is impossible in the atomic age, he said, and could only come through political means. He thought this atom-free plan might be considered as a possible first step at a summit conference, but said it must be part of a world-wide disarmament system. In short, this proposal would have to be part of a political settlement of the issue of German re-unification.

On unification Mr. Strauss and his colleagues in the Adenauer government are under pressure from the Social Democrats, who tell their followers that Russia will agree to free elections in Germany on the single condition that a re-united Germany stay outside NATO. He admitted that terms for a settlement could be worked out. He doubted whether the West would insist on Germany's remaining in NATO, since the Western peace treaty with Germany gives a united Germany a free choice about continuing as a member of NATO. But Mr. Strauss pointed out that the Russians have not

in fact made any such offer. He said that some Germans had gone to Moscow hoping that such an offer would be made, but it hadn't happened. / The Soviets , according to Strauss, can settle the question of German re-unification any time they are ready to ~~jump~~ JUNK the East German Government. The Russians show no signs at all of doing that.

It can be said with complete certainty that there will be no real tranquility, no final political or military settlements in Europe, until the question of German re-unification is resolved.

Today the West German economy is booming. They are less troubled by inflation than other European countries. Their export drive during the past five years has been phenomenal. But according to the recent figures it is slackening. Their unemployment figures are about sixteen percent higher than last year. / But still West Germany's economic outlook is considerably more bullish than that of her other partners in NATO. / No one can predict with certainty the effects of a severe depression in Germany. No one can be sure how attached the West Germans are to democracy - whether a severe depression might cause them to again go adventuring under the leadership of reckless nationalistic men, hungry for power. They are without question the hardest working, most industrious, inventive people

in Europe. Thanks to bombing and post-war dismantling their industrial plant is modern and efficient; their workers more docile than in most of Europe. It is part of their political tradition to play off the East against the West. They will trade where they can. For example, Ernest Leiser cables me from Bonn that the top news in the economic journals in Germany is the likely conclusion of an economic pact between West Germany and Russia, by April .

Anyone who could predict the course that Germany will follow in the next few years could come pretty close to telling what will happen to the rest of Europe. That's why the views of Mr. Strauss are important. He is Defense Minister today, but he may be Chancellor tomorrow.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

There would appear to be...for these difficult times...two very good pieces of advice from two persons who lived more than 22 centuries apart. The Chinese sage, Mencius, said in the fourth century B.C., "There is a time to fish, and a time to dry nets." And Mark Twain counseled, "Don't tell fish stories where the people know you. But, particularly, don't tell them where they know the fish."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The text of Premier Bulganin's new 16-page letter to President Eisenhower has been released. What Bulganin had to say is mostly a re-hash of his earlier messages. Russia still refuses to discuss German reunification or the fate of the eastern satellite states at a summit meeting. It still wants any prior foreign ministers conference to restrict itself to routine arrangements for a meeting at the summit. No exploration at the lower level of matters of substance. The new Bulganin letter does not say...as Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said last week in a memorandum to the foreign minister of France...that there has to be a firm date for a summit conference before the foreign ministers meet. Bulganin accuses the United States of "procrastination" in negotiating a meeting. And he chides Mr. Eisenhower for what he calls the "sharpness of tone" occurring in some passages of the President's last letter. Russia, he says, will consider Mr. Eisenhower's proposal to limit the use of outer space to peaceful purposes--- but only on condition that the United States give up its bases overseas. He appears to accept the Eisenhower suggestion that Russia and the United States engage in "an exchange of leaders of thought." Official Washington sources say that Bulganin apparently still is more interested in propaganda than in serious negotiation.

A Senate committee heard more testimony today on behalf of the Administration program for keeping skilled officers and enlisted men in the armed forces by giving them more pay. Assistant Defense Secretary William Francis said that... during the pasttwo years...an average of one out of six bombers of the Strategic Air Command have been grounded due to a shortage of trained personnel.

The Navy today postponed its next attempt to launch a satellite with the Vanguard rocket. A brief announcement says the launching...scheduled for today... was delayed by "minor technical difficulties."

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington today...by air...to attend the annual meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Manila. While in Manila, he will confer privately with the French and British foreign ministers.

The Associated Press says the government is about to report an additional 600-thousand persons unemployed in February...bringing the total number of unemployed to more than 5-million, 100 thousand. This is the highest unemployment figure in 16 years.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the Defense Department has agreed to advance the completion dates for military construction projects "in areas where there is substantial unemployment." Johnson told reporters he had suggested this in a letter to Secretary of Defense McElroy on February 19th. He said the spending of some 450-million dollars is involved.

In Paris today, Premier Gaillard won a vote of confidence on his military budget. The budget is revised to enable France to send an additional 28-thousand troops to Algeria. Gaillard assuredthe National Assembly...before the vote... that he would "not hesitate" to send further reinforcements should that be required. And he said he would soon make "concrete proposals" for a new regional pact that would take in countries bordering the Western Mediterranean. Such an arrangement, Gaillard said, would be "a natural and necessary complement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Today, Egyptian newspapers played up the Syrian charge that King Saud of Saudi Arabia had plotted to assassinate President Nasser. And in Damascus, the capital of Syria, a former member of the Syrian parliament gave details of an alleged plot to wreck the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria. He charged that King Saud had given him checks for more than 5-million dollars to hatch the plot...that he was supposed to enlist Syria's "strong man," Colonel Serraj, as a co-conspirator...and that Saud had told him that the whole thing had the support of the United States. Saud has denied the existence of any such conspiracy.

In Washington, the Federal Grand Jury investigating the conduct of Richard

Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission has been ordered by the Justice Department to broaden its inquiry. Witnesses not associated with the Mack case have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury next week.

The United Auto Workers today offered to submit the issues in their strike against the Kohler Company to federal arbitration. The union made its offer at the hearings...looking into the four-year-old walkout...being conducted by the Senate Rackets Committee. The company replied that while it is willing to listen to the advice of mediators, it cannot allow outsiders to write the terms of its labor contracts. Chairman McClellan said it was "not the function of this committee to settle strikes."

Franz Josef Strauss, West Germany's Defense Minister, is now paying an official visit to Washington. He is forty-two, energetic, ambitious, with a capacity for independent action and direct speech. There is acute rivalry between Strauss and Von Brentano, the Foreign Minister, and it is at least possible that Strauss may succeed the venerable Chancellor Adenauer. Strauss has made it clear that Germany will accept nuclear weapons as recently recommended by NATO commander General Norstad. According to Strauss, Germany's conditions for acceptance would be simple. The NATO Council must recommend the supply of American weapons - they must be American-made and be kept under American custody. When these conditions have been met, a final decision will be made by the West German Government.

Mr. Strauss is here at the invitation of Defense Secretary McElroy, but he is not confining himself to defense matters. Yesterday he talked about the proposal for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. Strauss had been reported as being at least mildly in favor of this plan. But yesterday he said the proposal in its present form is unacceptable. It would leave West Germany militarily paralyzed. He thought the plan should be extended geographically, and then the entire region - Germany, Poland, Czechoslavakia - must have an inspection system to prevent the concealment of weapons. There also would have to be a balance

between East and West in conventional forces. Moreover, there would have to be a guarantee not only that nuclear weapons could not be fired inside the zone, but into it. Strauss recognized that this could not be assured technically. Technical security is impossible in the atomic age, he said, and could only come through political means. He thought this atom-free plan might be considered as a possible first step at a summit conference, but said it must be part of a world-wide disarmament system. In short, this proposal would have to be part of a political settlement of the issue of German re-unification.

On unification Mr. Strauss and his colleagues in the Adenauer government are under pressure from the Social Democrats, who tell their followers that Russia will agree to free elections in Germany on the single condition that a re-united Germany stay outside NATO. He admitted that terms for a settlement could be worked out. He doubted whether the West would insist on Germany's remaining in NATO, since the Western peace treaty with Germany gives a united Germany a free choice about continuing as a member of NATO. But Mr. Strauss pointed out that the Russians have not in fact made any such offer. He said that some Germans had gone to Moscow hoping that such an offer would be made, but it hadn't happened. The Soviets, according to Strauss, can settle the question of German re-unification anytime they are ready to junk the East German Government. The Russians show no signs at all of doing that.

It can be said with complete certainty that there will be no real tranquility, no final political or military settlements in Europe, until the question of German re-unification is resolved.

Today the West German economy is booming. They are less troubled by inflation than other European countries. Their export drive during the past five years has been phenomenal. But according to the recent figures it is slackening. Their unemployment figures are about sixteen percent higher than last year. But still West Germany's economic outlook is considerably more bullish than that of her other partners in NATO. No one can predict with certainty the effects of

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There would appear to be...for these difficult times...two very good pieces of advice from two persons who lived more that twenty-two centuries apart. The Chinese sage, Mencius said in the fourth century B.C., "There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets." And Mark Twain counseled, "Dont' tell fish stories where the people know you. But, particularly, don't tell them where they know the fish."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 10, 1958

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said tonight that he favors a "substantial" tax cut, if there is not a definite improvement in the economy in the next few weeks. Mr. Nixon told reporters that what the economy needs is "primarily more spending by individuals and business, rather than more spending by government." And so, he said, if conditions fail to improve, with the program the President announced over the week-end, there should be tax cuts "across-the-board---reduced taxes for business, as well as for individuals. Nixon said that, in his view, such a program would be more effective "than the P.W.A.'s and the W.P.A.'s...which," he said, "have been tried in past periods, and have proved inadequate." In saying that he is opposed to any "massive" public works program, the Vice President

appeared to have in mind the public works measures being sponsored by Democratic members of Congress. The emphasis in Mr. Eisenhower's program was on a faster rate of spending---not necessarily more spending. The President did suggest an extension of unemployment compensation payments for a "brief period". But a Republican senator---Case of New Jersey---is preparing a bill that would give unemployed persons federal compensation through next December.

The assistant budget director...Robert Merriam...told the Senate public works committee today that, as it is, the government will spend between 300 and 400-million dollars more this fiscal year than President Eisenhower estimated in January. He blamed the increase on changed economic conditions.

President Eisenhower today nominated John S. Cross, an Arkansas Democrat, to succeed Richard Mack as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mack resigned last week in connection with the House investigation of federal regulatory agencies. Cross is serving at present as assistant chief of the State Department tele-communications division. Mack's lawyer friend, Thurman Whiteside, failed to show up today for further questioning before the House committee. And Chairman Harris said the committee either will set another date for Whiteside's appearance...or send its records on Whiteside to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Harris said he may introduce legislation depriving the President of authority to appoint chairmen of the F.C.C. He is considering a proposal, under which the F.C.C. chairmanship would rotate each year...according to procedure now followed by the Interstate Commence Commission.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Manila today for the annual meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Almost immediately he conferred with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, who is also in Manila for the SEATO talks. And tomorrow he is scheduled to confer privately with French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau. There is speculation that the question of a possible summit meeting with Russia is being discussed. When Mr. Dulles was asked about this today on his arrival, he said, "I have come to discuss SEATO, and I expect it will occupy us fully." Both Lloyd and Pineau, however, have indicated otherwise.

The Chinese Communist radio claimed tonight that the United States is trying...at the SEATO meeting..."to muster more countries to further interfere in the internal affairs of Indonesia." The United States, it said, must stop this "interference" or bear full responsibility for "all consequences."

Indonesian warships today shelled rebel installations on the west coast of Sumatra. The shelling...by a destroyer and two smaller vessels... is described as "light". Small-scale air action against the rebel forces on Sumatra also is reported. A Dutch correspondent in Jakarta is quoted as saying that 8-thousand troops loyal to the central government have landed on the Sumatra west coast, but this is not confirmed. Nor is there confirmation for the report...from a revolutionary source in Singapore... that other loyalist troops have landed on an island off the east coast of Sumatra. Cal-Tex, an American oil company, has closed down its operations in Central Sumatra, and 24 women and children---dependents of persons employed in the oil field---today arrived by tanker in Singapore. This evacuation of dependents is expected to continue. In Washington, the State Department says there is "no reason to believe that the personal safety of individual Americans, or their property, is endangered by the present activities."

The Communist government of North Korea has agreed to return the U.S. Air Force pilot shot down last Thursday over the demilitarized zone. Communist authorities say the pilot... Captain Leon Pfeiffer of

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KE-NO-SHA

Kenosha, Wisconsin...is in good health but give no ~~hope for the future~~.

They admit that he was brought down by Communist anti-aircraft fire.

In Cuba, the sixth anniversary of President Batista's seizure of power passed so far as it known without violence. The rebel leader, Fidel Castro, did not call a general strike. And Batista made a speech, promising that the presidential election on June first would be free and above board. He promised that his government would "respect" the results.

The French cabinet tonight approved Premier Gaillard's plan for a regional defense pact that would take in countries bordering the Western Mediterranean. Gaillard has argued that such an arrangement would be "a natural complement" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The cabinet also approved a cooperative program for exploiting the natural mineral wealth of the Sahara. Tunisia and Morocco... as well as Algeria... would be included in both these programs. But Algeria would remain part of France. After the cabinet meeting, Gaillard conferred with Robert Murphy, the American "good offices" representative in the French-Tunisian dispute. Tomorrow, Murphy flies back to Tunis. And this is interpreted as a sign that progress is being made toward a settlement.

The returns in the first parliamentary election ever held in the Sudan show the pro-Western Umma Party far in the lead. With about half the vote counted, the Umma Party is leading the National Unionist Party almost 2 to 1. The National Unionists are in favor of closer ties with Egypt.

Edward R. Murrow: March 10, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Current events in the Middle East are feverishly writing a scenario that Hollywood could hardly match for fantastic melodrama. / The central figure is forty-year-old President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. Perhaps one should call him the hero. / But only time can tell about that. It is conceivable that he will end by uniting the Arab world under his unchallenged leadership, and become the greatest Arab since Saladin. / That is what he wants. And that is what he now has dangerously committed himself to achieve.

This past week, sitting in Damascus, where he was hand-picking the men to form the local government of former Syria, he pored over his papers and Biographies, and then would leap up to make speech after speech to the Syrians clamoring for his appearance from the palace balcony. / He always spoke off-the-cuff in a sustained flow of hot language. / Never before has he so clearly revealed his purpose. / He was singularly unrestrained. Everyone not for him he branded as against him, not only the foreigners of the West, not only Israel, but all the Arab leaders who have not submitted to him. One by one he denounced them as "tools of imperialists" and "enemies of Arab unity".

The climax came in the publication of what purports to be perhaps the biggest plot of bribery and assassination of modern times. King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, the Egyptians alleged, sent one of his own fathers-in-law to Colonel Seraj, Nasser's right-hand supporter in Syria, offering him millions of pounds in checks to scuttle the union with Egypt and kill Nasser. The Egyptians say they succeeded in cashing the checks and are spending the money on public works.

Plots of bribery and murder are not novelties in the supercharged rivalries of the Arab world. King Hussein in Jordan says he broke up such a plot by Nasser to kill him. And at this moment President Bourguiba of Tunisia is threatening to break relations with Nasser because of a similar plot to assassinate him.

Those following Arab affairs are not so much puzzled over the charges against Saud as over Nasser's strategy. He seems to have made ultimate reconciliation with Saud impossible. One explanation is that Nasser had to build up Colonel Seraj. He was making the former Syrian officer king-pin in the administration of the Syrian part of the Republic. Seraj has many Syrian enemies, who rightly counted him as more Egyptian than Syrian. But he comes out well in the tale of the Saud offer. He is said to have

tape-recorded his talks with Saud's envoy and turned the checks over to Nasser. Another explanation is that Nasser thinks he now can overwhelm Saud with the pressure for unity by Arabs throughout the Middle Eas. Saud is rich, but he is feudal, and times are changing. Nasser obviously thinks that time is on his side. Saud may be custodian of the holy places in Mecca, but in Damascus Nasser is custodian of the sepulchre of Saladin. It also may be a propitious symbol.

Nasser knows how to move swiftly. He was sharp and decisive in overthrowing King Farouk. He was quick in his seizure of Suez after the rebuff of Secretary Dulles over the Assuan Dam. He upset all timetables when he suddenly put through union with Syria. He also is lucky. He was saved by no merit of his own when Britain, France and Israel moved against him. Now he is backing his luck.

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westward flow of oil. And he counts on the awakened patriotism among the Arabs, not the kingly and rich Arabs, but the rank and file. In the long run they might count for more than armies.

Nasser's assets are considerable — but outsiders have thought the struggle for unity would take long to resolve. Not so Nasser. He now has plunged. Since last week he has staked everything on complete victory, and on his luck.

Nasser is able and ambitious. He is surrounded by a small group of young, able, dedicated men. The rest is poverty and illiteracy. / He denies that he is the tool or the chosen instrument of Russia, but he is nevertheless greatly beholden to the Soviet Union. / He will discuss most subjects with apparent reason, except the subject of Israel; and on that he sounds like a record of the vicious attacks that pour out daily from his radio transmitters. / Colonel Nasser is a dictator, and the dynamics of dictatorship demand that it must maintain momentum, must keep moving. Nasser can move next against his Arab neighbors, or he can try to move against Israel. The one thing he can't do for long is to stand still. He is engaged in a colossal gamble. If he wins, he is a man of destiny. If he loses, he was just another ambitious upstart. Back in a moment — George Burson —

Word for Today

President Nasser would appear to be bent on becoming the greatest Arab leader since Saladin in the Twelfth Century. He is not likely to stop now... of his own volition...until he either completely succeeds in his ambitious undertaking or completely fails. Henry W. Shaw warned, "Ambition is like hunger. It obeys no law but its appetite."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 11, 1958

This is the news:

House Democratic leaders stole a march on the Administration today, and introduced a bill that would increase unemployment compensation benefits. The measure would also extend the maximum period in which benefits could be received by 16 weeks. President Eisenhower will send a special message to Congress on this same subject later this week.

~~Secretary of Labor Mitchell told~~

~~[illegible] an AFL-CIO economic conference, [illegible] unemployment had risen in February to 5[illegible], 000 thousand a 16-year high. He was speaking in round figures.~~ A formal government report issued today says that unemployment in February reached 5-million, 173-thousand, or an increase of 679-thousand for the month. This is just about what reports from Washington last week were saying the increase would be. In announcing the official figure, the government says a "major part" of the increase was caused by "continued lay-offs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather, which affected construction and other outdoor activities."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell told an AFL-CIO meeting today [illegible] that if the recession continues, a tax cut will be the "next big step." The Administration, he said, has a plan for cutting taxes "ready for immediate use," should that become necessary. Later, reporters asked White House News Secretary Hagerty about the Mitchell statement that such a plan is ready for immediate use, if needed. Hagerty said the statement was not correct, that he had talked to Mitchell and that Mitchell had said he did not mean it [illegible] "quite that way." Hagerty said there has been no final decision on when to cut taxes...should that be required...or on how they should be cut.

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Representative Joe Martin said this morning...after a meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House...that the concensus was to wait at least a month, to decide whether a tax cut is in order. / Hagerty said the President will not hold a news conference tomorrow...so he can meet with his economic experts. / And next Tuesday, Mr. Eisenhower will again confer with Republican congressional leaders, on whether to cut taxes as an anti-recession move.

Last night, Vice President Nixon went on record as preferring a tax cut to a "massive" public works program, should further government action be proved necessary. But today...after the meeting at the White House... Republican Senator Case of South Dakota said he thought more jobs could be provided through public works than through cutting taxes. And Republican Senator Martin of Pennsylvania said he is "not for a tax cut at all." On the Democratic side, Senator Lyndon Johnson said, "I am not ready as of today to embrace a tax cut." / And House Speaker Sam Rayburn said it seemed to him that "other avenues" would put more people to work.

The Internal Revenue Service made an announcement tonight on the subject of expense accounts. It said...in a new reversal of policy...that persons filling out income tax returns will not have to report their

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expense accounts to the government---if they have already given a detailed accounting to their employer. Only an employe who does not account to his employer for his expense money has to make a report of it on his income tax return.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower may soon make two major speeches---one on foreign policy and the other in support of his reciprocal trade program, which is meeting strong opposition in Congress. News Secretary Hagerty said he could give no details, either as to time or place.

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Tomorrow, Mr. Dulles is expected to join the foreign ministers of Britain and France...who are also in Manila...for a discussion of Russia's proposals for a summit conference. / (Nikita Khrushchev said at a reception in Moscow tonight that he would be willing to go to Washington for a summit meeting. / Western correspondents observed an unusual reluctance on the part of Khrushchev to talk).

In London today, Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons that "considerable progress" has been made toward a summit meeting. But he said that much in the way of preparation remains to be done. / And under Labpurite questioning, ~~[illegible]~~ the prime minister conceded that "differences in emphasis" exist in the attitudes of Britain and the United States. He did not spell out these "differences".

The American "good offices" ~~representative, Robert Murphy, arrived~~ in Tuhis today from Paris for a further round of talks in his effort to mediate the French-Tunisian dispute. / ~~Murphy...with his British~~ counterpart, ~~Harold Beeley~~...will give Tunisian President Bourguiba the ~~[illegible]~~ latest French view.

Edward R. Murrow: March 11, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Civil war has now begun in Indonesia. / The start is small-scale. A few battalions of the Indonesian army landed on the east coast of Sumatra, the rebel forces put up a token resistance, then withdrew into the interior. There they will fight as guerillas.

The rebel capital is at Padang on the opposite coast. It suffered a light air attack and a brief bombardment from Indonesia's largest naval vessel, a destroyer. A landing here is anticipated, and the central government expects to occupy the chief cities of Sumatra before the end of the month. / But the rebel leaders, who admit they appear to be taking a beating, are sure they can keep up the fighting in the interior until the central government is forced to reorganize.

The nature of war has changed to the advantage of guerillas, and the great disadvantage of central governments. / The Sumatra rebels know it. So does the central regime, which is now making every effort to lay in arms and buy planes. / British sources in nearby Singapore say that the Jakarta government is now shopping behind the Iron Curtain with success. / The regime is poor, but it recently ratified a hundred million dollar credit with the Soviet Union to be spent "for whatever Indonesia may require", according to

Singapore's version of the terms.

The Singapore Standard reports that Indonesian pilots have been sent to Egypt to be trained in the use of Soviet jets, and the arrival of Soviet planes is therefore awaited. Considerable numbers of Soviet technicians are stated to be arriving in Jakarta.

The tie-in with Egypt is not far-fetched. President Nasser was one of the stars of the Bandung conference. Soekarno visited him earlier this year on his swing around Asia and Africa. The Soekarno regime counts on Nasser for fraternal interest and material support. The rebels on Sumatra may be better Moslems than the men in the Jakarta government, but they are outspokenly anti-communist, and Nasser is not for them.

It is no coincidence that the landing in Sumatra was close to the oil terminal of the California-Texas Oil Company, and that a larger landing is expected at its second terminal. Caltex has suspended operations and wants it understood that it is caught in the middle and is not playing politics. Control of Sumatra's oil is an obvious objective of the civil war. Caltex revenues provide sixty percent of the dollar earnings of Indonesia, and oil properties pay ten percent of the nation's total tax bill. Caltex's oilfield at Pakabaru is rated the fourth richest in the world. Another

American company, Standard-Vacuum, also has properties. It is these installations in the interior that the rebels are confident they can defend. Neither the Japanese in the world war, nor the Dutch in the rebellion, ever managed to get up the muddy rivers to capture the oilfields. If the rebels can keep them, the central government might be brought to terms.

Communism is one of the two big issues behind the civil war, the other being the desire of the lesser islands to break the stranglehold of Java, which is almost like an empire exploiting them as colonies. Though there is a Moslem antipathy to communism, the communists are now well entrenched in Java and made heavy gains in the last election. By their capture of the labor movement they have centers of power throughout the republic. So far the communists have not openly identified themselves either with Moscow or Peiping.

It would be inaccurate to say that either Russian or Chinese communists have moulded the policies of Soekarno or are guiding him. But if Russia arms him and he wins, the days of democratic influence in Indonesia will be over.

What is happening in Indonesia is not communist aggression, it is not even communist infiltration along classic lines. The pattern is one for

which no popular name has been invented. But whatever it is called, a shift in power is going on which promises to strengthen communism enormously and correspondingly weaken all non-communists in the Pacific.

This is happening at the precise moment of the SEATO meeting in Manila. The South East Treaty Organization exists to resist communist aggression and communist infiltration, objectives that are being stated with emphasis and eloquence in Manila. But here, in SEATO's part of the world, the Indonesian nation of eighty million people is visibly slipping into control of communism. And SEATO seems to be as incapable of dealing with it as if it were a society for defense against the dinosaur.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan

Here's

~~Instead of the usual "word"...I have~~ a bulletin, which says that an Air Force B-47 bomber has accidentally jettisoned "an unarmed nuclear weapon." The Strategic Air Command says the aircraft was based at Hunter Air Force Base in Georgia. Tonight, a bomb was dropped accidentally on a house near Florence, South Carolina, injuring five persons. The aircraft carrying this bomb was also based at Hunter. But we do not know definitely at this hour whether this is the "unarmed nuclear weapon" to which the SAC announcement refers. (In any case, there was no nuclear blast.)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

House Democratic leaders stole a march on the Administration today and introduced a bill that would increase unemployment compensation benefits. The measure would also extend the maximum period in which benefits could be received by 16 weeks. President Eisenhower will send a special message to Congress on this same subject later this week.

A formal government report issued today says that unemployment in February reached 5-million, 173-thousand, or an increase of 679-thousand for the month. This is just about what reports from Washington last week were saying the increase would be. In announcing the official figure, the government says a "major part" of the increase was caused by "continued lay-offs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather which affected construction and other outdoor activities."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell told an AFL-CIO meeting today that if the recession continues, a tax cut will be the "next big step." The Administration, he said, has a plan for cutting taxes "ready for immediate use," should that become necessary. Later, reporters asked White House News Secretary Hagerty about the Mitchell statement that such a plan is ready for immediate use, if needed. Hagerty said the statement was not correct, that he had talked to Mitchell, and that Mitchell had said he did not mean it "quite that way." Hagerty said there has been no final decision on when to cut taxes...should that be required...or on how they should be cut. Representative Joe Martin said this morning...after a meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House...that the concensus was to wait at least a month to decide whether a tax cut is in order. Hagerty said the President will not hold a news conference tomorrow...so he can meet with his economic experts. And next Tuesday, Mr. Eisenhower will again confer with Republican congressional leaders on whether

to cut taxes as an anti-recession move.

Last night, Vice President Nixon went on record as preferring a tax cut to a "massive" public works program, should further govennment action be proved necessary. But today...after the meeting at the White House...Republican Senator Case of South Dakota said he thought more jobs could be provided through public works than through cutting taxes. And Republican Senator Martin of Pennsylvania said he is "not for a tax cut at all." On the Democratic side, Senator Lyndon Johnson said, "I am not ready as of today to embrace a tax cut." And House Speaker Sam Rayburn said it seemed to him that "other avenues" would put more people to work.

The Internal Revenue Service made an announcement tonight on the subject of expense accounts. It said...in a new reversal of policy...that persons filling out income tax returns will not have to report their expense accounts to the government---if they have already given a detailed accounting to their employer. Only an employee who does not account to his employer for his expense money has to make a report of it on his income tax return.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Here's a bulletin, which says that an Air Force B-47 bomber has accidentally jettisoned "an unarmed nuclear weapon." The Strategic Air Command says the aircraft was based at Hunter Air Force Base in Georgia. Tonight, a bomb was dropped accidentally on a house near Florence, South Carolina, injuring five persons. The aircraft carrying this bomb was also based at Hunter. But we do not know definitely at this hour whether this is the "unarmed nuclear weapon" to which the SAC announcement refers. In any case there was no nuclear blast.

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 12, 1958

This is the news:

The central government of Indonesia says it has captured the key town of Pakan-Bahru, in Central Sumatra. / The rebel radio said earlier that government paratroopers had landed at an airfield near Pakan-Bahru. The town is about 90 miles inland from the east coast of Sumatra, where other government forces made a series of amphibious landings last week. It is also an operations center for the California-Texas Oil Company, which closed down its oil fields on Monday at the request of the central government. / Some American families have been evacuated to Singapore, and both sides have assured American personnel remaining in the area that

/ →

they will be safe. The rebel radio said that prior to the paratroop drop the airfield at Pekan Bahru was bombed and strafed. The broadcast said (and this was several hours ago) that the paratroopers had been prevented, so far, from reaching the town. It described the fighting as "intense".

The SEATO conference in Manila was overshadowed today by a private discussion among the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France. The foreign ministers exchanged views on a possible summit meeting with Russia. And an American spokesman says (without giving details) that they reached broad agreement on the preparatory steps required for such a meeting. Secretary of State Dulles told the SEATO conference before their private huddle that the United States cannot accept a "mere spectacle". The three foreign ministers also discussed France's new proposal for a Western Mediterranean defense community. French Foreign Minister Pineau is reported to have listed Britain, Italy, Spain, Morocco, Tunisia and France as prospective members of this community...with the United States as another possibility because of its naval and air strength in the Mediterranean. According to French sources,

Mr. Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd listened attentively but made no commitments.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, reports from Tunis that the Anglo-American "good offices" mission has run into "very bad trouble." President Bourguiba of Tunisia has received a French note which has put him in no mood to compromise. The note, Schoenbrun says, reminds Bourguiba that he signed a convention with France in 1955---the year before Tunisia gained its independence---and that the convention has never been abbrogated. The convention said Tunisia did not have the right to set up its own foreign representation or defense, that this would be left to the French. President Bourguiba denies this. He says the convention was abbrogated by the Treaty of Independence a year later and that for France to bring the matter up now is like trying to take back the independence already granted. Schoenbrun reports that mediation talks will continue, but that Bourguiba at this moment is highly incensed.

~~The premier of Lebanon resigned today along with his cabinet. The premier...Sami el Solh...has followed a pro-Western policy.~~ According to reliable sources, (he is still) ~~the odds-on favorite to head any~~ new cabinet

→

~~which may be formed.~~

In Cuba today, the Batista government suspended constitutional guarantees, including freedom of the press. The Cuban cabinet...which approved the decree...resigned, and President Batista promptly named a new cabinet, made up of many of the same personalities, to take over. / The former premier, however, is out. The cabinet that resigned was appointed only last week with the avowed purpose of ending the civil war through conciliation. ~~But conciliation, for the present, appears out of the question. And today the manpower strength of the Cuban Army was ordered increased by one-third.~~

At Cape Canaveral today, the Navy called off another attempt to launch a satellite with its Vanguard rocket. A Defense Department announcement blamed "technical difficulties". ~~The test will be re-scheduled, it said, "in the near future."~~

Secretary of Defense McElroy today expressed "deep regret" for the accident which caused six persons to be injured when an "unarmed" nuclear bomb fell yesterday near Florence, South Carolina. / McElroy said the Air Force is investigating the cause of the "mechanical malfunction" which accidentally jettisoned the bomb from the aircraft. / The incident, he said, "demonstrates the accuracy of the recent statement that there would be no nuclear explosion involved in the detonation of an unarmed bomb." What exploded was the

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T.N.T. component of the nuclear device.

Moscow radio commented today that if a nuclear bomb should explode accidentally in the United States, "some irresponsible senior official in the Pentagon" might order an atomic counter-blow.

The Senate tonight approved a 1-billion, 800-million-dollar emergency housing bill, designed to create more than half a million new jobs. A Democratic move to hold down the interest rate on G.I. home loans was defeated on a tie vote with Vice President Nixon casting the deciding vote on the side of the Administration.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for an additional 85-million dollars for speeding up various reclamation projects. The money already has been authorized by Congress, but not appropriated. And Secretary of the Treasury Anderson said today, after a meeting of experts at the White House, that the Administration will not make a decision on whether to cut taxes "until the future course of the economy has been clarified." The Administration wants a chance to judge the effect of measures already being taken.

General Motors and Chrysler today joined Ford and American Motors in saying that they would pass on to consumers any savings achieved by →

the removal of the manufacturers excise tax on cars. So far, Congress has taken no action on this proposal.

The House Committee on Legislative Oversight heard more testimony today from Richard Mack, who recently resigned under fire from the Federal Communications Commission. Mack said he was "bothered" but "not pressured" by persons interested in the hotly contested Miami television case. "It's pretty hard," he said, "to slam the door on an old friend." Thurman Whiteside, an old lawyer friend of Mack's, also testified today. Whiteside has acknowledged doing financial favors for Mack. But most of the key records, he said, are now in the hands of a federal grand jury.

Edward R. Murrow: March 12, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet Union has announced that it will issue a postage stamp carrying the face of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. / This is odd news. / It is news of a gesture, a nod of friendliness, coming in the chill of the cold war. / It is odd that a postage stamp should become an instrument of conciliation in a cold war. / It is a use that Americans would not have thought of making. / One could not imagine Postmaster General Summerfield making an international bow with a commemorative stamp of Pushkin.

It also is odd, that the Russians should pick Longfellow to bear a message of good will. Maybe they think he is America's best-loved or most-quoted poet, which he isn't. / He still is read here by those devoted to the favorites of the past, and do not feel at home with the poets of the present. He still is taught in school. / Hiawatha, Evangeline, the Courtship of Miles Standish, and many of his shorter works, like Paul Revere's Ride, are known to the very young - and to the very old. But Longfellow is no longer one of the American literary hierarchy, in the way Whitman and Emily Dickinson are.

It is noteworthy that many Russians read Longfellow, and they are neither very young or very old. Maybe they think that in reading

Longfellow they are drawing close to the mysterious minds of present-day Americans, and if so, Longfellow will let them down as interpreter. Neither his art nor his sentiment are contemporary.

The thought occurs to me that Longfellow may have been selected for a postage stamp because of the preparations the Kremlin is making for a summit meeting. Perhaps someone in the secretariat of the Communist Party, or the Foreign Office, was moved by reading, in Longfellow's Endymion:

"No one is so accursed by fate,
No one is so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown
Responds to his own.
Responds - as if with unseen wings
An angel touched its quivering strings
And whispers in its song:
'Where hast thou stayed so long?'"

Certainly Longfellow was not chosen for ideological reasons. He was not a crusader, and not a prefessionally patriotic poet, but he has been known to generations of Americans for writing:

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of state!

Sail on, O union strong and great.

Humanity with all its fear,

With all its hopes of future years

Is hanging breathless on they fate!"

Even a Russian knows the "union" Longfellow referred to was not the Union of Soviet ~~and~~ Socialist Republics. For sociologically, Longfellow's concept of society was anything but Marxian. His ideal laboring man was the village blacksmith,

"Who goes to church on Sunday

And sits among his boys"

and:

"Whose brow is wet with honest sweat,

He earns whate'er he can,

And looks the whole world in the face,

For he owes not any man."

And Russian readers of Longfellow must know his clarion lines;

"In the world's broad field of battle,

In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb, driven cattle,

Be a hero in the strife!"

And if they know this, they may recall the stanza that follows:

"Let us then be up and doing

With a heart for any fate,

Still achieving, still pursuing;

Learn to labor and to wait."

This is very poor Marxianism, and it certainly is not revolutionary. But it also is not submissive. Longfellow was a New England individualist, and he wrote:

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,

Not in the shouts or plaudits of the throng,

But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat."

I imagine that if Longfellow were living today he would be somewhat puzzled by the honor the Soviet Union is paying him at this juncture in the cold war. I think he would be gratified - what poet could be otherwise? - but he was true enough in his good New England soul to believe that in the

scheme of realities a man must be responsible for himself. "In this world" he wrote, "a man must be either anvil or hammer." And in saying this he was a long way from the symbols of the hammer and sickle.

I imagine that if Longfellow were living, he might have parodied himself, with a genial smile, and said of Khrushchev, as he had of the little girl with a curl in the middle of her forehead, that:

"When he was good he was very, very good
But when he was bad he was horrid."

Back in a moment —
George Bryan

WORD FOR THE DAY:

The thought of using postage stamps for political messages of inspiration may not be an idle one. Suppose the United States did issue a Pushkin stamp, we might hope it conveyed this message written by the Russian poet to exiles in Siberia:

"The heavy-hanging chains will fall
The walls will crumble at a word;
And freedom greet you in the light,
And brothers give you back your sword!"

God might & good luck x

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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It also is odd that the Russians should pick Longfellow to bear a message of good will. Maybe they think he is America's best-loved or most-quoted poet,

which he isn't. He still is read here by those devoted to the favorites of the past, and do not feel at home with the poets of the present. He still is taught in school. Hiawatha, Evangeline, the Courtship of Miles Standish, and many of his shorter works, like Paul Revere's Ride are known to the very young - and the very old. But Longfellow is no longer one of the American literary hierarchy in the way Whitman and Emily Dickinson are.

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Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

Even a Russian knows the "union" Longfellow referred to was not the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For sociologically, Longfellow's concept of society was anything but Marxian. His ideal laboring man was the village blacksmith,

"Who goes to church on Sunday

And sits among his boys"

and:

'Whose brow is wet with honest sweat,

He earns whate'er he can,

And looks the whole world in the face,

For he owes not any man."

And Russian readers of Longfellow must know his clarion lines;

"In the world's broad field of battle,

In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb, driven cattle,

Be a hero in the strife!"

And if they know this, they may recall the stanza that follows:

"Let us then be up and doing

With a heart for any fate,

Still achieving, still pursuing;

Learn to labor and to wait!"

This is a very poor Marxianism, and it certainly is not revolutionary. But it also is not submissive. Longfellow was a new England individualist, and he wrote:

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,

Not in the shouts or plaudits of the throng,

But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat."

I imagine that if Longfellow were living today he would be somewhat puzzled by the honor the Soviet Union is paying him at this juncture in the cold war. I think he would be gratified - what poet could be otherwise? - but he was true enough in his good New England soul to believe that in the scheme of realities a man must be responsible for himself. "In this world" he wrote, "a man must be either anvil or hammer." And in saying this he was a long way from the symbols of the hammer and sickle.

I imagine that if Longfellow were living, he might have parodied himself, with a genial smile, and said of Khrushchev, as he had of the little girl with a curl in the middle of her forehead, that:

"When he was good he was very, very good
But when he was bad he was horrid."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The thought of using postage stamps for political messages of inspiration may not be an idle one. Suppose the United Stated did issue a Pushkin stamp, we might hope that it conveyed this message written by the Russian poet to exiles in Siberia:

"The heavy-hanging chains will fall
The walls will crumble at a word;
And freedom greet you in the light,
And brothers give you back your sword!"

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 13, 1958

This is the news:

The White House announces that British Prime Minister Macmillan will come to Washington on June ninth for a "general discussion" of world affairs. The prime minister will confer with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. News Secretary Hagerty says that prospects for a summit meeting with Russia presumably will be covered by the talks. On June eighth---the day before he goes to Washington---Mr. Macmillan is scheduled to give the commencement address at DePauw University, in Greencastle, Indiana. The White House announcement said: "The President has taken advantage of the occasion of the prime minister's visit to this country to invite him to stop briefly in Washington for

~~a general discussion with the President and the Secretary of State."~~

The fourth annual meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization ended in Manila today...with a communique warning that the "most substantial" menace now is Communist subversion. "Collective security measures," it said, "have resulted in the diversion of the emphasis of Communist activities from the military to the non-military field." The communique said that, henceforth, there will be more liaison between the SEATO countries and the members of NATO and the Baghdad Pact. No large-scale aid was called for; nor was there any direct reference to the Indonesian civil war. (I should like to discuss the SEATO meeting further in a few minutes).

The Indonesian government announces that rebel forces have been driven from the oil fields near Pakan-baru (PÁ-KAN-BÁ-ROO)...on the island of Sumatra..and that the California-Texas Oil Company may now resume operations "if it so desires." The company suspended work four days ago on the advice of the Indonesian government. Reports that troops of the central government have landed near Padang, a rebel center on the west coast of Sumatra, are not confirmed. ~~A rebel broadcast did say Padang has been shelled again by two warships of the Indonesian Navy.~~ An Indonesian Army spokesman charged that ~~"foreign aircraft" dropped arms and ammunition to rebel forces in~~

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~~Central Sumatra yesterday. And President Sukarno made a speech accusing so-called "foreign elements" of trying to exploit the situation for their own advantage. Sukarno did not identify these "foreign elements", but, presumably, he referred to the United States. Moscow and Peiping have both accused the United States of "interference" in Indonesia.~~

Nikita Khrushchev said today that the question of controling outer space "must" be tied in with the liquidation of American bases overseas. Khrushchev argued that prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes really means prohibiting intercontinental ballistic missiles. Since Russia, he said, has the I.C.B.M., and the United States does not, the outer space question cannot be examined apart from the general disarmament problem. Khrushchev made this statement in an open letter to the New Statesman, a British periodical. ~~It was in answer to a letter to the same paper from Secretary of State Dulles, replying to an earlier letter from Khrushchev.~~

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia today published a major policy statement...reaffirming Yugoslavia's "independent road to socialism." The statement does not directly criticize Moscow but says Communist countries can work together only on the basis of complete equality.

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The French-Tunisian dispute has taken a turn for the worse. Reacting to a French note (which Tunisia regards as an affront to its national sovereignty) President Bourguiba announces that Tunisia's independance day, March 20th, will not be observed. Bourguiba warned in a national broadcast that Tunisia may again have to fight France for its independence. He called on the Anglo-American "good offices" mission in Tunis---the United States and Britain---to assume their responsibilities in the crisis. Bourguiba

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The AFL-CIO executive committee...led by George Meany...called at the White House and urged the President to take action now to cut taxes, improve and extend unemployment compensation benefits, and step up public works spending.

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to spend 5-billion dollars less on plant improvement and equipment this year than last year. And another survey by the University of Michigan says that consumers are planning to cut down on their purchases of home appliances, houses, furniture, and new cars.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 13, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The meeting of the SEATO Council, which ended in Manila today, might be called the right conference, at the right place, at the right time, but with the wrong powers. For it did nothing, and could do nothing, about Indonesia. / The communique was almost boastful in attributing new communist techniques of subversion to the collective security measures of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. / Secretary Dulles ~~joyfully~~ stated that the Manila meeting had been the most useful the council had ever held, and the British and French Foreign Ministers voiced similar satisfaction. ~~But what stands out clearest about the conference was that it took no official step in regard to Indonesia, and offered no collective policy on that vital subject. / Indonesia was discussed, along with other countries, but Mr. Dulles said that it was without special emphasis.~~

Mr. Dulles ~~did say~~ said - outside the conference - that legal advisers in the State Department, as a precautionary measure, are examining the question of recognizing the Sumatra rebels. / He also said that by the time he reached Washington he hoped to have an answer to the question of granting them belligerent status. / He said that international law sets certain standards in defining blockade. / And the rebel movement has to gain sufficient momentum and stability to be granted recognition.

When Mr. Dulles gets home, he will face a request from the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on disarmament for a detailed report of Indonesian loans, grants and applications for aid. / Sukarno is reported to have twenty-two million dollars left of a hundred million loan made him in 1951 by the Export-Import Bank. / Planes now being used against the Sumatra rebels were bought from these funds. / An application for an additional forty million dollars is now being sought by Sukarno from the same bank, the money to be used for airplanes and a fertilizer plant. / The State Department's own agency, the International Co-operation Administration, recently offered the Indonesian government fifteen million dollars, but the money has not yet been released. / The offer was made before Mr. Dulles told the Foreign Affairs Committee that he was afraid that Sukarno's nice-sounding "guided-democracy" would end up as communist despotism. / "The United States would be happy" he testified, "to see non-communist elements in Indonesia, who really are the majority there, exert greater influence than has been the case so far."

The usefulness of this year's SEATO meeting would be hard to prove from the communique. The most interesting item was the authorization of the Secretary General to get into contact with his opposite numbers in

NATO and the Bagdad Pact. But there is no suggestion as to what would come of such contacts. It is no secret that Mr. Dulles wants to knit all the West's collective security set-ups into some kind of whole. But they differ so much in organization and function that this tie-up is hard to formalize. The very mention of closer relations draws a barrage of denunciation and warnings from the batteries of Soviet propaganda, and this abuse has set in again, now that the Manila meeting is over.

Actually, the forecasts of the SEATO meeting suggested that the most important problem would be to placate Pakistan over the aid that the State Department proposes to give India. Both Pakistan and the Philippines registered their appetite for increased aid. Pakistan did so with lurid hints of tempting offers now coming from the Soviet Union. But Mr. Dulles did not stack up any blue chips on the Manila table. He did announce that two million dollars are being made available to the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan for vocational and on-the-job training. Australia also put up something more than a million dollars "for purposes relating to SEATO defense", while Britain, France and Australia offered to train Asians for skilled labor.

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In the meantime, the very future of SEATO may depend on what happens in Indonesia, which in turn depends on the wisdom and determination the West can produce for that crisis. If the West has these qualities, it did not advertise them in Manila.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

The civil war in Indonesia does not constitute Communist aggression. Nor is it Communist infiltration in the ordinary, accepted sense. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was not designed to cope with this kind of danger. But as Disraeli once said, "What we anticipate seldom occurs. What we least expect generally happens."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK
THURS
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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 14, 1958

This is the news:

Both President Eisenhower and Congress took steps today toward bolstering the national economy. / Mr. Eisenhower sent the House Appropriations Committee a letter...asking for an emergency allotment of 125-million dollars to step up work on flood control and river and harbor improvement. The President also requested an additional 46-million dollars for hospital construction.

Mr. Eisenhower also met with his cabinet. / The meeting lasted two and a half hours---longer than usual---and News Secretary Hagerty said "various aspects" of the economic situation were discussed. / But not all the subjects that came up had to do with the economy.

Over in Congress, the Senate Public Works Committee unanimously approved a bill to speed up the federal highway program. / The measure would give states one and a half billion dollars for road building this year. / And its sponsors say that, directly or indirectly, it can put more than 80-thousand persons to work. / Included in the bill is a bonus for states that regulate the erection of billboards along the federal highway system, ~~although the bonus is not as large as that originally proposed.~~

All thirteen Republican members of the House Banking Committee joined today in urging "prompt action" on an emergency housing bill already passed by the Senate. This measure has a price tag of 1-billion, 800-million dollars...and is designed to create more than half a million new jobs.

But again today the Senate rejected a move...by Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois...to cut federal excise taxes by 2-billion, 300-million dollars.

The AFL-CIO today made public a memorandum on the economic situation which it delivered to President Eisenhower yesterday. ~~mmmmmmm~~ The memorandum predicts that the industrial production index...to be issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Monday...will show another drop for February. ~~The memorandum also states that on the basis of applications for unemployment compensation,~~

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unemployment since February has not declined. And it urges the President to take further remedial steps now -- without waiting until April when the next government report on unemployment is due.

The Commerce Department reports that personal income last month dropped 1-billion, 800-million dollars. The figure, based on annual rate of income, showed that workers in the metal, auto, and machinery industries were hardest hit.

The Army missile expert, Dr. Wernher von Braun, told a House committee today that...in his opinion...Russia is still five years ahead of the United States in the missile-satellite field. And, he said, "we had better brace ourselves for a few more surprises." Von Braun said he thought American education should pay more attention to "gifted" students that 30 to 40 percent of our missile experts are idle because of the way defense contracts are handled and that it is "tragic" the country is not using the services of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic physicist. Four years ago, a special panel of the Atomic Energy Commission found Dr. Oppenheimer loyal...but nevertheless a security risk because of associations he had in the past.

Russia served notice today that it will boycott the meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission proposed for March 26th. Russia also objected to having the question of disarmament come up in the Security Council...claiming this was a maneuver "aimed at distracting attention from moves being made to call a summit conference." The British Foreign Office said tonight it was "unfortunate" that Russia had chosen to issue "so distorted a statement"...that the Russians know the United Nations effort is in no way designed to hamper discussion of the disarmament problem at a meeting of heads of governments. So far, no formal comment from Washington.

On Sumatra, the rebel radio says revolutionary forces counter-attacked today in the vicinity of Pakan-Bahru (BA'-ROO), and that they inflicted "heavy casualties." Yesterday, the Indonesian Army announced the capture of Pakan-Bahru, which is an operations center for the California-Texas Oil Company. A left-wing newspaper in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, claims that the aircraft...which allegedly dropped arms and ammunition to rebel forces day before yesterday...bore markings of the Australian Air Force. The Australian ambassador in Jakarta calls the report totally false."

Secretary of State Dulles stopped off in Formosa today on his way home from the SEATO conference, and talked with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Dulles said the United States "continues steadfast in its support of the Republic of China." He also opened a four-day meeting of American diplomatic representatives stationed in the Far East.

There are reports tonight that President Eisenhower has sent a letter to President Bourguiba of Tunisia in the interests of settling the French-Tunisian dispute. This, so far, is not confirmed...but for a direct report on what is happening in [redacted] that highly dangerous situation, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Tunis.

Tape runs 6:15
Returns on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

That was David Schoenbrun, reporting from Tunis on the "good offices" mission designed to help bring about a settlement of the French-Tunisian dispute. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

There are two observati ons...made by others...which come to mind in connection with the current deadlock in the French-Tunisian dispute. The Chinese philosopher, Lao-tse, noted, "He who rides a tiger, is afraid to dismount." (France is riding a tiger). And Theodore Parker, the great Unitarian clergyman of the 19th Century, said, "No steps backward is the rule of human history."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, March 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... There are reports tonight that President Eisenhower has sent a letter to President Bourguiba, of Tunisia, in the interests of trying to settle the French-Tunisian dispute. This, so far, is not confirmed. But for a direct report, on what is happening in that highly dangerous situation, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Tunis.

SCHOENBRUN: There is an Arab proverb which says: "One hand alone cannot applaud." You hear this frequently here in Tunis these days. Twice this week, American diplomat Robert Murphy has talked about his optimism and the good progress he is making. But it looks very much as though Mr. Murphy is alone in being pleased with himself. He is in the position of the lonely hand trying to applaud. This may possibly be unfair to Mr. Murphy. As this reporter has suggested in previous reports to this program, Murphy knows more than we do about his mission, and he may have private reasons for good cheer which have not yet been revealed to an anxious world. The quiet American - as Murphy is now called - has insisted upon complete secrecy as essential to the success of his mission. But if it takes two hands to applaud, it also takes several closed mouths to maintain secrecy in international talks. And so far the only silent partner has been Mr. Murphy. The French and the Tunisians have both been generously loquacious. The result has been that the American public is being informed by the Tunisians and the French, not by its own diplomats. It's (indistinct) ... our diplomats are involving our country in what may well prove to be the historic commitment of the United States to North African affairs. American citizens (indistinct) Murphy luck and hope that his quiet diplomacy will succeed. But the day is coming very soon when he will have to make a public accounting of his activities. For what is happening here is of far greater

import than the immediate narrow conflict between France and Tunisia. We are witnessing, in the words of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, the decisive internationalization of the North African crisis - and he warns it may mean the twilight of Western influence in this part of the world. Mr. Murphy's responsibility is thus enormous. It is also disquieting for two reasons: Once before Robert Murphy guessed wrong and injured American prestige in his last North African mission, in 1942, when he supported Vichy and German collaborators against De Gaulle's Free French. Thus, his judgment of French and North African affairs on the record is not demonstrably encouraging; secondly and far more disturbing is the unprofessional and equivocal matter in which this good offices mission was conceived. The very term good offices was never clearly defined nor were its limits of exploration. On the contrary, both sides, France and Tunisia, put completely different interpretations upon it. The French said that a good officer was merely a friend who went back and forth trying to persuade both parties to get together again. But, said the French, Mr. Murphy could not himself mediate the issues. Above all, he must not under any conditions discuss the Algerian war. The Tunisians said the very opposite. According to them, Murphy must mediate; he must impose solutions on the French; he must force them to negotiate peace in Algeria.

As President Bourguiba told this correspondent in an interview, "I have lost confidence in any direct talks with the French. I'm counting on American intervention." And Mr. Bourguiba warned "if America does not support Tunisia," this country might be forced to look to the East for help. America, he said, must choose between freedom and colonialism if the phrase "free world" is to have any meaning. That was the situation at the outset and nothing was done to clarify the contradiction of this good offices mission. Perhaps it was the only way to operate. Had Murphy tried to lay down more clear and logical definitions, his mission might

never have been accepted. Maybe that would have been wiser. However, by accepting it America has committed its prestige and influence - and if Murphy fails it will not merely look as though (indistinct) Tunisia has been intransigent, but as though America were unwilling or unable to use its great power for peace. President Bourguiba has already said this. The issues of these negotiations have been known for some time. They revolve around the question of French evacuation of troops, the negotiation of a new status for the Bizerte naval base, the assignment of neutral observers to airports and the frontier with Algeria. Several times the parties have been close to agreement on most of these points. The details are unimportant in themselves. What is more important is the manner in which Mr. Murphy conducts these talks. This is possibly even more important than his success or his failure. If he succeeds it can at best only be a limited and a temporary success to avert the immediate threat of a clash between France and Tunisia, but the central question, Algeria, still lies ahead. If Murphy fails, there are other men who can try, Dag Hammarsjold for example. But what is critical is the role of the United States. If the Tunisians think that Murphy has favored the colonial side, it will damage perhaps irreparably America's chances to keep this country out of Nasser's camp. If the French think that Murphy favored Tunisia, it will be a severe blow for NATO. Thus the waters through Murphy is piloting are alive with magnetic mines, and he must somehow avoid being drawn in by the magnets of either side. His dilemma foreshadows the crisis that's going to be faced by all of us this year, the need for a North African policy. So far, the State Department in this region has followed the policy of an ostrich; it didn't want to face the danger so it pretended it wasn't there. That phase has come to an end here in Tunis. We are now entering the new phase and within the next few days, by March 20th, in fact, according to President Bourguiba, the hour of decision will have struck.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague David Schoenbrun reporting from Tunis on the good offices mission designed to help bring about a settlement of the French-Tunisian dispute.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Both President Eisenhower and Congress took steps today toward bolstering the national economy. Mr. Eisenhower sent the House Appropriations Committee a letter...asking for an emergency allotment of 125-million dollars to step up work on flood control and river and harbor improvement. The President also requested an additional 46-million dollars for hospital construction.

Mr. Eisenhower also met with the cabinet. The meeting lasted two and a half hours---longer than usual---and News Secretary Hagerty said "various aspects" of the economic situation were discussed. But not all the subjects that came up had to do with the economy.

Over in Congress, the Senate Public Works Committee unanimously approved a bill to speed up the federal highway program. The measure would give states one and a half billion dollars for road building this year. And its sponsors say that directly or indirectly it can put more than 80-thousand persons to work. Included in the bill is a bonus for states that regulate the erection of billboards along the federal highway system.

All thirteen Republican members of the House Banking Committee joined today in urging "prompt action" on an emergency housing bill already passed by the Senate. This measure has a price tag of 1-billion, 800-million dollars...and is designed to create more than half a million new jobs.

But again today the Senate rejected a move...by Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois...to cut federal excise taxes by 2-billion,300-million dollars.

The AFL-CIO today made public a memorandum on the economic situation which it delivered to President Eisenhower yesterday. The memorandum predicts that the industrial production index... to be issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Monday...will show another drop for February.

The Commerce Department reports that personal income last month dropped

1-billion, 800-million dollars. The figure, based on annual rate of income, showed that workers in the metal, auto, and machinery industries were hardest hit.

The Army missile expert, Dr. Wernher von Braun, told a House committee today that...in his opinion...Russia is still five years ahead of the United States in the missile-satellite field. And, he said, "We had better brace ourselves for a few more surprises." Von Braun said he thought American education should pay more attention to "gifted" students that 30 to 40 percent of our missile experts are idle because of the way defense contracts are handled and that it is "tragic" the country is not using the services of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic physicist. Four years ago, a special panel of the Atomic Energy Commission found Dr. Oppenheimer loyal...but nevertheless a security risk because of associations he had in the past.

Russia served notice today that it will boycott the meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission proposed for March 26th. Russia also objected to having the question of disarmament come up in the Secu ty Council...claiming this was a maneuver "aimed at distracting attention from moves being made to call a summit conference."

On Sumatra, the rebel radio says revolutionary forces counter-attacked today in the vicinity of Pakan-Bahru, and that they inflicted "heavy casualties." Yesterday, the Indonesian Army announced the capture of Pakan-Bahru, which is an operations center for the California-Texas Oil Company.

Secretary of State Dulles stopped off in Formosa today on his way home from the SEATO conference and talked with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Dulles said the United States "continues steadfast in its support of the Republic of China." He also opened a four-day meeting of American diplomatic representatives stationed in the Far East.

There are reports tonight that President Eisenhower has sent a letter to President Bourguiba of Tunisia in the interests of settling the French-Tunisian dispute. This, so far, is not confirmed...but for a direct report on what is

happening in that highly dangerous situation, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Tunis.

SCHOENBRUN: There is an Arab proverb which says, "One hand alone cannot applaud." You hear this frequently here in Tunis these days. Twice this week, American diplomat Robert Murphy has talked about his optimism and the good progress he is making. But it looks very much as though Mr. Murphy is alone in being pleased with himself. He is in the position of the lonely hand trying to applaud. This may possibly be unfair to Mr. Murphy. As this reporter has suggested in previous reports to this program, Murphy knows more than we do about his mission, and he may have private reasons for good cheer which have not yet been revealed to an anxious world. The quiet American - as Murphy is now called - has insisted upon complete secrecy as essential to the success of his mission. But if it takes two hands to applaud, it also takes several closed mouths to maintain secrecy in international talks. And so far the only silent partner has been Mr. Murphy. The French and the Tunisians have both been generously loquacious. The result has been that the American public is being informed by the Tunisians and the French, not by its own diplomats. It's (indistinct) our diplomats are involving our country in what may well prove to be the historic commitment of the United States to North African affairs. American citizens (indistinct) Murphy luck and hope that his quiet diplomacy will succeed. But the day is coming very soon when he will have to make a public accounting of his activities. For what is happening here is of far greater import than the immediate narrow conflict between France and Tunisia. We are witnessing, in the words of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, the decisive internationalization of the North African crisis - and he warns it may mean the twilight of Western influence in this part of the world. Mr. Murphy's responsibility is thus enormous. It is also disquieting for two reasons: Once before Robert Murphy guessed wrong and injured American prestige in his last North African mission, in 1942, when he supported Vichy and German collaborators against De Gaulle's Free French. Thus, his judgment of

French and North African affairs on the record is not demonstrably encouraging; secondly and far more disturbing is the unprofessional and equivocal manner in which this good offices mission was conceived. The very term good offices was never clearly defined nor were its limits of exploration. On the contrary, both sides, France and Tunisia put completely different interpretations upon it. The French said that a good officer was merely a friend who went back and forth trying to persuade both parties to get together again. But, said the French, Mr. Murphy could not himself mediate the issues. Above all, he must not under any conditions discuss the Algerian war. The Tunisians said the very opposite. According to them, Murphy must mediate; he must impose solutions on the French; he must force them to negotiate peace in Algeria.

As President Bourguiba told this correspondent in an interview, "I have lost confidence in any direct talks with the French. I'm counting on American intervention." And Mr. Bourguiba warned "If America does not support Tunisia, this country might be forced to look to the East for help." America, he said, must choose between freedom and colonialism if the phrase "free world" is to have any meaning. That was the situation at the outset and nothing was done to clarify the contradiction of this good offices mission. Perhaps it was the only way to operate. Had Murphy tried to lay down more clear and logical definitions, his mission might never have been accepted. Maybe that would have been wiser. However, by accepting it America has committed its prestige and influence - and if Murphy fails it will not merely look at though (indistinct) Tunisia has been intransigent, but as though America were unwilling or unable to use its great power for peace. President Bourguiba has already said this. The issues of these negotiations have been known for some time. They revolve around the question of French evacuation of troops, the negotiation of a new status for the Bizerte naval base, the assignment of neutral observers to airports and the frontier with Algeria. Several times the parties have been close to agreement on most of these points. The details are unimportant in

in themselves. What is more important is the manner in which Mr. Murphy conducts these talks. This is possibly even more important than his success or his failure. If he succeeds it can at best only be a limited and a temporary success to avert the immediate threat of a clash between France and Tunisia, but the central question, Algeria, still lies ahead. If Murphy fails, there are other men who can try, Dag Hammarsjold for example. But what is critical is the role of the United States. If the Tunisians think that Murphy has favored the colonial side, it will damage perhaps irreparably America's chances to keep this country out of Nasser's camp. If the French think that Murphy favored Tunisia, it will be a severe blow for NATO. Thus the waters through which Murphy is piloting are alive with magnetic mines, and he must somehow avoid being drawn in by the magnets of either side. His dilemma foreshadows the crisis that's going to be faced by all of us this year, the need for a North African policy. So far, the State Department in this region has followed the policy of an ostrich; it didn't want to face the danger so it pretended it wasn't there. That phase has come to an end here in Tunis. We are now entering the new phase and within the next few days, by March 20th, in fact, according to President Bourguiba, the hour of decision will have struck.

Now Back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was David Schoenbrun reporting from Tunis on the "good offices" mission designed to help bring about a settlement of the French-Tunisian dispute. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, hree is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are two observations...made by others...which come to mind in connection with the current deadlock in the French-Tunisian dispute. The Chinese philosopher, Lao-tse, noted, "He who rides a tiger is afraid to dismount." (France is riding a tiger.) And Theodere Parker, the great Unitarian clergyman of the 19th century, said, "No steps backward is the rule of human history."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 17, 1958

This is the news:

The Navy today launched and placed in orbit the second American earth satellite---a tiny moon weighing three and one-quarter pounds. Twice before, the Navy fired a complete, three-stage Vanguard rocket and failed. This morning, at Cape Canaveral, all components operated smoothly. And Dr. John Hagen, director of the Vanguard Project, will now proceed to the task of orbiting a fully instrumented satellite weighing about 21 pounds. The satellite launched today has been named Vanguard I. It is accompanied in outer space by the Army satellite launched late in January and by the second Sputnik launched by Russia in November. Sputnik II weighs

1-thousand, 120 pounds. Dr. Hagen told a news conference that Vanguard I is circling the earth once every ~~dumm~~ two hours and fifteen minutes, that it is traveling at the rate of 18 to 19-thousand miles an hour, and that it "certainly" will stay in orbit for 5 to 10 years. Dr. Hagen emphasized that the third stage of the rocket...as well as the tiny satellite...is orbiting in space. And the third stage, he pointed out, weighs about 50 pounds. /Both objects are swinging in a huge are---ranging from 400 miles from the surface of the earth to 25-hundred miles. Thus, Vanguard I is easily the highest orbiting satellite launched so far by either Russia or the United States. /It has two ~~radio~~ transmitters---one of them powered by solar batteries---and their steady stream of signals already has been received. The first visual sighting of the satellite and last-stage rocket may be made tonight in Southern Australia. But it is doubtful that the satellite, because of its minuteness, ever will be seen with the naked eye. (Right now, the rocket and satellite are about a mile apart). ~~Dr. Hagen~~ In talking to reporters, Dr. Hagen spoke of "more spectacular things ~~dumm~~ to come." He said, "We have a vehicle now that could be used as part of a satellite to do more advanced jobs---for

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example, to place a satellite in orbit as far out as the moon. Whether this is done in a year or so, he said, depends on how badly we want to make the effort. Dr. Hagen was obviously in good spirits. And in honor of St. Patrick's Day, he wore a bright green tie.

The first formal announcement of the successful launching of the Vanguard satellite was made by President Eisenhower...who told Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, he was "delighted". Members of Congress called the successful launching "good news". Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said the achievement "paves the way for attaining even more important objectives in our exploration of outer space." Republican Senator Bridges said his contention that "properly directed inter-service rivalry in the rockets and missiles can be made to pay off" has now been "proved". And Democratic Senator Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he hoped the launching would be "productive of information that will assist us in our quest for control of space." (I should like to discuss this question---control of space---further in a few minutes).

President Eisenhower tonight invited the governors of nine states to confer with him at the White House on [redacted] Wednesday...regarding a plan for "a temporary extension of unemployment benefits." The nine governors invited to Washington constitute the executive committee of the Goverhors' Conference.

The Federal Reserve Board reported officially today that, during February, "industrial production and retail sales again declined." Industrial production fell three points to 130 percent of the 1947-49 average. Which is to say to the lowest level in three years. Autp production early this month was further curtailed, and steel production "remained near the low February rate." Retail sales were off three percent in February, compared to January. But department stores the first of this month showed what the report calls a "sizeable recovery." ~~Total bank loans rose "appreciably" in February, although loans to business continued to decline.~~

In the Senate today, a bill was introduced to provide local governments with up to 2-billion dollars in low-interest loans. The measure is sponsored by Democratic Senator Fulbright. Under its terms, local governments would borrow money from the Community Facilities Administration for public works projects such as the construction of schools, hospitals and libraries.

The House committee investigating the government's regulatory agencies today heard Colonel George Moore testify voluntarily...under oath...that he in "no way" influenced the F.C.C. award of Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. Frank Katzentine, an unsuccessful applicant for the channel, has said he heard that Moore "engineered" the award for National Airlines. Moore is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Eisenhower. He said today he was a friend of George Baker, president of the airline, but that he never discussed the case with Baker. His relations with the White House, he said, had always been "strictly social".

~~The Supreme Court has agreed to review a lower court decision ordering the dissolution of the International Boxing Clubs of New York and Illinois. Last summer, U.S. District Judge Sylvester Ryan of New York found the clubs guilty of monopoly in the promotion of championship fights.~~

In Italy today, President Gronchi dissolved parliament in preparation for a new general election. ~~The action was requested by the Christian Democratic government. The five-year term~~ to which members of the Chamber of Deputies were elected is about to expire. ~~Normally, the Senate would run another year...but the cost of holding two general elections would be~~

eliminated by electing members to both chambers this spring. / The probable election date is May 25th.

Reports from Cuba say the rebel leader, Fidel Castro, has issued an ultimatum for President Batista to resign by April fifth. / The ultimatum was issued by rebel sources in Havana. It warns Cubans to pay no taxes after the first of April. / Government leaders holding office after that date, it says, will eventually be tried for treason. And it says that if Batista has not resigned by the fifth of April, the rebel forces will wage "implacable war".

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Russia's Premier Bulganin sent a new letter today to British Prime Minister Macmillan. / But, so far, the text of the letter has not been released.

Edward R. Murrow: March 17, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

However it is spelled out, the Soviet proposal to give the United Nations control of outer space, while military bases on foreign soil are eliminated, is a diplomatic triumph for the Soviet Union. It has linked the Soviet inter-continental missile, with American bases, as of equal value for bargaining purposes. Much of world opinion, even opinion in NATO countries, is likely to accept the price-tags without closer examination.

What is essentially a cold-war maneuver is given the appearance of a valid offer to end the arms race. To call it a cold-war maneuver, is not to say that the offer is without any merit. On the contrary, it is of ~~great~~ considerable significance that the Soviet Union has nominated the United Nations to be the planner and policeman of outer space. This reverses the current Soviet policy of refusing to discuss disarmament under United Nations sponsorship. It also offers the unusual picture of the Soviet Union proposing to expand the power of the United Nations in international affairs. Heretofore it has been the United States that has steadfastly upheld the United Nations, while the Soviet Union has denounced it as being dominated by us and our friends. Further, the offer implies adequate inspection to insure observance of both Russian demands.

The proposal to make the United Nations planner and policeman for outer space, is one that would more naturally have come from President Eisenhower. / The New York Times learns that some State Department advisers actually advocated his doing so after our first earth satellite was launched. They wanted him to announce that we would introduce in the next U.N. General Assembly, a resolution proposing a United Nations program for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. / For undisclosed reasons the President did not make the announcement. The Russians did. They scooped him.

The President, in his last letter to Premier Bulganin, invited precisely what the Russians now seem to have done: he said that if the Soviet leaders really wanted to do more than talk about the menace of new weapons, they should wholly eliminate the newest types from outer space.

They did so. But they did not stop there. They went on to tie the offer in with military bases. / In doing this they used the normal cold-war technique of misquoting and misrepresenting. / They said/that President Eisenhower had spoken only of the inter-continental missile, and therefore was asking the Russians to give up the long-range weapons, with which they can reach the United States, while we kept ~~our~~ OUR intermediate weapons which could reach the Soviet Union, and the foreign bases to fire them from.

But the President had not done this. He spoke of keeping all missiles from outer space, which would include our own intermediate missiles. The Russians then went on to say that our bases, because they could be used by our bombers to attack the Soviet Union, must be eliminated for that reason too.

It is normal cold-war strategy to make demands which, if adopted, would leave the opponent relatively weaker. Both sides do this as a regular thing. And the Soviet offer, if translated into terms of relative power, would leave the Soviet Union far ahead of the West. Nuclear weapons would be banned, nuclear tests discontinued, and we would give up our overseas bases, not only as launching sites for our intermediate weapons, but as ~~take-offs~~ bases for our bombers. The Soviet Union, thanks to its geographical position, its greater land forces and the superior strength of its air force, would dominate Europe. We would have lost all effective reliance on nuclear deterrence, and would have sunk to second place.

What is so neat about this offer is that it does this while sounding like an enlightened effort to create the conditions of true peace. But the idea of making the United Nations the planner and policeman of outer space might be a big step forward, no matter how unacceptable the other

implications in the program are. It unexpectedly opens doors to possible compromises. / However, a warning is in order: We no longer can afford to underestimate the consummate skill of the Russians as negotiators and propagandists. It is impossible any longer to regard Khrushchev as a drunken son of a blacksmith, somehow managing to reel from one diplomatic triumph to another. / As a craftsman in the art of "getting the mostest and offering the leastest" he has compiled quite a course record.

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Word fpr Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the Administration is doing---and will do---"everything it can constructively do to bring about a resurgence of employment and production." / Mr. Eisenhower spoke at the annual meeting of Republican women in Washington. He reviewed measures taken by the Administration so far, and promised it will undertake any measure---including tax reduction---"if, after consultation with congressional leaders, such action should prove desirable and necessary." But the Administration, Mr. Eisenhower said, is not going to be "panicked by alarmists" into adopting wrong measures. / He denounced what he called the "make work" approach, "with its vast, slow-moving public works projects."

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Such an approach, he said, "tends to supplant...rather than supplement... private activity." And he said again that the "real mainspring" of the American economy is not government, but the "built-in thrust and vigor of private enterprise." Mr. Eisenhower indicated he would veto the bill to freeze farm price supports, if it reaches his desk. He called this measure, which the Senate passed last week, "a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction." The President defended his reciprocal trade program, saying that four and a half million Americans owe their jobs to foreign trade. He said not just jobs but peace is at stake. The raising of trade barriers, he warned, is bound to cause resentment "among the peoples whose good will and help is essential to our collective security." — That if we do not trade with these peoples, the Russians will.

Republican congressional leaders had their usual Tuesday morning meeting with the President, and various alternatives for cutting taxes should that be deemed necessary were discussed in general terms. Senator Knowland "guessed" it would be "a couple of months" before a hard decision whether to cut taxes is made. ~~And then, he said, the Administration will undertake no tax program without first consulting Democratic leaders of the Senate and House.~~

A Democratic member of the House (who declined to be identified) said today that a "package proposal" is being drafted to give income tax relief to both private individuals and business. With this measure, he said, would be a companion bill reducing excise taxes---principally for the benefit of the auto and transportation industries. However, House Speaker Rayburn told reporters today there is no agreement "at all" on this package approach. He said, "There are all kinds of schemes going around and in the air."

The Federal Reserve Board took further action today "to create credit conditions more favorable to recovery." It authorized a new cut of one-half of one percentage point in the reserves which member banks are obliged to maintain against their demand deposits. (The board took similar action last month.) The new lower reserve requirements become effective for member banks in the larger cities on Thursday. And for country banks, the new order becomes effective on April first. It's estimated that an additional 3-billion dollars is thus released for lending purposes.

~~Roosevelt to confer with House armed services subcommittee today~~

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the SEATO conference, and reporters immediately asked him about Russia's proposal for United Nations supervision of outer space, in return for the liquidation of American bases overseas./ Dulles noted that the United States has been pressing for an agreement to limit the use of outer space to peaceful purposes, for months./ But, he said, the Russians are "mixing up two things, that are quite unrelated." He said the Russian proposal is "not in a very acceptable form."/ Mr. Dulles was back in Washington for only about an hour before Soviet Ambassador Menshikov requested an appointment./ Menshikov saw Dulles for just 10 minutes. The ambassador told reporters it was on a routine matter, unrelated to any possible summit meeting.

The Navy's Vanguard satellite...as of noon today, New York time... had traveled around the earth 13 times. It has not been sighted so far by any moonwatch team, but the Navy says all is going well.

In Cuba, President Batista has shown no sign of yielding to the ultimatum of the rebel leader, Fidel Castro, to resign. Dispatches from Havana describe the streets of the city, and the stores, as being almost deserted...as the population awaits the next move.

American consular officials in Indonesia confirm that central government troops have recaptured Medan, the capital of North Sumatra. The fighting reportedly was light. No Americans in the area were hurt, but the evacuation of 250 American nationals to Singapore by ship is proceeding according to plan. The evacuees include American missionaries and personnel of the U.S. Rubber Company and Goodyear. / The rebel radio claims that revolutionary forces have again seized control of Pakan-bahru (BÁ-ROO), the big oil center in Central Sumatra. This is not confirmed, and the military situation in both North and Central Sumatra is confused.

In Paris today, French Premier Gaillard won a vote of confidence on his program for constitutional reform. / The vote in the National Assembly...upholding Gaillard...was 282 to 196. But his program, designed to increase the stability of French governments, faces further parliamentary tests. It was approved today only in part.

Special details of riot police...including reinforcements flown in from Algeria...guarded the National Assembly and other key points in the capital as the vote was taken. Communist and rightist groups held rallies tonight, but so far no violence is reported. / The Anglo-American

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French

"good offices" team today conferred with Foreign Minister Pineau, in the French-Tunisian dispute. The American conciliator, Robert Murphy, told reporters afterward that he is still optimistic, regarding a settlement. Tomorrow, he and his British counter-part are scheduled to see Premier Gaillard.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 18, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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What everyone in Paris twitters about, presumably too the starlings [illegible], is Gaillard's successor. Most of them are saying it will be General De Gaulle, who if he is not the next premier, will be premier after the next premier. So General De Gaulle is on the verge of becoming an inevitability.

This is promotion for De Gaulle. Until recently he has been a man in the background being used as a threat. Politicians treated him as a kind of shotgun to point at other politicians to force them to do what they didn't want to do. Thus the Independent Party which, though conservative, doesn't want De Gaulle, threatens to pull out of the government if Gaillard makes concessions to Tunis in the Algerian crisis. That would bring De Gaulle in.

The Socialists are tired of the self-denial it takes for them to belong to the government and want the fun of being in the opposition. But their leaders warn them that if they pull out, De Gaulle will come in.

The shotgun is also pointed at outsiders, like the United States and

Britain. Both governments are trying to promote a settlement between France and the Algerian nationalists. That would be a retreat for France, and in the eyes of ultra-patriots, a defeat. So France's allies are told that if they don't back up France in Algeria they will get De Gaulle. And to the United States in particular that is meant to sound dreadful. Experience has taught Americans that De Gaulle has the amiability of a cactus. And his views are likewise forbidding. He was against European union. He is capable of taking France out of NATO. He does not believe the men in the Kremlin are dangerously expansionist or merit the cold war treatment they are getting from Washington. He might even revive the Franco-Russian alliance.

As a threat, De Gaulle is a formidable weapon all by himself. But there are two barrels to the shotgun. The other is the communists. It is being said that if De Gaulle comes into power he is sure to be followed by the communists. He stands for only a limited kind of democracy in France. He would insist on an enormous amount of power for himself if he headed the government. He is commonly called a fascist. The communists, if not ordered otherwise by Moscow, would resist a fascist taking over in Paris. And if in time he were to be turned out, theirs probably would

be the violence that accomplished it. And this prediction is also taking on the aspects of inevitability.

The French at this moment are trying to disentangle the strands of the De Gaulle myth. They want to know how much in him is threat, how much reality; how much is deadly, how much salutory. Unfortunately De Gaulle isn't talking. / All there is to go by is in the theories spread by his friends.

Perhaps the chief reason De Gaulle has come to be regarded as inevitable is because he alone seems to have the detachment and authority to solve the Algerian crisis. / A formula being circulated in his name calls for the establishment of a commonwealth embracing France, its possessions in "dark" Africa, and also Morocco, Tunis and Algeria. Algeria would be the equal of the others, but might have to wait for several years to achieve full equality. / This solution might be accepted by the ultra-patriotic right-wing as being the only alternative to something worse, an international solution for Algeria. / The moderates might accept it because it would permit direct negotiations with the Algerian National Liberation Front. And the Liberation Front might accept it because they

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But even if De Gaulle could get France out of the Algerian frying-pan, it might end up in the fire over NATO. He never liked NATO, which he regards as obsolete. / His friends say he would not break up the alliance, but would insist on a re-assessment of its functions. / And he would have the final say about stationing NATO missile bases on French soil.

What is remarkable about De Gaulle is that simply by standing silently in the wings of the French stage for a few years, events are now pushing him toward the stage. [Maybe he is like the recession in America, nothing has made it so inevitable as just the talk that it is inevitable.]

Back in a moment.—

Tom Brokaw

Word for Today

A French writer once said, "France is a country where miracles have become a tradition. / Proof lies in the fact that we're still here. | For a miracle to happen," he continued, "things must be really bad. / Our ministers are taking care of that. / You can tell they are preparing the ground for a really fine miracle."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the Administration is doing---and will do---"everything it can constructively do to bring about a resurgence of employment and production." Mr. Eisenhower spoke at the annual meeting of Republican women in Washington. He reviewed measures taken by the Administration so far, and promised it will undertake any measure---including tax reduction--- "if, after consultation with congressional leaders, such action should prove desirable and necessary." But the Administration, Mr. Eisenhower said, is not going to be "panicked by alarmists" into adopting wrong measures. He denounced what he called the "make work" approach, "with its vast, slow-moving public works projects." Such an approach, he said, "tends to supplant...rather than supplement private activity." And he said again that the "real mainspring" of the American economy is not government but the "built-in thrust and vigor of private enterprise." Mr. Eisenhower indicated he would veto the bill to freeze farm price supports, if it reaches his desk. He called this measure, which the Senate passed last week, "a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction." The President defended his reciprocal trade program, saying that four and a half million Americans owe their jobs to foreign trade. He said not just jobs but peace is at stake. The raising of trade barriers, he warned, is bound to cause resentment "among the peoples whose good will and help is essential to our collective security." That if we do not trade with these peoples, the Russians will.

Republican congressional leaders had their usual Tuesday morning meeting with the President, and various alternatives for cutting taxes should that be deemed necessary were discussed in general terms. Senator Knowland "guessed" it would be "a couple of months" before a hard decision whether to cut taxes is made.

A Democratic member of the House (who declined to be identified) said

today that a "package proposal" is being drafted to give income tax relief to both private individuals and business. With this measure, he said, would be a companion bill reducing excise taxes---principally for the benefit of the auto and transportation industries. However, House Speaker Rayburn told reporters today there is not agreement "at all" on this package approach. He said, "There are all kinds of schemes going around and in the air."

The Federal Reserve Board took further action today "to create credit conditions more favorable to recovery." It authorized a new cut of one-half of one percentage point in the reserves which member banks are obliged to maintain against their demand deposits. The board took similar action last month.

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the SEATO conference, and reporters immediately asked him about Russia's proposal for United Nations supervision of outer space in return for liquidation of American bases overseas. Dulles noted that the United States has been pressing for an agreement to limit the use of outer space to peaceful purposes for months. But, he said, the Russians are "mixing up two things that are quite unrelated." He said the Russian proposal is "not in a very acceptable form." Mr. Dulles was back in Washington for only about an hour before Soviet Ambassador Menshikov requested an appointment. Menshikov saw Dulles for just 10 minutes. The ambassador told reporters it was on a routine matter unrelated to nny possible summit meeting.

The Navy's Vanguard satellite...as of noon today, New York time...had traveled around the earth 13 times. It has not been sighted so far by any moonwatch team, but the Navy says all is going well.

In Cuba, President Batista has shown no sign of yielding to the ultimatum of the rebel leader, Fidel Castro, to resign. Dispatches from Havana describe the streets of the city and the stores as being almost deserted...as the population awaits the next move.

American consular officials in Indonesia confirm that central government

troops have recaptured Medan, the capital of North Sumatra. The fighting reportedly was light. No Americans in the area were hurt, but the evacuation of 250 American nationals to Singapore by ship is proceeding according to plan. The evacuees include American missionaries and personnel of the U.S. Rubber Company and Goodyear. The rebel radio claims that revolutionary forces have again seized control of Pakan-bahru, the big oil center in Central Sumatra. This is not confirmed, and the military situation in both North and Central Sumatra is confused.

The Anglo-American "good offices" team today conferred with French Foreign Minister Pineau in the French-Tunisian dispute. The American conciliator, Robert Murphy, told reporters afterward that he is still optimistic regarding a settlement. Tommorrow, he and his British counterpart are scheduled to see Premier Gaillard.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A French writer once said, "France is a country where miracles have become a tradition. Proof lies in the fact that we're still here. For a miracle to happen," he continued, "things must be really bad. Our ministers are taking care of that. You can tell they are preparing the ground for a really fine miracle."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 19, 1958

This is the news:

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the Labour opposition, rather than to the prime minister... that it was designed to whet the desire of the Labourites for an early summit conference, and to provoke new debate over the stationing in Britain of American intermediate range missiles.

In Washington, Administration officials have let it be known that they are thinking in terms of a possible summit meeting in Geneva, sometime in late September or early October. Geneva is described as a better site than the United States because it is a neutral city and offers better physical accommodations. Another reason given is that Khrushchev has expressed strong interest in coming to the United States and it is felt that holding a summit conference here might enhance his prestige. Administration officials emphasize that, in any case, the United States will not agree to hold a summit conference unless "solid progress" is made beforehand, indicating that significant agreements can be reached. And the Administration is insisting that questions like the reunification of Germany can be discussed. (I should like to examine this question of a summit meeting further in a few minutes).

President Eisenhower today briefed the governors of eight states, on his proposal for extending the period in which jobless persons may receive unemployment compensation. The governors represented the executive committee of the Governors Conference. Details of the plan have not been formally announced, but it reportedly calls for extending state-administered unemployment benefits an additional 13 weeks. On the average, states now pay unemployment compensation for a maximum of 20 weeks. Funds would be supplied to the states on a loan basis, repayable in four years.

Mr. Eisenhower also called for a speed-up in the spending of two and a quarter billion dollars for a wide variety of projects...ranging from sewers and slum clearance to rural electrification. The stepped up spending will be for projects already authorized by Congress. More than a billion dollars of the money is in the form of loans, which must be paid back by local communities. And most of the other money is being put up by local and state governments.

The House today passed and sent to President Eisenhower a bill designed to promote the construction of an additional 200-thousand homes and create at least 500-thousand new jobs. This is emergency legislation, costing 1-billion, 850-million dollars. The Senate passed it unanimously last week, and today the House gave its approval in just one minute. There was no debate. The measure raises the maximum interest rate on G.I. home loans to four and three-quarters percent...in the hope of luring private capital into the G.I. housing program. G.I. mortgages have been paying four and one-half percent.

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In Paris today, the Anglo-American "good offices" mission called on Premier Gaillard...and, reportedly, gave him Tunisia's proposals for settling the French-Tunisian dispute./ Nothing definite about the status of the negotiations was said after the meeting, but Gaillard is scheduled to go over the Tunisian proposals with his cabinet on Friday./ ~~Premier Gaillard apparently avoided a showdown with his cabinet today. Right-wing members of the cabinet have threatened to quit, if the premier shows signs of weakness in his stand toward Tunisia./ The cabinet met for five hours today, and there were no resignations.~~

Here in New York, at least nineteen persons have died in a five-alarm fire that swept through a loft building on Lower Broadway./ A Fire Department official says the death toll may reach 25. The victims are textile workers who were trapped in the five-story building, after smoke and flames spread from the third floor.

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No doubt Nikita Khrushchev wants a summit meeting for what he can do to promote Soviet interests, propaganda-wise or in substance. But he also wants it because it will reduce the pressures on him of grave domestic difficulties. Distraction is not the only purpose. Khrushchev needs success abroad to offset failure and uncertainties at home. He cannot afford a failure at the summit. For that matter, neither can we. ~~But for Khrushchev the need is greater because in himself he is much more the Soviet Union than any President is the United States.~~ It should be part of

our strategy to know and evaluate the internal strains and stresses in the Soviet Union. It will help us better to judge the chances of any agreement whatever.

Khrushchev has identified himself with two tremendous changes in his country, one in agriculture, the other in the de-centralization of industry. The one in industry has made him lots of enemies, but it is too early to know how it is going to work out. But in agriculture there is big, immediate trouble.

Last year there was a drought throughout the newly plowed Virgin Lands area ~~and other regions~~. It is officially admitted that the drought was worse than the one that ended in the great famine of 1921. This time there won't be a famine, because the country is better organized and has had good harvests elsewhere. But part of the country has been hard hit.

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collective farms to have their own tractors. This does away with the Machine and Tractor Stations, which under Stalin and since, have been key instruments in the government's control of peasants. / As part of this change, the government now is backing state-owned farms ahead of collectives, where deliveries in kind are proving a cumbersome way of obtaining revenue. There is also a struggle on the farms between the current concept of higher incentives and the old Marxist standards of peasant discipline. Right now the peasants are winning out over communist theory, and Khrushchev, as high pontiff, is having to re-write Marxist dogma to make it all appear to be safe and regular.

No doubt the greatest pressure on Khrushchev is from the entire population below the level of the well-paid elite. / The vast majority want housing and consumer-goods. / They don't like to wait ten or twenty years more to enjoy the benefits of the Soviet Union's enormous power. So Khrushchev quite genuinely needs to reduce the incredibly large expenditure on atomic weapons.

Russians in Washington are saying that the summit meeting Khrushchev wants would last from a month to six weeks, and that there would be room for real bargaining. They are saying that America won't be expected to

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Rank in current -

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 20, 1958

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He will thus be able to take what the Army announcement calls "administrative shortcuts"...by-passing the numerous Pentagon echelons in between.

Major General Donald Yates of the Air Force said today that he "expects" the United States to beat Russia in getting a rocket to the moon. Yates is commander of the Air Force missile base at Cape Canaveral.

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The Anglo-American conciliators---Robert Murphy and Harold Beeley---are scheduled to confer again tomorrow with French Premier Gaillard. A political showdown, which might wreck the Gaillard government, has been put off until at least next week. Conservative members of Gaillard's cabinet have threatened to resign... if, in their opinion, he goes too far in meeting Bourguiba's demands. The Conservative ministers voted to postpone until next Tuesday their decision whether to quit the government.

According to French military sources, Algerian rebels this week suffered their heaviest losses in the three-and-a-half-year war. In four days, the rebels reportedly lost 845 men---725 killed and 120 captured. French losses were not disclosed.

The Bank of England today reduced its interest rate to six percent. The rate had been raised to seven percent only last fall, as an anti-inflationary measure. The new reduced rate---still much higher than in most countries---makes for cheaper mortgages and encourages investment. The British man-in-the-street will have less trouble buying on installment. A government spokesman said, "This does not mean any relaxation in general monetary policy. But," he added, "inflationary influences are lessening." The British move fits the lower credit pattern being followed in other countries, including the United States.

Here in the United States, the eastern seaboard from Virginia to New England has been hit with the last heavy snowfall of winter...with gale warnings posted all along the coast. Thousands of homes in Southern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and the Washington area are without electricity---wires snapped by the wet, heavy snow. Washington has at least 10 inches. Up to 20 inches has falled in the Philadelphia area, and snow two feet deep is reported from Baltimore. Air and railroad traffic is the storm area is badly crippled. And the Pennsylvania Turnpike has been closed for 111 miles---from Harrisburg to the New Jersey state line.

Edward R. Murrow: March 20, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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The next stages of outer space research will be relatively modest, and the cost is unofficially estimated at around 750 million dollars in five years. A great deal has to be learned before manned space-vehicles can investigate the conditions on the moon and the nearby planets. But this is the ultimate objective, and the panel has no doubt it can be done. It declines to predict how quickly, but the report says that the inevitable culmination of these efforts "will be manned space flights, and man's landing on the nearer planets. It is clear" it says," that he can develop the ability to do this, and it is hard to conceive of mankind stopping short when such a tempting goal is within reach."

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But the panel is not too greatly impressed by its own argument for exploration by robots alone. There may be a point, the report says, at which the complexity of the machine becomes intolerable and a man is found to be more efficient and reliable, and above all, more resourceful, when unexpected obstacles arise. "It is in a sense an article of faith" says the report, "that man will be required to do the job of cosmic exploration himself, whether required to or not."

This argument is over the ultimate drama. The work immediately ahead is less spectacular. First must come biological experiments with cosmic rays and solar radiation on life. / Then there must be more information about the effect on living things of weightlessness out beyond the [redacted] gravitational pull. More accurate measurements of length

have to be developed. We must first learn about the moon. We do not know with ultra-precise accuracy how much it weighs, and so cannot be dead-sure of the course of a space vehicle that draws near to it. We do not know if it has a magnetic field. We are sure it does not have an atmosphere, but suspect that gases lie on its surface that have leaked from the interior.

We can learn about the moon by hitting it with a rocket, and studying its trajectory. We can put a satellite into orbit around the moon to report back data from its instruments. And we can devise something that lands on it.

After the moon, Mars and Venus beckon. Getting to them would be no great problem if we can reach the moon, ~~for it takes only one-hundredth of one percent more initial velocity to leave the earth-moon system than to reach the moon.~~

The problem of placing instruments on Venus and Mars is similar to placing them on the moon. But some more distant planets have no inner cores to land on, and the examination will have to be done by designing an instrument carrier that can float in their gaseous envelope like a balloon.

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Back in a moment. -
George Bryan

Word for Today

One is reminded continually of the potential of the atom [redacted] for both good and bad. A New York Times editorial expressed it well when it said, "The main question about the atom is simple indeed---Does it stand for twilight or for dawn?" As Dr. Wendell Stanley, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist, has observed, "The choice is ours---yours and mine."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Army has created a new, over-all command to cut down red tape in its missile program. Consolidated in the new Ordnance Missile Command will be all the Army's space activities, including the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, the White Sands proving grounds, the Redstone Arsenal, and all the Army work being done at Cape Canaveral. The projects involved range from missiles to anti-missile missiles to earth satellites. And they will all be brought under the command of General Medaris, who until now has headed up the Army's ballistic missile agency with headquarters in Huntsville. Under the new set-up, Medaris will have direct access to both General Taylor, the Army chief of staff, and to Secretary of the Army Brucker. He will thus be able to take what the Army announcement calls "administrative shortcuts"...by-passing the numerous Pentagon echelons in between.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: One is reminded continually of the potential of the atom for both good

and bad. A New York Times editorial expressed it well when it said, "The main question about the atom is simple indeed---Does it stand for twilight or for dawn?" As Dr. Wendell Stanley, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist has observed, "The choice is ours---yours and mine."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 21, 1958

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The snow storm which disrupted the President's plans is abating. The storm which hit ~~eight~~ THE eastern states, from Virginia to Maine, caused more than 40 deaths---many of them due to traffic accidents. /Up to three feet of snow fell in Eastern Pennsylvania, and Governor Leader of Pennsylvania declared "a state of extreme emergency." /At the peak of the storn, 400-thousand homes in Philadelphia were without electricity.

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Many of them without heat. High-powered electric lines...snapped by the heavy snow...lay across streets and sidewalks, and Governor Leader directed all state agencies to cooperate with public utility companies in efforts aimed at the restoration of essential service./ That service is being restored, and similar emergency crews are at work in Washington and Baltimore and numerous other communities. /At one time, more than a million homes and business establishments were without power, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company says some 300-thousand telephones in the area also were knocked out. /Schools were closed throughout most of the area, and transportation crippled. ~~Eight hundred persons...marooned for 24 hours in a restaurant on the Pennsylvania Turnpike...have been relieved by bulldozers that cleared the way through huge drifts.~~

The Atomic Energy Commission tonight announced that the Russians have conducted two more nuclear tests./ The first explosion occurred yesterday, at the usual Siberian testing ground, and the second today, north of the Arctic Circle./ According to the A.E.C., the "energy yield" of the first blast was small. But the other, it says, was "in a larger range."

Edward R. Murrow: March 21, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Communist high command in Yugoslavia -(which means Marshal Tito)- has sent a letter to all Party members in that country./ For many reasons it is a fascinating document. It might well have been written, not by Tito, but by his former comrade Milovan Djilas. But Djilas couldn't have written it, because he's now doing a three-year stretch in jail, for having heretical ideas - publishing a book called "The New Class". / Djilas accused the whole communist apparatus of bureaucracy, special privileges, favoritism, chauvinism and disorganization. Now Tito's letter does the same thing. In some cases in even stronger language. But there is one crucial difference between the charges made by the outcast prisoner Djilas, and those made by the Tito hierarchy. And this difference is the real reason why Djilas is in jail. He criticized the whole kit and caboodle - all strata of the new communist class from top to bottom. He contended that the top men in the Party merely carried out greater exploitation than those in the lower echelons, who received only crumbs from the tables of the big boys in the Party. But the Tito letter, while making the same charges, puts the whole blame on the minor officials, local administrators - factory directors, regional secretaries, and so forth.

The most revealing thing about this situation of the big boys blaming everything on the small fry, and absolving themselves of any possible guilt, is that Djilas spells it all out in his book. He says that "the absence of moral standards is embedded in the communist system, in which almost anything is permitted at the top - the upper circles - while the same things are condemned if they are practised at lower echelons - the lower circles.

Djilas wrote that country homes, the best housing, furniture, special quarters and exclusive rest homes were established for the highest bureaucracy, for the elite of the new class; those beneath were eligible for comparable privileges, depending upon their position in the hierarchy.

The Tito letter says: "Here are a few ways in which privileges were reflected: the purchase of luxurious cars -- the use of these cars for private purposes -- unnecessary, frequent and unjustified spending of money for buying gifts; the use of privileges in rest homes -- the acquiring of the best housing."

On the subject of bureaucracy, Djilas found that this existed everywhere in the communist system. The Tito letter says that the roots of bureaucracy were long ago cut at the center, but have increased on all

the lower levels. It claims that this lower-level bureaucracy has been encouraged by de-centralization. Djilas wrote: "De-centralization in the economy does not mean a change in ownership, but only gives greater rights to the lower strata of the bureaucracy."

Tito and his group have had to act against the lower strata, which has put its own interests above everything else in order to preserve the Party in its ruling role. Djilas foresaw this when he wrote: "The Party makes the new class, but the class grows stronger while the Party grows weaker. This is the inescapable fate of every communist party in power."

The Tito letter says: "New regulations have to be worked out at the center" to curb these privileges for the lower classes." However, it does not say anything about curbing the privileges at the center, that is at the top.

The Tito letter admits that serious errors have been made in the distribution of bonuses. "Certain high leaders have received high bonuses, which is untenable and also politically harmful." Djilas wrote that long ago, and that's another reason he's in jail.

The Tito letter to his fellow-communists discovers that the cult of personality is not dead in Yugoslavia, but of course it is only the little

local communists who are guilty of it. Tito himself is not mentioned as a "personality."

This Tito letter is a remarkable and revealing document. He can no longer appeal for national unity on the basis of opposing Stalin. He says he is not an enemy of Russia or of the West, but now he has apparently discovered a new enemy -- the lower ranks of his own communist party. Before long Tito may find another external enemy. / His government today protested to the Italian Government about the establishment of NATO rocket bases on Italian soil, and also announced that it is deeply concerned about the possibility of nuclear arms being supplied to the West German Army.

Djilas is in jail, but if they let him read he at least has the satisfaction of knowing he was right.

Back in a moment.

George Bergan

Word for Today

Tito and Djilas are criticizing their special brand of Communism from two different points of view, according to their prejudices. To a curious extent, they agree. And yet they disagree. H.L. Mencken once said, "Like all other forms of theology, Communism runs around on the fact that there are frequent bitter rows between its prophets."

Goodnight and good luck!

March 21

Rom Tighe, Jack Sloezum, Brothers---

Herewith, schedule of pipings ordered for Murrow show Monday:

8:15 a.m.-----Jack Beck, KNX
11:30 a.m.---Bill Sheehan, WJR
3 p.m.--------Charles Ashley, WEEI

These pieces are for broadcast on Tuesday, and will need to be put together in following order, with leader between---Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles---and piped down to Washington Tuesday forenoon or afternoon. If any trouble, you can reach me through Washington newsroom. Sorry to leave you this chore. And many thanks.

Ed Bliss

P.S. Might double-check Traffic on Monday morning to see if orders for Sheehan and Ashley all set. And, of course, would appreciate knowing earliest if Leiser comes through on Monday from Bucharest. Merci bien.

B.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1953

MONDAY

"Let us say what we feel and feel what we say - be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think." — Seneca & Montaigne

TUESDAY

"Accept the law which you yourself make." — Cato

"It is not as important to cultivate a respect for the law so much as for the right." — Thoreau

WEDNESDAY

"The most difficult thing of all is to listen and keep quiet for he who listens once may listen twice." — Lord Byron

THURSDAY

"What reason could not avoid, delay has often cured." — Seneca

"To plan carefully may be the safest delay but sometimes by deliberation opportunity can be lost." — Publilius Syrus

FRIDAY

"The thing that numbs the heart is this: that men cannot devise some scheme of life to banish fear that lurks in most men's eyes." — James Norman Hall

"Fear always makes men ready to believe the worst." — Quintus Rufus

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The Senate today also passed...and sent to the White House...the first regular money bill to clear Congress at this session---a measure carrying 4-billion dollars for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The House Appropriations Committee voted six and a half billion dollars for running more than a dozen government agencies. The committee gave President Eisenhower 600-million dollars more than he requested for these agencies. And it wrote into the bill a direct appropriation of 177-million dollars for the construction of 66 public buildings. Democratic members of the committee overrode Republican opposition and stipulated that the buildings are not to be put up by private investors under the government's " ease purchase" program.

President Eisenhower today discussed the economic situation with his cabinet...at a meeting that lasted more than two hours. News Secretary Hagerty announced that Mr. Eisenhower will fly to Augusta tomorrow for a week-end of golf. This morning---because of bad flying weather---the President cancelled a trip he was to have made today to West Point.

The snow storm which disrupted the President's plans is abating. The storm which hit the eastern states, from Virginia to Maine caused more than 40 deaths---many of them due to traffic accidents. Up to three feet of snow fell in Eastern Pennsylvania, and Governor Leader of Pennsylvania declared "a state of extreme emergency." At the peak of the storm, 400-thousand homes in

Philadelphia were without electricity, many of them without heat. High-powered electric lines...snapped by the heavy snow...lay across streets and sidewalks, and Governor Leader directed all state agencies to cooperate with public utility companies in efforts aimed at the restoration of essential service. That service is being restored, and similar emergency crews are at work in Washington and Baltimore and numerous other communities. At one time, more than a million homes and business establishments were without power, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company says some 300-thousand telephones in the area also were knocked out. Schools were closed throughout most of the area, and transportation crippled.

The Atomic Energy Commission tonight announced that the Russians have conducted two more nuclear tests. The first explosion occurred yesterday at the usual Siberian testing ground, and the second today, north of the Arctic Circle. According to the A.E.C., the "energy yield" of the first blast was small. But the other, it says, was "in a larger range."

The Communist high command in Yugoslavia - which means Marshal Tito - has sent a letter to all Party members in that country. For many reasons it is a fascinating document. It might well have been written, not by Tito, but by his former comrade Milovan Djilas. But Djilas couldn't have written it, because he's now doing a three-year stretch in jail for "having heretical ideas" - publishing a book called "The New Class." Djilas accused the whole communist apparatus of bureaucracy, special privileges, favoritism, chauvinism, and disorganization. Now Tito's letter does the same thing. In some cases in even stronger language. But there is one crucial difference between the charges made by the outcast prisoner Djilas and those made by the Tito hierarchy. And this difference is the real reason why Djilas is in jail. He criticized the whole kit and caboodle - all strata of the new communist class from top to bottom. He contended that the top men in the Party merely carried out greater exploitation than those in the lower echelons, who received only crumbs from the tables of

the big boys in the Party. But the Tito letter, while making the same charges, puts the whole blame on the minor officials, local administrators - factory directors, regional secretaries, and so forth.

The most revealing thing about this situation of the big boys blaming everything on the small fry, and absolving themselves of any possible guilt, is that Djilas spells it all out in his book. He says "the absence of moral standards is embedded in the communist system, in which almost anything is permitted at the top - the upper circles - while the same things are condemned if they are practised at lower echelons - the lower circles.

Djilas wrote that country homes, the best housing, furniture, special quarters and exclusive rest homes were established for the highest bureaucracy, for the elite of the new class; those beneath were eligible for comparable privileges, depending upon their position in the hierarchy.

The Tito letter says: "Here are a few ways in which privileges were reflected: the purchase of luxurious cars - the use of these cars for private purposes - unnecessary, frequent and unjustified spending of money for buying gifts; the use of privileges in rest homes - the acquiring of the best housing."

On the subject of bureaucracy, Djilas found that this existed everywhere in the communist system. The Tito letter says that the roots of bureaucracy were long ago cut "at the center," but have increased on all the lower levels. It claims that this lower-level bureaucracy has been encouraged by de-centralization. Djilas wrote: "De-centralization in the economy does not mean a change in ownership, but only gives greater rights to the lower strata of the bureaucracy."

Tito and his group have had to act against the lower strata, which has put its own interests above everything else in order to preserve the Party in its ruling role. Djilas foresaw this when he wrote: "The Party makes the new class, but the class grows stronger while the Party grows weaker. This is the inescapable fate of every communist party in power."

The Tito letter says: "New regulations have to be worked out at the center

to curb these privileges for the lower classes." However, it does not say anything about curbing the privileges at the center, that is at the top.

Tee Tito letter admits that serious errors have been made in the distribution of bonuses. "Certain high leaders have received high bonuses, which is untenable and also politically harmful." Djilas wrote that long ago, and that's another reason he's in jail.

The Tito letter to his follow-communists discovers that the cult of personality is not dead in Yugoslavia, but of course it is only the little local communists who are guilty of it. Tito himself is not mentioned as a personality.

This Tito letter isaremarkable and revealing document. He can no longer appeal for national unity on the basis of opposing Stalin. He says he is not an enemy of Russia or of the West, but now he has apparently discovered a new enemy - the lower ranks of his own communist party. Before long Tito may find another external enemy. His government today protested to the Italian Government about the establishment of NATO rocket bases on Italian soil, and also announced that it is deeply concerned about the possibility of nuclear arms being supplied to the West German Army.

Djilas is in jail, but if they let him read he at least has the satisfaction of knowing he was right.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Geor ge Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW:Tito and Djilas are criticizing their special brand of Communism from two differenct points of view, according to their prejudices. To a curious extent, they agree. And yet they disagree. H.L. Mencken once said, "Like all other forms of theology, Communism runs around on the fact that there are frequent bitter rows between its prophets."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 24, 1958

This is the news:

Russia charged tonight that the United States apparently is trying "to take the entire problem of a summit conference back to the starting point." The charge is part of Russia's answer to the American request...of March 6...that Soviet leaders define the kind of summit conference they want. The United States asked the Russians if they wanted "merely a spectacle", or did they want a serious meeting aimed at reaching "meaningful decisions?" The Russian answer---broadcast tonight by Moscow radio---says it is "surprising" that the United States "allows the possibility" of

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of a summit meeting "being turned into a kind of theatrical performance."/"Some Western circles", it said, seem to be trying to "smear" the idea of a conference./ And it denied that Russia [redacted] wants [redacted] the right of veto, in determining the issues to be taken up at a meeting of heads of [redacted] government.

Washington.

Here in Washington today, Soviet Ambassador Menshikov called briefly at the State Department for what he termed a "routine" conference. "For the time being," he told reporters, "there is nothing to say."

President Eisenhower met with the National Security Council this afternoon to receive a special report, the nature of which was not disclosed. News Secretary Hagerty did say the report had no bearing on a possible summit meeting.

Secretary of State Dulles today defended the American program of aid to neutral countries like India...and to Communist countries like Poland and Yugoslavia. Dulles was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The United States helps Poland, he said, not because we like everything that goes on there, but because Poland has "a measure of independence", and America encourages independence from Russia everywhere it can. He said, "If Yugoslavia

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were reduced again to complete dependence on Moscow, all of us would lose." And he warned that if India should lose its independence, the result would be "a blow to freedom, comparable to the blow which occurred when the Communists took over the mainland of China." Democratic Senator Fulbright suggested that there is too much emphasis on the military assistance phase of the aid program, "especially in such countries as Pakistan." Democratic Senator Kennedy shared this view. And the necessity of military aid to the Latin American countries also was questioned. Dulles said that, each year, the over-all percentage of military aid is being reduced. But, he said, this is not "just a military problem---you have got to take into account the feelings of the people and the governments involved." Mr. Dulles also had a prepared statement, in which he said:

(Tape runs 2 minutes, 10 seconds
Ends on cue: "---as well as to endanger
our security."

Under-secretary of State Dillon told the House Ways and Means Committee today that a five-year extention of the Reciprocal Trade Act is needed to meet Russia's economic offensive. Dillon said industrial production in Russia is growing at a rate of 10 percent a year, compared to 4 percent for the United States. What the Russians are aiming at, he said, is to make other countries dependent, economically...on the Soviet bloc. He warned that the challenge cannot be met by a "standstill policy on our part."

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred in Moscow today, for two hours, with Nikita Khruchchev. Dispatches from Moscow say that "presumably" they discussed the deadlock on disarmament.

A shift of power in Saudi Arabia has Crown Prince Faisal gaining authority at the expense of King Saud, his eldest brother and---until now---absolute ruler of that Arab state. / Prince Faisal is pro-Egyptian. / The Saudi delegation at the United Nations confirms that, henceforth, Faisal will be premier and foreign minister in fact, as well as in name, and that he will have full charge of the armed forces. / Saud, who has supported United States policy in the Middle East, stays on as head of state...but with his authority sharply reduced. President Nasser has accused Saud of trying to block the merger of Egypt and Syria last month.

Cairo reports say Nasser fired General Bizri, commander of Syrian Army forces, [illegible] because Bizri refused to get rid of officers understood to be pro-Communist. So far, no successor to Bizri has been announced.

The executive committee of the AFL-CIO tonight called for an immediate tax cut of at least 6-billion dollars to help end the recession. The committee said the "bulk" of the cut should be concentrated among persons with taxable income of less than 5-thousand dollars. But it also called for a sharp cut in the excise taxes on electrical appliances and automobiles. The economic signposts, it said, show a "worsening" situation.

The Senate Rackets Committee today praised the AFL-CIO for the disciplinary action it took in ousting the Teamsters and Bakery Workers unions on corruption charges. The committee's expression of "deep satisfaction" was contained in a 12-thousand-word interim report on its first year of operation. In addition to the Teamsters and Bakery Workers, the report covers the committee's investigation of the United Textile Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers and the Operating Engineers. According to the report, the investigations showed that some 10-million dollars in union funds had "either been

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stolen, embezzled, or misused" by top union officers in a period of 15 years. The committee also accused employers in seven states of "union busting" activities. But one member of the committee---Democratic Senator McNamara---said too much of the report read like "a blanket indictment of the labor movement." Legislative reforms...called for in the report...parallel those requested by President Eisenhower.

The civil war in Indonesia continues. But the California-Texas Oil Company was able to resume operations in Central Sumatra today, after a shutdown of two weeks.

And in the south of France, Sir Winston Churchill is reported "past all immediate danger" after a slight relapse.

A CBS News correspondent has gone to Communist Rumania, and today---for the first time since World War Two---Americans are allowed to broadcast from there. And so we switch to Ernest Leiser in Bucharest.

Tape runs 4:25, returns on cue: "--To ERM in Wash."

That was Ernest Leiser, reporting his impressions of Rumania in one of the first broadcasts from that satellite country since the war. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Back in a moment.—
George Bryan.—

My colleague Ernest Leiser...together with several other American network correspondents...are making their first broadcasts from Communist Rumania in thirteen years. / One recalls [redacted] the reference Schiller once made to "the slow, silent power of time." / But more than time is involved here. / Rumania's [redacted] leaders would agree with Alexander Pope, who said: "What war can ravish, commerce can bestow."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, March 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Mr. Dulles also had a prepared statement, in which he said:

SEC. DULLES: I think, however, we should bear in mind three things: First, this is no give-away program but an absolutely essential part of our great national effort to maintain peace and opportunity for our country. Not to have this program would be a give-away; we would then indeed give away to communism the control of a dozen or so nations, with their hundreds of millions of people; we would indeed then give away (indistinct) essential to our national peace and security and we would, indeed, give away the access which we and other nations have to essential resources and to trade upon which our well being depends. Second, unquestionably, we all wish for additional roads, schools, reclamation projects and other facilities here at home. But we will gain little and lose much if in our drive for them we recklessly tear down the very structure of the free world which makes it possible for us to enjoy in peace and freedom the material blessings we now have. Third, although the fundamental purpose of this program is to provide for the international security of our nation, our families and ourselves, it has added value of special significance now. Its effect is to counter the domestic economic recession. The great bulk of our mutual security funds - over three-fourths - are spent in the United States in the first instance. And one of the studies made for you last year showed, in 1955, for example, some 600,000 jobs were provided by the program for American farmers and workers. The remainder - not initially spent here in the United States, after aiding the economy of one of our allies - returns here sooner or later to be spent, and it mostly returns sooner, almost at once, to be spent in the United States for the products of United States industries and agriculture. To cut these funds would be to cut employment here at home,

as well as to endanger our security.

Murrow: ... A CBS News correspondent has gone to Communist Romania, and today for the first time since World War II, Americans are allowed to broadcast from there - and so we switch to Ernest Leiser in Bucharest.

LEISER: A ray of economic daylight at last appears to be penetrating the long Balkan nights in Romania. That's the first and strongest impression, Ed, that a reporter gets on a visit to this remote corner of Communist Europe. All observers the - both hostile Western diplomats as well as the most enthusiastic party propagandists - all observers agree that there has been a very marked improvement in the quantity and quality of consumer goods available in Romania and that the progress has mostly come just in the last year or so. There's more and better clothing here; there's a considerably greater variety of foods available. For the first time in Romania, really, early large-scale construction of housing is underway. Bucharest was little damaged by the way. But with the push into the city, then into industry, its post-war population shot up from 750,000 to more than a million-and-a-quarter. With people huddled together - often a family to a room - housing conditions have been worse here than in almost any other Communist capital. But now at last a real effort is being made to build.

Romania is still not precisely an economic Garden of Eden. With the list price of a little Soviet-built Muskevich car, set at nearly five years' pay for an average factory worker, with bicycles costing a month's pay, there aren't any cars or even very many bicycles around. And you can still see people queuing up here even for some of the necessities, decent meat for example is in intermittent short supply. But the important factor is that of substantial improvement over a short enough time so that the Romanians have been able to notice and appreciate it.

Not all the changes here have been economic. There's been a slight softening too, of the political line here; movement of people in and out is a little freer; and the movement of ideas is a little greater. One small sign of change is this broadcast. This is the first time since the war that a correspondent for a U.S. radio network has been able to broadcast from Bucharest. And by Romanian standards, there's been a virtual invasion of American reporters. Six of us have been here in the past few weeks. There seems generally some greater willingness nowhere for two-way contact with the West. But the political changes have been marginal at the most, and there's been no relaxation of Communist discipline here, which is every bit as rigid as it is in Moscow. The chief transformation is in the economic look. And what seems especially interesting about this "new look" is that it is by no means confined in the Communist bloc to Romania. Last week I passed through Hungary; and in Budapest there's a striking improvement over 1956, if you judge by what's in the stores and what people can buy in the stores. Six weeks ago I was in Poland, and I could notice improvements there too, though on a lesser scale. And in East Germany, three weeks ago, the people were noticeably better dressed and the shops better stocked.

There seems to be a concerted effort - perhaps there's been a concerted decision by the (indistinct) countries of the Soviet Union to direct substantially more of their production to the things that make daily living easier and more pleasant. In post-revolution Hungary, the increased attention to consumer goods has clearly been the (indistinct) techniques of control. Here in Romania, the improvement also dates from the Hungarian uprising. Although by no means all the old Balkan hands here are sure that Hungary (indistinct) for what's happening in Romania. There are some who feel that this country's industrial (indistinct) its oil, its new gas and chemical industries, its steel has broadened enough so that the country's

Communist directors feel that they can afford to sweeten life a bit and that Moscow is either permitting or encouraging them to do so.

Whatever the reason, the change itself may be of almost as much interest to us as it is for the people in these parts. To date, much of our propaganda has pointed up the abject poverty that has accompanied communism in the countries of Eastern Europe. But now although they're still not living high off the hog, they're beginning to live better. The transformation, Ed, may force us to transform the way we think and act about these distant Soviet borderlands.

This is Ernest Leiser in Bucharest. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Secretary of State Dulles today defended the American program of aid to neutral countries like India...and to Communist countries like Poland and Yugoslavia. Dulles was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The United States helps Poland, he said, not because we like everything that goes on there, but because Poland has "a measure of independence," and America encourages independence from Russia everywhere it can. He said, "If Yugoslavia were reduced again to complete dependence on Moscow, all of us would lose." And he warned that if India should lose its independence, the result would be "a blow to freedom, comparable to the blow which occurred when the Communists took over the mainland of China."

Mr. Dulles also had a prepared statement, in which he said:

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This is Ernest Leiser in Bucharest. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: That was Ernest Leiser, reporting his impressions of Rumania in one of the first broadcasts from that satellite country since the war. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MRRROW: My colleague Ernest Leiser...together with several other American network correspondents...are making their first broadcasts from Communist Rumania in thirteen years. One recalls the reference Schiller once made to "the slow, silent power of time." But more than time is involved here. Rumania's leaders would agree with Alexander Pope, who said: "What war can ravish, commerce can bestow."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 25, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message, requesting authority to use federal money to "stretch out" the period in which unemployment compensation may be paid. / Various states... on the average...now pay unemployment benefits for 26 weeks. / The President would extend these varying periods---whatever they are--- by 50 percent. / And he estimates that doing this will cost the Federal Government between 500 and 600 million dollars. / The program, as outlined by Mr. Eisenhower, would run until April, 1959. The states would start reinbursing the government---without interest---four years after that date.

Senator Knowland said today...after ~~a meeting of~~ Republican congressional leaders met with the President...that legislation to speed up Federal Government spending in all fields will go to Congress in the next few days.

Senate Republicans voted this afternoon to ask President Eisenhower to sign the Democratic sponsored legislation "freezing" farm price supports for one year. The vote by the Senate Republican Policy Committee was close---17 to 14. Mr. Eisenhower has indicated he would veto the measure, calling it "a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction." He agrees with Secretary Benson that price supports on certain farm products should be reduced. (The bill is now on the President's desk).

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a measure to increase the pay of most members of the armed forces. The bill is designed...especially...to retain skilled personnel.

And the House Appropriations Committee today approved the

allotment of nearly 3-billion dollars, for running the Labor and Welfare Departments in the next fiscal year. / The committee said that because of the economic situation, more money will be needed.

Secretary of State Dulles today again urged Russia to negotiate a possible summit meeting, through confidential diplomatic channels, and not through "public note-writing". / At his news conference, Mr. Dulles deplored the "tone" of the latest Russian note...and said that if it were a preview of what to expect at the summit, then it would be better to forget about holding such a conference. / He read a prepared statement, setting forth the "very high political price" that Russia is demanding...and which, he said, the United States is not prepared to pay. / Mr. Dulles spoke forcefully when a reporter asked whether a meeting at the summit...on Russia's terms...would represent a "spectacle". / Dulles said such a meeting would be "something much worse than a spectacle." "It would mean," he said, "that on the way to the summit, we would have lost our shirt."

In Moscow tonight, a banquet was held in the Kremlin...in honor of United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold./ But a Moscow broadcast, listing the names of top Soviet officials on hand, ommited the name of Premier Bulganin./ No reason was given for Bulganin's absence. But there has been speculation---not confirmed in Moscow---that he may soon resign.

The West German Parliament tonight approved the arming of West German troops with atomic weapons./ The approval...by a show of hands shortly before midnight, Bonn time, climaxed four days of marathon debate. Socialist Party Leader Ollenhauer has not given up his fight against the measure. He says he will bring in a bill, calling for a national referendum on the atomic issue.

In Indonesia today, leftist students demonstrated in front of the American Embassy...demanding that the United States prevent American-made arms from reaching the rebel forces on Sumatra. U.S. Ambassador Howard Jones, said he would do what he could, but he pointed out that American arms can be bought anywhere on the international market.

A month ago, President Eisenhower "hoped" that March would mark the beginning of the end of the recession---that there would be more "job opportunities". I have asked three of my colleagues---in New England, in Detroit (the "capital" of the automotive industry), and on the West Coast---to report ~~for this program~~ OK the economic situation in their respective areas, as of this third week of March. First, Charles Ashley reporting from Boston.

PICK UP HERE

Tape runs 1:50, ends on cue, "to Ed Murrow in Washington."

An important barometer for the nation's economy is the production and sale of automobiles. For that story, we switch to Bill Sheehan in Detroit.

Tape runs 2:10, ends on cue, "to Ed Murrow in Washington."

Next, for a report on how the recession came to the West Coast, and the outlook for the future, here is Jack Beck.

Tape runs 2:00, ends on cue, "to Ed Murrow in Washington."

These reports---from Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles---cannot pretend to be a complete survey of the economic situation today in the United States. They do indicate ~~we have a~~ the magnitude of the problem.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The experts agree that the economy is not well, but they disagree on what to prescribe...and when to prescribe it. Some would argue, with Publilius Syrus, that there are remedies worse than the disease. But others would cite the old Latin proverb, which says, "Even a doubtful remedy is better than none at all."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, March 25, 1958
7:45- 8:00 P. M.

E. R. MURROW: A month ago President Eisenhower hoped that March would mark the beginning of the end of the recession, that there would be more job opportunities. I have asked three of my colleagues in New England, in Detroit - the capital of the automotive industry and on the West Coast to report on the economic situation in their respective areas. As of this third week of March. First, Charles Ashley reporting from Boston.

ASHLEY: The business slump here in New England reminds us of an old time favorite dish when times were tough, huckleberry slump. It was a ball of flour dough simmered in blueberries and water. A meal in itself and the more people you had to feed the more water you added. The recession is here - these are the facts. All business except the resort is down. Unemployment is very high, people are cautious and worried. More savings dollars are being put in the bank instead of on the counter. These are the figures. From the United States Department of Labor, New England division, unemployment insurance is being paid this week to more then one-quarter of a million New Englanders. That's an increase of 93% over last year. Connecticut is the state hardest hit with a jump of 180% in jobless benifits. But, that can be traced to the defense shift in orders. Maine is next with an increase of 125% as compared with 1957. Vermont next with 117% out of work. New Hampshire - 108%. Massachusetts up 73%. Rhode Island - 35%.

A Labor Department official who quoted us these figures said it's a serious situation because at this time of year, unemployment usually decreases here. Department store sales are down 1½%. The expected increase for the Easter season has failed to materialize. Some stores/owners told us they need a good Easter business or it's down the drain they

go. Equally pessimistic was the New Haven Railroad's President who said, "this is no recession - it's a real depression."

Now, back to Ed. Murrow in Washington.

E. R. MURROW: An important barometer for the nations economy is the production and sale of automobiles. For that story we switch to Bill Sheean in Detroit.

SHEEAN: The recession in Michigan has cut about twice as deep as it has through the nation as a whole. And, there are no signs that the recovery action will be anything approaching a dramatic spurt. This is not good news for the rest of the country because there is a direct relation between the automotive economy and the economy as a whole. Here are the statistics that illustrate Michigan's plight. The preliminary figures on March unemployment indicates 415,000 persons are out of work. That's 14% of the labor force. Passanger (indistinct) output - the week just ended was 38% under the same week in 1957. The industry has produced a half a million cars less - thus far this year compared with last. Despite these drastic curtailments at the assembly plants, dealers across the nation have nearly 900,000 cars on the shelf waiting for buyers who have not even responded to the year end bargains in the springtime. This is a better then two months supply and explains why even a spring pick-up in thedealerships will not set the production lines humming again. The automakers have lowered their production sites to something like 4.7 million - where they were talking about 5½ million not many months ago. Four million seven hundred thousand cars will be the lowest since 1952 when production was curtailed because of the Korean War. The Detroit Automobile Dealers Association this week is launching a big spring campaign with the slogan "auto by days, mean pay days." This will coincide with the nationwide advertising drive against recession which is being launched by the advertising council, which clings to the theory that there is plenty of money lying idle in

the banks if the consumers want to spend it the recession will evaporate. Walter Reuther doesn't see it that way. He says there is an imbalance that must be righted by giving workers more money. Toward that end, he sat down this morning with General Motors the first of the auto companies to talk contract. With 14% of the state's labor force out of jobs most of them auto workers, with production down to the lowest point in years and with 900,000 cars waiting for new owners neither the company nor the union is bargaining for maximum strength.

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E. R. MURROW: Next, for a report on how the recession came to the West Coast and the outlook for the future, here is Jack Beck.

BECK: On the Pacific Coast we have the same economic riddle that's puzzleing observers in the national scene. Namely, rising living costs and declining business activity. The pattern of the economic slow down moved from north to south. It was just a year ago this mnth, that the first evidence of trouble was reported from the state of Washington. By summer, fruit growers in Oregon were reporting the lowest prices in 20 years for their products - the highest growing costs. Logging, usually a booming summer time industry in Washington and Oregon had a quarter of its labor force laid off and orders were down almost 10%. By late summer, defense spending cutbacks began to have their effects in California. Aircraft plants cut employment through the fall and beginning of this year, so that there are (indistinct) or 35,000 less people employed in this line then a year ago. Aircraft manufacture represents 25% of Southern California's economy but only 5½% of the states business. As Governor Knight pointed out over the weekend, California's position is anomalous indeed because of its growing population which is increasing 4% per year. At the same time, employment in California as of January is down 7% from a year ago. This is more then the national decline of 6 and 8/10%. There are currently an

estimated 449,000 unemployed in California. The outlook at the moment is uncertain. Governor Rosellini of Washington foresee's little or no improvement for his industries this year. He has proposed an increase in unemployment benifits, loosening of credit restrictions, (indistinct) that the highway oconstruction program may help. Oregon looks for an upturn in logging and outdoor construction to help the 73,000 unemployed there. Southern California where one-third of the Federal budget for missilesand rocket components are spent hopes the space race may aid the economy. This is qualified by the knowledge that it takes fewer persons to build rockets and aireraft and the money won't go as far. It costs more to hire Ph.D's then it did to employ Rosid the Riviter.

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PT/nm

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message, requesting authority to use federal money to "stretch out" the period in which unemployment compensation may be paid. Various states...on the average...now pay unemployment benefits for 26 weeks. The President would extend these varying periods---whatever they are---by 50 percent. And he estimates that doing this will cost the Federal Government between 500 and 600 million dollars. The program, as outlined by Mr. Eisenhower, would run until April, 1959. The states would start reinbursing the government---without interest---four years after that date.

Senator Knowland said today...after Republican congressional leaders met with the President...that legislation to speed up Federal Government spending in all fields will go to Congress in the next few days.

Senate Republicans voted this afternoon to ask President Eisenhower to sign the Democratic sponsored legislation "freezing" farm price supports for one year. The vote by The Senate Republican Policy Committee was close---17 to 14. Mr. Eisenhower has indicated he would veto the measure, calling it "a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction." He agrees with Secretary Benson that price supports on certain farm products should be reduced. (The bill is now on the President's desk).

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a measure to increase the pay of most members of the armed forces. The bill is designed...especially...to retain skilled personnel.

And the House Appropriations Committee today approved the allotment of nearly 3-billion dollars for running the Labor and Welfare Departments in the next fiscal year. The committee said that because of the economic situation, more money will be needed.

Secretary of State Dulles today again urged Russia to negotiate a possible summit meeting through confidential diplomatic channels and not through

"public note-writing". At his news conference, Mr. Dulles deplored the "tone" of the latest Russian note...and said that if it were a preview of what to expect at the summit, then it would be better to forget about holding such a conference. He read a prepared statement, setting forth the "very high political price" that Russia is demanding...and which, he said, the United States is not prepared to pay. Mr. Dulles said such a meeting would be "something much worse than a spectacle". "It would mean," he said, "that on the way to the summit we would have lost our shirt."

In Moscow tonight, a banquet was held in the Kremlin...in honor of United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold. But a Moscow broadcast listing the names of top Soviet officials on hand ommited the name of Premier Bulganin. No reason was given for Bulganin's absence. But there has been speculation---not confirmed in Moscow---that he may soon resign.

The West German Parliament tonight approved the arming of West German troops with atomic weapons. The approval...by a show of hands shortly before midnight, Bonn time, climaxed four days of marathon debate. Socialist Party Leader Ollenhauer has not given up his fight against the measure. He says he will bring in a bill, calling for a national referendum on the atomic issue.

In Indonesia today, leftist students demonstrated in front of the American Embassy...demanding that the United States prevent American-made arms from reaching the rebel forces on Sumatra. U. S. Ambassador Howard Jones said he would do what he could, but he pointed out that American arms can be bought anywhere on the international market.

A month ago, President Eisenhower "hoped" that March would mark the beginning of the end of the recession---that there would be more "job opportunities". I have asked three of my colleagues---in New England, in Detroit (the capital of the automotive industry), and on the West Coast ---to report on the economic situation in their respective areas, as of this third week of March. First, Charles Ashley reporting from Boston.

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Back now to Ed Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: These reports---from Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles---cannot pretend to be a complete survey of the economic situation today in the United States. They do indicate the magnitude of the problem.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The experts agree that the economy is not well, but they disagree on what to prescribe...and when to prescribe it. Some would argue, with Publius Syrus, that there are remedies worse than the disease. But others would cite the old Latin proverb, which says, "Even a doubtful remedy is better than none at all."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 26, 1958

This is the news:

The United States has placed in orbit its third earth satellite. The "Explorer Three"...launched by the Army Jupiter-C vehicle today at Cape Canaveral...joins "Explorer One", launched by the Army in January, and "Vanguard One", put up later by the Navy. / The second Sputnik...put up by the Russians in November...also is circling the earth in outer space. / "Explorer Two" (which the Army launched three weeks ago) did not achieve orbit, because of failure of the fourth stage to ignite. / Today's launching was a qualified success. Because of deviation from the planned orbit, the "Explorer Three"

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President Eisenhower tonight made public what he termed "An Introduction to Outer Space", a 4-thousand-word study by his Scientific Advisory Committee of what may lie ahead. Among other things, the scientists estimate that to put a man on the moon---and bring him back---would cost about 2-billion dollars. (I'd like to discuss this scientific report further in a few minutes).

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference today that he is sending legislation to Congress...calling for civilian control of civilian outer space programs.

The President said he has never excluded the "possibility" of cutting taxes to bolster the economy, if the situation requires./ But the Administration is not going to be "stampeded" into taking this step./ An "unwise" tax cut, he said, "can hurt us badly in the future./ We have to think of the years to come."/ Mr. Eisenhower said there are "many factors" implying that the bottom of the recession is close, or has even possibly been reached./ "My own feeling," he said, "is that we are going through the worst of it right now." He thought businessmen could help by trying harder to sell their products---by better packaging and more advertising--- and that consumers could help by buying more when they see a bargain. For his own part, Mr. Eisenhower today sent Congress a program whereby government civilian agencies could accelerate their procurement of about 840-million dollars' worth of supplies.

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To implement the program, he needs the permission of Congress to spend money earmarked for the next fiscal year.

The President announced that United Nations observers are being invited to witness a nuclear test this summer at the Pacific proving ground. He said he was "hopeful" that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation would be designated to attend. (Russia and Czechoslovakia are members of this committee). Mr. Eisenhower said the test will consist of "a large nuclear explosion in which radio-active fallout will be drastically reduced." Regarding a possible summit meeting, he said he was trying to maintain "a conciliatory position"---one which reflects "reasonableness, and logic, and truth as we see it." Mr. Eisenhower was asked about reports that the Administration feels that if a summit meeting is held, Geneva might be a better site than Washington, "in view of the feeling that Khrushchev might use a visit to the United States for his own propaganda purposes." The President said, "By no means do I fear the results

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Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that disarmament "remains a United Nations problem." / He told a news conference in Moscow that "all his experience"---including his current talks with Soviet leaders---confirms this point of view. / The problem of ending nuclear bomb tests, he said, is [redacted] linked with international inspection and controls on bomb production.

Hammarskjold said he has not seen Premier Bulganin since his arrival in Moscow on Sunday. And the United Press---quoting authoritative [redacted] sources in London---says Russia's leaders met today, and gave tentative approval to Bulganin's retirement. Last year, Bulganin sided with Molotov and Malenkov---against [redacted] Khrushchev---in the policy dispute that ended with the two former premiers "falling from grace". / An announcement of Bulganin's resignation could come tomorrow, at the meeting of the new Supreme Soviet.

Khrushchev says tonight...in a copyright interview with the New York Journal of Commerce...that full trade between the United States and the Soviet Union should be restored. / He says resumption of trade not only would ease international tension but would "eliminate" the recession. / He accuses American politicians of being "blinded by hatred" to the common good.

In Congress today, the Senate Rules Committee approved a resolution that would cut down on filibusters. The resolution would permit a simple majority of Senate members--- instead of the [redacted] two-thirds majority now required---to shut off debate. [redacted] The measure was approved in committee by a vote of 5 to 4... a very narrow margin, and it will face strong Southern opposition should it be called up for action on the Senate floor.

It is a sign of the times that the President of the United States today circulated a report by his Science Advisory Committee on a program for exploring outer space. It is not a detailed program, and a few years ago it would have passed for a chapter of science fiction. But this is anything but fiction. The scientists think they have been cautious and modest in what they ~~say~~ report. The committee, headed by Dr. James R. Killian, says that four factors give importance and inevitability to the advancement of space technology. It puts human curiosity first, defense second, national prestige third, and the opportunities for increasing man's knowledge of the universe fourth.

Perhaps the most unexpected statement in the report has to do with defense. The committee does not believe outer space is going to be a theater of war. For one thing, a satellite cannot drop a bomb. An object released from it does not fall. So there is no special advantage in being over a target. If a weapon is to be launched it must be done from a moving platform half-way around the world, with

every disadvantage compared to a missile from the ground. So the prime military value of satellites, the report suggests, will be in reconaissence and communications. But we must be sure, it says, that space is not used to endanger our security, and if it is used for military purposes, we must be prepared to use space to defend ourselves.

Study of the moon looms largest in the projected exploration. It is predicted that the moon will be approached in three stages, a simple shot, ending either in a hard landing or a circling of the moon. Then a soft landing. And finally a soft landing followed by a safe return to earth. The report gives one rough estimate that it will cost around two billion dollars, spent over a number of years, to land a man on the moon and return him safely to earth. This is about the original cost of developing the A-bomb in World War Two. It might be done in one or two decades, the report thinks, or not in this century, depending on how rapidly the program is expanded.

But before man is landed on the moon, there can be remotely controlled instrumental explorations of the moon and

the nearer planets. The report predicts it will be easier to receive a clear radio message from an instrument inspecting Mars than between New York and Tokyo.

The report points out that a satellite can do three things. It can sample the strange new environment through which it is moving. It can look down and see the earth as it has never been seen before. And it can look out into the universe and record information that could not pass through the earth's atmosphere.

In sampling its new environment, the satellite's instruments can measure the magnetic fields and currents that now are only vaguely ~~now~~ known to exist in the solar system. They can give a detailed picture of the earth's gravity and magnetic fields. It will be able to test Einstein's prediction that a clock runs faster when the gravitational field around it is reduced.

Satellites also can serve as high-flying radio relay stations, able to receive TV signals from any point on earth and relay them directly--or through a second satellite--to any other point. That is, they may make worldwide TV transmission a reality. And powered with

solar batteries, these stations could keep on working for many years.

An immediate and certain gain is predicted from improved weather forecasting. Now only ten percent of the atmosphere is under surveillance. With two or three satellites, a complete inventory of all the globe's clouds could be made every few hours, and all large storms, especially hurricanes, could be found in their early stages. Long-term weather prediction would be possible, ~~through knowledge never before gained about~~ the inbalances of energy between the tropics and polar regions.

The committee ends, one might say, with its feet on the ground. It warns that exploration of space is not so important as scientific exploration in the laboratories of science. And it pleads for a balanced national effort in all science and technology.

Back in a moment -

George Bryan

Word for Today

Our probing of outer space

~~The President's scientific advisory committee has issued a sort of primer on what we can expect in outer space. And it all~~ demonstrates that Man in fact---not fiction---has come a long way.

But lest we become conceited, Joseph Wood Krutch once remarked, "It was only yesterday that man invented navigational techniques as ingenious as those used by bees, who steer by polarized light from the sun."

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our probing of outer space demonstrates that Man in fact---not fiction---has come a long way. But lest we become conceited, Joseph Wood Krutch once remarked, "It was only yesterday that man invented navigational techniques as ingenious as those used by bees, who steer by polarized light from the sun."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 27, 1958

This is the news:

Nikita Khrushchev today became premier of the Soviet Union, succeeding Nikolai Bulganin, who "resigned." / Khrushchev will also continue to serve as first secretary of the Communist Party central committee, and thus...in holding both positions of power... he emulates Stalin. / For a first-hand report on this development, we switch to Paul Niven in Moscow.

(Tape runs 2:36, ends on cue:
"--to Edw. R. Murrow in Washington."

Here in Washington, the State Department says the appointment of Khrushchev as premier was "not unexpected"...since he has been the real spokesman for the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union for some time./ It says, "This development clarifies a situation in which Mr. Khrushchev has been participating at meetings of heads of government, even though he occupied no official position."/ If a summit meeting is arranged, Khrushchev would now attend as actual head of the Soviet government.

So far, there has been no reaction from the White House. Senator Mansfield reflected congressional reaction when he said, "The only difference is, that the guy who used to dictate the letters, is now signing them."

One of the first Moscow correspondents to translate correctly the "writing on the wall," as it pertained to Bulganin, was my colleague Dan Schorr. Schorr is now in this country, and here is his background report.

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"---to Edw. R. Murrow in Washington."

There was some speculation that Foreign Minister Gromyko would address the Supreme Soviet today...and announce that Russia, unilaterally, was suspending all nuclear weapons tests. Today's session of the Supreme Soviet adjourned, however, until tomorrow without hearing Gromyko. / There are indications now that he will speak on Saturday. / Newspapers in Poland say Russia has decided to suspend all nuclear tests. And here in Washington, Democratic Senator Humphrey warned that even if the Russians don't keep their word, such an announcement would have "great propaganda effect."

President Eisenhower has ordered the Defense Department to proceed with projects, aimed at sending unmanned space vehicles "to the vicinity of the moon." / The White House statement... announcing the order...did not spell out the projects in detail. Nor, will any timetable be announced. / However, News Secretary Hagerty said the projects could include hitting the moon, as well as placing satellites in orbit about the moon, for purposes of lunar observation. The work will be carried on, at this stage, by the [redacted] Advance Research Projects Agency, operating in the Pentagon.

The new Explorer satellite...launched by the Army (yesterday... [redacted]) is still orbiting about the earth, although somewhat off course. Scientists are giving it a higher "life expectancy" than they did yesterday---the Naval Research Laboratory now says it may stay aloft for four to six months. / Other scientists, less optimistic, are (predicting [redacted]) it will stay up "at least three to four weeks." Dr. Richard Porter of the I.G.Y. says, "Receipt of data from the satellite has been proceeding successfully."

A Cairo newspaper said today that King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, has decided to take a "rest cure" in Austria. The newspaper said that while Saud is gone, his brother, Crown Prince Feisal, will develop a new foreign policy, aligning Saudi Arabia with Nasser's United Arab Republic. Saud has supported United States policy in the Middle East. A week ago, he surrendered to Feisal actual control over the country's foreign and domestic affairs.

In Beirut tonight, a group of 82 Lebanese leaders...most of them pro-Nasser...issued a manifesto, warning President Chamoun of Lebanon against seeking re-election. The president was educated at the American University in Beirut and is pro-Western.

President Eisenhower will warn...in a speech tonight...that America faces "deadly peril", unless Congress extends the Administration's foreign trade program. Mr. Eisenhower would be permitted, under the program, to cut tariffs gradually up to 25 percent. The Reciprocal Trade Act also would be renewed for five years. The President will point out the dangers inherent not only in Russia's economic offensive (which we must meet), but will again note that world trade makes jobs for at least four and a half million American workers. Adlai Stevenson joined Administration leaders today in urging a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. (The President's talk will be heard over many of these CBS Radio stations at 9:30 tonight, Eastern Standard Time).

This morning, Mr. Eisenhower ordered a 15 percent reduction in imports of crude oil. The reduction is effective April first.

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dollars available this year for federal highway construction. ~~It also includes financial incentives~~, for states to limit the posting of billboards. ~~The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference committee.~~

United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther testified today before the Senate committee investigating the Kohler strike. Reuther suggested that President Eisenhower name a fact-finding board to "deal with the issues" in the walkout, now in its fourth year.

The United States Coast Guard today captured at least 35 alleged Cuban rebels in the Gulf of Mexico, off Brownsville, Texas. The men were aboard a Nicaraguan freighter...and were heavily armed.

Back in a moment -
George Bryant

Nikita Khrushchev is following in the footsteps of Stalin, [redacted] in holding the powerful offices of premier and first secretary of the party at the same [redacted] time. There is a little of the feeling "This is where we came in." And one recalls the [redacted] wise observation of [redacted] Charles A. Beard, who said, "All despotisms, under whatever name they masquerade, are efforts to freeze history."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, March 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EST.

E. R. MURROW: This is the news. Nikita Khrushchev today became Premier of the Soviet Union succeeding Nikoli Bulganin who resigned. Khrushchev will also continue to serve as First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. And thus, in holding both positions of power, he emulates Stalin. For a first hand report on this development, we switch to Paul Niven in Moscow.

NIVEN: The news came late in the day a (indistinct) of today's session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet. In the morning, each of the two chambers met separately. The Council of the Union gathered at ten with Nikita Khrushchev and other leaders who belong to that body in their usual places on the platform. Then the Council of Nationalities was convened. Among the Kremlinleaders who holds seats in it is Mr. Bulganin. And the 62-year old Marshal was in his usual place. Like most of the other leaders he wore a conservative blue suit, white shirt and gray necktie. Bulganin sat quietly during the hour long session seldom conversing with his platform neighbors. These morning sessions delt with routine committee appointments superior to each chamber. Other business, including the formation of the new government was deferred to a joint session in the late afternoon. Again the leaders walked onto the platform. Detectable Bulganin took a seat in the second row of chairs rather then in the first row along side Mr. Khrushchev. He sat in fact almost directly in back of Khrushchev. The Chairman of the session read a declaration from Bulganin tendering his resignation and that of all his ministers. That is standard procedure at the beginning of a new Supreme Soviet. Then, Marshal Kliment Voroshilov was re-nominated and re-elected by acclimation as President of the Soviet Union. Voroshilov then took the rostum himself to nominate the new government. He proposed Nikita Khrushchev as Chairman of the Council of

Ministers or Prime Minister. There was a second of silence and then applause. But, the (indistinct) Bulganin joined in the applause. Khrushchev himself did not. He stood quietly, his head bowed looking down. Voroshilov praised him as an outstanding personage of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and sited his challenge to the country to overtake the United States in industrial production. A few minutes later, Khrushchev's nomination like everything else today was thunderously approved without a single dissenting vote. He received many congratulatory handshakes from his colleagues. Bulganin was beaming also, but he was in the second row and nobody in the first row turned around to notice him. Khrushchev thanked the Assembly for its confidence, said, he would not spare strength or health or life to service. He then began a two hour and forty minute speech on the proposed sale of machines and tractors to state and collective farms. He did not name the rest of his government. There is therefore no clue tonight as to what if any office Marshal Bulganin will hold.

Now, back to EDWARD R. MURROW in Washington.

E. R. MURROW: Here in Washington, the State Department ...

One of the first Moscow correspondents to translate correctly the writing on the wall as it pertained to Bulganin was my colleague Dan Schorr. Schorr is now in this country and here is his background report.

SCHORR: Last October When Marshal Zhukov was ousted as Defense Minister, Khrushchev told us at a reception, "in life one cell must die another takes its place - life goes on." By this process that Khrushchev tries to picture as a kind of biolggical inevitability another cell - Bulganin's power has now died. Actually, its decay began last June when Bulganin vacsalated during the Malenkov-Molotov revolt against Khrushchev and voted against him at one point. The next month, I watched him take a back seat - way back as he toured Czechoslovakia with the Party Chief. Then, Bulganin omitted from a tour of East Germany, from a trip to Roumania to see

Tito of Yugoslavia. And from then on when I saw him at receptions in Moscow it was clear he had been side tracked from his center of power. He replied to our questions with vague generalities - no longer seemed to have the authority to speak. Since then, the only question in our minds, was whether he would be retained as Premier with nominal authority or dismissed at the appropriate time. The rubber stamp election and the new session of the Supreme Soviet provided an appropriate time. It was more or less in the cards. The dying cell finally lopped off. But more significant is Khrushchev's assumption himself of the post of Premier. A post he could have given to his lieutenant Anastas Mikoyan. It would be hasty to see this as a simple amassing of power by Khrushchev as a sign of his strength. Actually, Khrushchev may have found it hard to get anyone to take a post involving responsibility for carrying out Khrushchev policies but with little power to change them. More and more in recent months, the tendency has been to pin pn Khrushchev personally the policies about which other Communist leaders have misgivings. He has been made personally responsible in the Communist Councils fár industrial re-organization for the new lands program, for liquidation of machine tractor stations, for the wavering policy of liberalisation in the satellite states, for the co-existance campaign with the West. Now, he is responsible also for executing them on the government level. Now, as Party Chief and Premier he has a double function that Stalin had that Malenkov had for only a few weeks after Stalin's death. He has risen to the summit, but for Khrushchev it is a cold and lonely summit with Stalin's responsibilities but without Stalin's absolute authority. And, any failure will be accounted now as his and his alone. Maybe Khrushchev wanted it that way - but it may also be that others wanted it that way. The inexorable process which Khrushchev says he cannot halt continues. One cell has died another looks strong for the moment, but life goes on.

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 28, 1958

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In Moscow today, the Supreme Soviet...or Parliament...heard a long series of speeches praising Khrushchev's agricultural program---in particular, his plan to downgrade the state tractor stations, by allowing collective farms to buy their own tractors. / Ex-premier Bulganin showed up again at today's session, and chatted occasionally with the man who took his job. / Western newsmen say he looked "happier" than yesterday.

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Khrushchev did not announce the composition of his new government. / That is expected to come next Monday or Tuesday...along with the announcement, by Foreign Minister Gromyko, that Russia has decided, unilaterally, to suspend all nuclear weapons tests.

President Tito of Yugoslavia sent Khrushchev a message today, congratulating him on becoming premier. (I should like to discuss the Khrushchev development further, in a few minutes).

President Eisenhower left Washington today, for a week-end on his Gettysburg farm. / News Secretary Hagerty said he did not "think" Mr. Eisenhow will act on the measure to "freeze" farm-price supports until sometime next week. Five Republican senators called at the White House today and appealed to the president, personally, <u>not</u> to veto the legislation. / The senators were Mundt of South Dakota, Young of North Dakota, Allott of Colorado, Carlson of Kansas and Aiken of Vermont. | They said Mr. Eisenhower listened "sympathetically", but gave no indication what he would do.

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a small decline of 10-thousand, 7-hundred from the previous week. The total, however, is still twice what it was in the corresponding week a year ago.

The Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers received for their products in the month ending March 15 jumped 4 percent. In the same month, the prices farmers had to pay for goods and services went up 1 percent to a new record high.

The House Appropriations Committee today voted three and a quarter billion dollars for running the Agriculture Department in the next fiscal year. But, at the same time, it rapped the Administration's farm policy. Much of the economic slump, it said, can be attributed to depressed farm income. It reported farm income at its lowest point in 15 years.

The House committee approved President Eisenhower's plan to speed up the purchasing of supplies for the government's civilian agencies. Under the plan, the government would be able---in the next three months--- to spend at least 100-million dollars which otherwise could not be spent until the next fiscal year. The committee called the action "unprecedented in the history of American government." It was going along with the President, it said, because of the "serious" economic situation.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell urged Congress to approve Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for extending...temporarily...the period in which unemployment compensation may be paid. Mitchell testified before the House Ways and Means Committee, and most of the opposition came from Republican members. Representative Byrnes of Wisconsin voiced misgivings...saying that when the Federal Government embarks on an emergency program, it "very seldom is terminated."

Today...at the Senate Rackets Committee hearing...Walter Reuther accused Republican Senator Goldwater of "trying to smear" the United Auto Workers Union. Goldwater had produced a photograph of four men beating another man during a strike against Ford in 1941. / Reuther said the photograph illustrated an "isolated incident"...that Harry Bennett, who was in charge of police at the Ford plant, had hired "gangsters" that "beat up" the strikers. / Reuther noted that Mrs. Edsel Ford...and other members of the Ford family...later got rid of Bennett.

The Administration today recommended that Congress appropriate 100-million dollars to help pay off some owners of German and Japanese assets seized during World War Two. The 100-million dollars would be added to nearly 83-million dollars already available in the accounts of the Office of

Alien Property. The money would then be used to reimburse certain former owners of seized assets, as well as to pay off the claims which Americans have filed against Germany and Japan for damage suffered during the war.

In England, the Liberal Party today won its first parliamentary by-election in 29 years. / Results of the voting in Torrington, Devonshire, show the liberal candidate edging out the Conservative candidate, with the Labourite a weak third. The Conservative vote was down 27 percent, compared with the last general election in 1955. And this is the third consecutive by-election the Conservatives have lost.

Here in New York today, W.C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues", died after a long illness. He was 84.

Edward R. Murrow: March 28, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A new "ism" has been added to the many "isms" of the twentieth century - Krushchevism. It is unpredictable and almost unpronounceable, but it means power. One fiction in Soviet life has now come to an end. The myth of collective leadership. It was a convenient name to call the interim period in which contending leaders tested their strength against their rivals. It was clear from the outset that collective leadership in a dictatorship was a contradiction in terms. Sooner or later, by a kind of natural law, power would gravitate to fewer and fewer men, and ultimately to a single man. Khrushchev must now proceed to consolidate his power. He has now become fully and officially responsible for his radical industrial and agricultural reforms. He is now the commander of the satellites, the commander of Soviet scientific progress, responsible for improving living conditions at home, maintaining the peace, and negotiating with the free world. He now is committed; he has to go all the way and take all the power; he cannot compromise. That, in a dictatorship, is the nature of things. He must deal with the disappointed followers of such men as Malenkov, Molotov, Zhukov and Kaganovich. He must placate the members of the industrial bureaucracy who have been down-graded through de-centralization.

For the time being Khrushchevism looks like Stalinism, with a smile, a kind of semi-enlightened totalitarianism. Krushchev is a realist - a product of the most brutal and cynical school in political history. He, better than anyone, knows the price of failure in that system. He is a gambling man, and is now gambling on his ability to wield total power. Even if Khrushchev strives to be an enlightened despot, despotism is perpetually insecure. One reason is that the despot is mortal, and when he passes the walls shake and the ground quakes, and nobody knows whether the whole structure will collapse. He probably does not know whether this process of bloodless execution can continue, or whether he must resort to the strong-arm techniques of Stalin.

Already his vanity - never in short supply - must have been considerably inflated. Over the last two months the Soviet Press has carried on a hidden persuader kind of campaign, aimed at convincing the Russian people that Krushchev is the world's outstanding authority on agriculture, housing, art, politics, ballistic missiles and international negotiations. His name is in the headlines countless times every day, so is his picture - touched up so that he looks as though he's balding, not bald. He is hailed as "the leading theoretician of communism" - that puts him in line with Marx, Engels, Lenin

and Stalin. The Khrushchev personality cult is in full flower. / He obviously wants to be in complete charge of the entire industrial and agricultural reform - doesn't seem to trust it to anyone else. / If a summit conference is called, he wants to be the Russian leader who will talk with Mr. Eisenhower, not sit in the shadow of a figurehead premier. And Khrushchev a devoted communist who has an immense faith in the vitality and expansion possibilities of the Soviet economic system. He is convinced it can do any job, even catching up to the United States and surpassing us, which would make Khrushchev, in the eyes of communist history, a greater communist than even Lenin.

Khrushchev feels that given ten years of peace, he personally can lead Russia to its final victory over capitalism, and not fire a shot. He believes he can bring Russia the unchallenged economic mastery of the world; then, by its example, the under-developed areas of the world will be brought into the communist camp and the Western World will be isolated. That is his dream, and he now has the power to try to make it come true. / He will try to continue to outwit and out-maneuver the leaders of the West in the field of propaganda. He must seek successes abroad to bolster his position at home. He will probably be a harder man for the West to deal with.

At home he must continue to train scientists and technicians in increasing numbers, but like the enlightened despots of the eighteenth century, Khrushchev in this century may discover that enlightenment is a two-edged sword; that a literate population may turn against the despot.

No one knows what this elevation will do to Khrushchev the man; but Lord Acton was certainly right when he said: "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Khrushchev has made no secret of his intentions, and we have certainly been adequately warned.

Back in a moment.
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Khrushchev is a better "mixer" than Stalin ever was. He attends more parties, likes to get around more, and apparently enjoys talking to foreign correspondents. And so Khrushchevism looks like Stalinism---with a smile. But the smile should deceive no one. For as Stendhal said: "What counts is not the personality of the tyrant but the essence of tyranny."

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The House committee approved President Eisenhower's plan to speed up the purchasing of supplies for the government's civilian agencies. Under the plan, the government would be able---in the next three months--- to spend at least 100-million dollars which otherwise could not be spent until the next fiscal year. The committee called the action "unprecedented in the history of American government." It was going along with the President, it said, because of the "serious" economic situation.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell urged Congress to approve Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for extending...temporarily...the period in which unemployment compensation may be paid. Mitchell testified before the House Ways and Means Committee, and most of the opposition came from Republican members. Representative Byrnes of Wisconsin voiced misgivings...saying that when the Federal Government embarks on an emergency program, it "very seldom is terminated."

Today...at the Senate Rackets Committee hearing...Walter Reuther accused Republican Senator Goldwater of "trying to smear" the United Auto Workers Union. Goldwater had produced a photograph of four men beating another man during a strike against Ford in 1941. Reuther said the photograph illustrated an "isolated

incident"...that Harry Bennett, who was in charge of police at the Ford plant, had hired "gangsters" that "beat up" the strikers. Reuther noted that Mrs. Edsel Ford...and other members of the Ford family...later got rid of Bennett.

The Administration today recommended that Congress appropriate 100-million dollars to help pay off some owners of German and Japanese assets seized during World War Two. The 100-million dollars would be added to nearly 83-million dollars already available in the accounts of the Office of Alien Property. The money would then be used to reimburse certain former owners of seized assets, as well as to pay off the claims which Americans have filed against Germany and Japan for damage suffered during the war.

In England, the Liberal Party today won its first parliamentary by-election in 29 years. Results of the voting in Torrington, Devonshire, show the liberal candidate edging out the Conservative candidate, with the Labourite a weak third. The Conservative vote was down 27 percent compared with the last general election in 1955. And this is the third consecutive by-election the Conservatives have lost.

Here in New York today, W.C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues," died after a long illness. He was 84.

A new "ism" has been added to the man "isms" of the twentieth century - Khrushchevism. It is unpredicaable and almost unpronounceable, but it means power. One fiction in Soviet life has now come to an end. The myth of collective leadership. It was a convenient name to call the interim period in which contending leaders tested their strength against their rivals. It was clear from the outset that collective leadership in a dictatorship was a contradiction in terms. Sooner or later, by a kind of natural law, power would gravitate to fewer and fewer men, and ultimately to a single man. Khrushchev must now proceed to consolidate his power. He has now become fully and officially responsible for his radical industrial and agricultural reforms. He is now the commander of the satellites, the commander of Soviet scientific progress, responsible for improving

living conditions at home, maintaining the peace, and negotiating with the free world. He now is committed; he has to go all the way and take all the power; he cannot compromise. That, in a dictatorship, is the nature of things. He must deal with the disappointed followers of such men as Malenkov, Molotov, Zhukov and Kaganovich. He must placate the members of the industrial bureaucracy who have been down-graded through de-centralization.

For the time being Khrushchevism looks like Stalinism, with a smile, a kind of semi-enlightened totalitarianism. Khrushchev is a realist - a product of the most brutal and cynical school in political history. He, better than anyone, knows the price of failure in that system. He is a gambling man, and is now gambling on his ability to wield total power. Even if Khrushchev strives to be an enlightened despot, despotism is perpetually insecure. One reason is that the despot is mortal, and when he passes the walls shake and the ground quakes, and nobody knows whether the whole structure will collapse. He probably does not know whether this process of bloodless execution can continue, or whether he must resort to the strong-arm techniques of Stalin.

Already his vanity - never in short supply - must have been considerably inflated. Over the last two months, the Soviet Press has carried on a hidden persuader kind of campaign, aimed at convincing the Russian people that Khrushchev is the world's outstanding authority on agriculture, housing, art, politics, ballistic missiles, and international negotiations. He name is in the headlines countless times every day, so is his picture - touched up so that he looks as though he's balding, not bald. He is hailed as "the leading theoretician of communism" - that puts him in line with Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The Khrushchev personality cult is in full flower. He obviously wants to be in complete charge of the entire industrial and agricultural reform - doesn't seem to trust it to anyone else. If a summit conference is called, he wants to be the Russian leader who will talk with Mr. Eisenhower, not sit in the shadow of a figurehead premier. And Khrushchev, a devoted communist who has an immense faith

in the vitality and expansion possibilities of the Soviet economic system. He is convinced it can do any job, even catching up to the United States and surpassing us, which would make Khrushchev, in the eyes of communist history, a greater communist than even Lenin.

Khrushchev feels that given ten years of peace, he personally can lead Russia to its final victory over capitalism, and not fire a shot. He believes he can bring Russia the unchallenged economic mastery of the world; then, by its example, the under-developed areas of the world will be brought into the communist camp and the Western World will be isolated. That is his dream, and he now has the power to try to make it come true. He will try to continue to outwit and out-maneuver the leaders of the West in the field of propaganda. He must seek successes abroad to bolster his position at home. He will probably be a harder man for the West to deal with.

At home he must continue to train scientists and technicians in increasing numbers, but like the enlightened despots of the eighteenth centruy, Khrushchev in this century may discover that enlightenment is a two-edged sword; that a literate population may turn agains the despot.

No one knows what this elevation will do to Khrushchev the man; but Lord Acton was certainly right when he said: "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Khrushchev has made no secret of his intentions, and we have certainly been adequately warned.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Khrushchev is a better "mixer" than Stalin ever was. He attends more parties, likes to get around more, and apparently enjoys talking to foreign correspondents. And so Khrushchevism looks like Stalinism---with a smile. But the smile should deceive no one. For as Stendhal said: "What counts is not the personaility of the tyrant but the essence of tyranny."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 31, 1958

This is the news:

Russia today announced its suspension of nuclear weapons tests./ The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Gromyko to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament...in keeping, he said, "with the innermost yearnings of millions of people in all countries of the world." /Gromyko challenged the United States and Britain to follow Russia's example. /If the United States and Britain continue their tests, he said, then the Soviet government will be free to [redacted] resume <u>its</u> tests./ Gromyko accused the United States of using the development of "clean" hydrogen bombs as a pretext for setting off new explosions. And he warned West Germany that <u>if</u> it arms

itself with atomic weapons, a new obstacle to disarmament will have been created...and Russia will have to take "the necessary steps."

The Supreme Soviet also heard Premier Khrushchev announce his new cabinet. The big difference is that Nikolai Bulganin---who was premier---now becomes chairman of the Soviet state bank, a position he held 20 years ago. The Supreme Soviet approved the new cabinet, the cessation of nuclear tests, and Khrushchev's program for distributing the machinery of the tractor stations to the collective farms. All votes of approval were unanimous.

The State Department has made what it calls "some general observations" on the Gromyko announcement. It points out that the announcement came on the heels of "an intensive series of secret Soviet tests"...and that Russia has been boycotting the United Nations Disarmament Commission. It also points out that the General Assembly has approved a comprehensive first-step disarmament proposal, including the studies necessary for a supervised suspension of nuclear tests. The State Department says the United States "stands ready instantly to respond to that resolution, but the Soviet Union refuses to comply." The department goes on to say, "It is

elemental that free nations which want to remain free will not---and should not---forego their indispensable collective capacity to deter and defend against aggression, merely in reliance on a Soviet statement of intentions for which there is no system of verification."

The State Department news chief, Lincoln White, told reporters the United States will go ahead with its scheduled tests in the Pacific as planned.

In Congress, Chairman Durham of the joint atomic energy committee called the Soviet announcement "phony, like everything else they have done in that line." Democratic Senator Humphrey said the Administration, through procrastination, has let Russia inflict "a terrible propaganda blow."

Britain and France today joined the United States in reaffirming the Western position that a summit meeting can give promise of success only if there is careful preparation in advance. The new notes delivered in Moscow have the approval of the 15-member NATO Council. The notes (which are unusually brief) suggest that diplomatic exchanges looking toward a possible summit meeting should start in Moscow in about two weeks. These exchanges, if fruitful, would lead to a conference of foreign ministers

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who would draw up an agenda. The success achieved by the foreign ministers would determine whether a meeting is called at the summit.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles conferred at the White House this afternoon, shortly after the President's return from a week-end at his Gettysburg farm. / The White House conference lasted an hour and ten minutes, and News Secretary Hagerty says it may be assumed that the new notes to Russia...and Russia's unilateral suspension of nuclear tests...were discussed.

President Eisenhower today vetoed the bill that would have frozen farm price supports for one year. / Mr. Eisenhower called the measure "ill-advised from the standpoint both of the nation and of our farm families." With regard to government controls, he said, "What the farm economy needs is a thaw, rather than a freeze." / He said the Democratic-sponsored legislation (which Republican senators from farm states had urged him to sign) would pile up more farm products in government warehouses, and restrict the growth of markets. And he contended it would by-pass the problems of the small operator who, he said, "produces so little for sale that price supports have scant meaning." A Democratic attempt to override

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the veto ~~have~~ HAS been put off until after the Easter recess. (The bill was passed originally by considerably less than the two-thirds majority necessary to override).

Secretary Benson followed up the veto announcement by setting the 1958 price support rate for corn at one dollar and 36 cents a bushel. The rate for the 1957 crop was a dollar and forty cents a bushel.

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...an Administration bill to speed up the purchasing of equipment by the government's civilian agencies.

And the Senate Banking Committee approved legislation that would make 1-billion dollars available for municipal public works projects in the form of federal loans.

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There was a new incident today on the Syria-Israeli frontier, near the Sea of Galilee. Israel accused the Syrians of opening fire on a group of Israeli laborers, working on a drainage project. Syria charges the work is going on in a demilitarized zone. Two Syrians were killed yesterday in a similar incident.

In the Canadian parliamentary election, the Canadian Press says the re-election of John Diefenbaker's Conservative Government is indicated.

~~This is on the basis of early, incomplete returns.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 31, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet offer to give up nuclear tests is easy to disparage. It was made when they had just finished a series of elaborate secret tests. Normally they wouldn't run another series for a year. Now if we and the British don't give up testing, the Russians will have lost nothing, and could make political and propaganda capital out of resuming the tests. The offer does not include an inspection system; it doesn't promise a halt in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, or even a slowdown. The Russians continue to refuse to talk disarmament at the United Nations. Presumably they will continue to test their inter-continental ballistic missiles.

However, any realistic assessment of this move must recognize that the Russian move was shrewd, well-timed, and will meet with very considerable response not only in the neutral nations, but among our allies.

Our government also wanted to stop testing, but we wanted it linked with an agreement to stop the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and a reasonable system of inspection. The Russians said, in effect: everybody talks about stopping testing - let's just go ahead and do it. They acted first, and again they have the initiative. Much of the world will regard this move as a step forward. The intricacies, and indeed the importance of the

arguments surrounding real disarmament will be lost. Even if we produce a clean bomb during our tests, it won't help us very much. To most laymen a clean bomb is not terribly important. We can assume that most of the bombs in the Russian stockpile, and in ours, are dirty bombs. Will the Russians transform their pile into clean bombs? Will we? Both claim the bombs are there as deterrents. They are there to blast and burn and kill, and the dirtier they are, the more they ought to deter. It is fair to say that our record in the disarmament talks has been more presentable than that of the Russians. We have made some courageous proposals that probably would have worked, had the Russians negotiated in good faith. But the memory of sound proposals will not weigh very heavily against the Russian action.

This Russian move didn't take our government by surprise. There was plenty of warning. We were merely out-maneuvered. There may be excellent and indeed compelling reasons why the national interest - our survival - demands that we go on testing. But if that is true, the Administration has not made them clear.

This Russian action may create even more difficulties for the British than for us. Alex Kendrick cables me from London that the British Government is under great pressure to stop its tests, and even to give up its nuclear

weapons program entirely, leaving the deterrent role entirely in the hands of the United States. Some Conservatives in Britain are saying she just can't stand to pay the price. The Liberals, who just won a bye-election in Torrington, want Her Majesty's Government to give up its individual nuclear role and rely on the United States and NATO. / And the large left wing of the Labor Party has been clamoring for some time for an end to the tests.

Militarily, Britain is behind in the nuclear race and needsto do more testing. They are planning a new Christmas Island shoot in a couple of weeks. If we were to tell the British what we've learned from our tests, their deterrent posture would be improved. But under existing legislation we can't do that. / So the net result is that our most robust and reliable ally faces a dilemma that is ~~more~~ deeper and more difficult than the one we confront.

We need to have the non-communist world with us, pressing the Russians to accept adequate controls, through the United Nations, in all aspects of arms reduction. / We haven't got that now. / It will take alertness, vision, courage and candor for us to regain that leadership.

Back in a moment-
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Word for Today

The Russians have again shown themselves to be masters in the art of making propaganda. [redacted] In acting [redacted] to suspend nuclear tests they have taken the leadership which, for the good of the free world, ought to belong to the West. [redacted] As Disraeli warned a long time ago, "The practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word---dissimulation."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back on a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians have again shown themselves to be masters in the art of making propaganda. In acting to suspend nuclear tests they have taken the leadership which, for the good of the free world, ought to belong to the West. As Disraeli warned a long time ago, "The practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word---dissimulation."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 1, 1958

This is the news:

The United States seriously considered "stealing the march" on Russia, by announcing a suspension of American nuclear tests/ Secretary of State Dulles revealed this today at his weekly news conference./ He said U.S. intelligence knew Russia was going to announce a suspension of tests...and that President Eisenhower met about 10 days ago with his top advisers, to decide whether to beat the Russians to the punch with a similar announcement by the United States./ Dulles said that after careful consideration of

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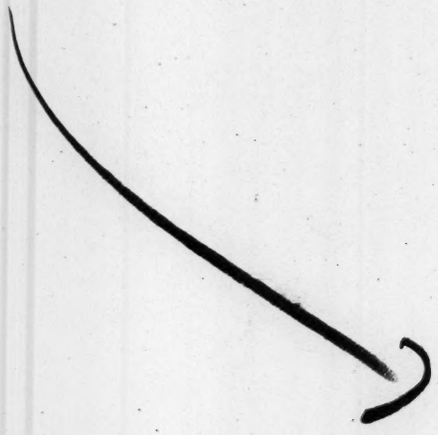
the pro's and con's, it was decided...deliberately...to let the Russians score their propaganda victory, rather than do something "basically unsound". The decision was made, he said, "in fairness to the American people and perhaps to humanity." He explained that if America had taken the action, it would not have been tied in with any disarmament plan looking toward the elimination of nuclear weapons themselves. / The United States, he said, will continue with tests for the development of a "clean" bomb, making it more of a tactical weapon and less a weapon of mass destruction. / Dulles stressed that in waging propaganda with Russia, "we face conditions which are totally different and," he said, "I thank God that we do." He said that with a free press, an opposition party, and allies who are not puppets, Russia can do things in a propaganda way which we cannot approach. / Democratic Senator Humphrey calls the failure of the United States to take the initiative in ending nuclear tests "an unbelievable tragedy." "Someone," he says,

talked the President out of it, "and that 'someone' apparently was the Secretary of State."



Prime Minister Macmillan said today that Britain is still anxious to work out an international agreement for the ending of nuclear weapons tests---with close inspection. Macmillan, under Labourite questioning in the House of Commons, said that Britain with other Western powers suggested "as long ago as last July" that a United Nations committee of experts be drawn up to map an inspection system. He expressed hope that Russia will accept the new Western proposal that preliminary negotiations for a summit meeting be started through diplomatic channels next month. [redacted] that Russia's announcement of a suspension of nuclear tests came just after Russia had completed "an intensive and accelerated series of tests," and just before the United States and Britain were scheduled to carry out tests. He insisted that the Conservative Government wants a summit meeting "at which this whole question can be brought to a conclusion."

President Eisenhower's plan for an independent space agency was outlined to Republican congressional leaders today, at their regular weekly meeting at the White House. / The agency would deal with outer space problems of a civilian or purely scientific nature. / It would encompass work now being done by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as well as non-military activities being carried on by the Advanced Research Projects Agency in the Defense Department. / Senate Republican Leader Knowland said Mr. Eisenhower will send Congress a special message on this subject, perhaps tomorrow. / The President also is preparing for Congress a special message on his plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. / That, too, came up at today's White House meeting, but Republican leaders withheld details. / Knowland said he regarded the plan as "a considerable improvement over the present situation." / It reportedly would increase the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

President Eisenhower today signed the 1-billion, 850-million dollar housing bill. This is the first major anti-recession measure passed by Congress. / It seeks to encourage home building...and create jobs...by lowering the down payments required for FHA-insured mortgages. / The measure also extends the G.I. home loan program for two years. / But it raises the interest rate on G.I. home loans, as a means of attracting private lenders. Although Mr. Eisenhower signed the bill, he said there were sections of which he disapproved. / He cited the federal purchasing of veterans' mortgages at par value, as a "wholly unnecessary" additional burden on the taxpayers of the country.

Bernard Baruch told the Senate Finance Committee today that it is "folly" to talk of tax reductions at this time. / Baruch warned against carrying out public works projects through deficit financing. "If we want new dams, highways and school houses," he said, "we should be willing to pay for them." / [illegible]

The Cuban Congress today declared a state of emergency, and gave President Batista extraordinary power to cope with the revolutionary movement led by Fidel Castro. The state of emergency allows Batista to rule by decree for the next 45 days. In Oriente Province today, Castro's forces stepped up their attacks on rail and highway traffic, and crippled communications between Santiago and the rest of Eastern Cuba.

In the Canadian parliamentary election, Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Conservative Party has won 209 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons. The Liberals have 47 seats, the Socialists 8.

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4:55

[redacted] Diefenbaker's landslide victory is [redacted] greater than had been anticipated, and has astonished even Canadians. If it does not astonish Americans, it is simply because Americans don't pay much attention to Canada's domestic affairs. But they will do well to give this election some heed. For one result of it will be to develop still greater Canadian independence from the United States, and this is bound to affect us, both in economic and military ways.

The election was not fought on the issue of relations with the United States. The winning Conservatives are not anti-Americans, and the losing Liberals are not pro-Americans. But one of the biggest factors in Canada's existence is the nearness and bigness of the United States, with the cultural pull of its television programs, the dominant role of American capital, and the way Americans seem to take for granted that what is good for them is good for Canadians. The Liberal Party, in its twentytwo years of power, was closely identified with United States policy. A reaction against this set in before the Diefenbaker victory last June. The Liberals had begun to cool off to Washington, but they did not do

it soon enough. Yesterday's election turned the defeat into a rout. Obviously the country wanted to get rid of the Liberals for a long time to come.

Canadian dissatisfaction with the United States rises from several sources. We have been selling farm surpluses abroad in the interest of our foreign policy, and this has been at the expense of customers, or potential customers, of Canada. With a recession creeping up, this offended farmers.

Canadians strongly resented recent restrictions on oil imports into the United States. These were imposed in the name of defense [redacted] Canadians cannot understand how their sale of oil to us affects our security. Miners of Canadian lead and zinc live in daily fear of higher duties being set on these minerals. Canadians also are jealous of their lawful share of power resources from oil, gas and waterways in regions where American interests are involved.

We in this country have been favorably impressed by the cooperation of Canada in setting up the DEW line, which defends us and them from suprise attack over the Arctic. But we should not be under the illusion that the Canadians

are as happy about it as we are./They grumble about the circulation of airforce personnel in their country, and one even hears a phrase about the northern region"being garrisoned by foreign troops." One of Mr. Diefenbaker's winning campaign proposals was to spend a billion dollars to develop the resources in the North./This was his chief device for combatting the recession, and he linked it with a dream about the North comparable with the American dream about the West in our earlier history. If this program goes as expected, the Canadians in due course will want a much larger share in determining policy for the DEW line, and ultimately many want to replace our personnel altogether.

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subsidiaries to prevent such things happening. The introduction of legislation to devise some form of supervision of the subsidiaries is expected in the coming session of parliament.

Since the United States is responsible for nearly twothirds of Canada's total trade, and owns nearly as great a proportion of Canada's most productive industries, this country is much too important a neighbor for Canada to treat badly. It has to get along with us for its own sake. But the day is over when we can take Canadian compliance for granted. And it will be in our own interest to start finding out why Canadians behave like Canddians.

Word for Today

This is April Fool's Day. On this date, in 1870, Josh Billings observed in his Almanac: "Dandylions planted this month are almost sure to hed out, so are tud stools. This month iz also helthy for planting onions. Onions are a luxury, and are good for a bad breth, or are bad for a good breth, i hav forgot which. But either way iz right."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The United States seriously considered "stealing the march" on Russia, by announcing a suspension of American nuclear tests. Secretary of State Dulles revealed this today at his weekly news conference. He said U.S. intelligence knew Russia was going to announce a suspension of tests...and that President Eisenhower met about 10 days ago with his top advisers, to decide whether to beat the Russians to the punch with a similar announcement by the United States. Dulles said that after careful consideration of the pro's and con's, it was decided...deliberately...to let the Russians score their propaganda victory, rather than do something "basically unsound." The decision was made, he said, "in fairness to the American people and perhaps to humanity." He explained that if America had taken the action, it would not have been tied in with any disarmament plan looking toward the elimination of nuclear weapons themselves. The United States, he said, will continue with tests for the development of a "clean" bomb, making it more of a tactical weapon and less a weapon of mass destruction. Dulles stressed that in waging propaganda with Russia, "we face conditions which are totally different and," he said, "I thank God that we do." He said that with a free press, an oppostion party, and allies who are not puppets, Russia can do things in a propaganda way which we cannot approach. Democratic Senator Humphrey calls the failure of the United States to take the initiative in ending nuclear tests "an unbelievable tragedy." "Someone," he says, talked the President out of it, "and that 'someone' apparently was the Secretary of State."

Prime Minister Macmillan said today that Britain is still anxious to work out an international agreement for the ending of nuclear weapons tests---with close inspection. Macmillan, under Labourite questioning in the House of Commons, said that Britain with other Western powers suggested "as long ago as last July" that a United Nations committee of experts be drawn up to map an inspection system.

He expressed hope that Russia will accept the new Western proposal that preliminary negotiations for a summit meeting be started through diplomatic channels next month.

President Eisenhower's plan for an independent space agency was outlined to Republican congressional leaders today, at their regular weekly meeting at the White House. The agency would deal with outer space problems of a civilian or purely scientific nature. It would encompass work now being done by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as well as non-military activities being carried on by the Advanced Research Projects Agency in the Defense Department. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said Mr. Eisenhower will send Congress a special message on this subject, perhaps tomorrow. The President also is preparing for Congress a special message on his plan for reorganizang the Defense Department. That, too, came up at today's White House meeting, but Republican leaders withheld details. Knowland said he regarded the plan as "a considerable improvement over the present situation." It reportedly would increase the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

President Eisenhower today signed the 1-billion,850-million dollar housing bill. This is the first major anti-recession measure passed by Congress. It seeks to encourage home building...and create jobs...by lowering the down payments required for FHA-insured mortgages. The measure also extends the G.I. home loan program for two years. But it raises the interest rate on G.I. home loans, as a means of attracting private lenders. Although Mr. Eisenhower signed the bill, he said there were sections of which he disapproved. He cited the federal purchasing of vererans' mortgages at par value as a "wholly unnecessary" additional burden on the taxpayers of the country.

Bernard Baruch told the Senate Finance Committee today that it is "folly" to talk of tax reductions at this time. Baruch warned against carrying out public works projects through deficit financing. "If we want new dams, highways and school houses," he said, "we should be willing to pay for them."

The Cuban Congress today declared a state of emergency and gave President Batista extraordinary power to cope with the revolutionary movement led by Fidel Castro. The state of emergency allows Batista to rule by decree for the next 45 days. In Oriente Province today, Castro's forces stepped up their attack on rail and highway traffic and crippled communications between Santiago and the rest of Eastern Cuba.

In the Canadian parliamentary election, Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Conservative Party has won 209 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons. The Liberals have 47 seats, the Socialists 8.

Diefenbaker's landslide victory is greater than had been anticipated, and has astonished even Canadians. If it does not astonish Americans, it is simply because Americans don't pay much attention to Canada's domestic affairs. But they will do well to give this election some heed. For one result of it will be to develop still greater Canadian independence from the United States, and this is bound to affect us, both in economic and military ways.

The election was not fought on the issue of relations with the United States. The winning Conservatives are not anti-Americans, and the losing Liberals are not pro-Americans. But one of the biggest factors in Canada's existence is the nearness and bigness of the United States, with the cultural pull of its television programs, the dominant role of American capital, and the way Americans seem to take for granted that what is good for them is good for Canadians. The Liberal Party, in its twenty-two years of power, was closely identified with United States policy. A reaction against this set in before the Diefenbaker victory last June. The Liberals had begun to cool off to Washington, but they did not do it soon enough. Yesterday's election turned the defeat into a rout. Obviously the country wanted to get rid of the Liberals for a long time to come.

Canadian dissatisfaction with the United States rises from several sources. We have been selling farm surpluses abroad in the interest of our foreign policy, and this has been at the expense of customers, or potential customers, of Canada.

With a recession creeping up this offended farmers.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This is April Fool's Day. On this date, in 1870, Josh Billings observed in his Almanac: "Dandylions planted this month are almost sure to hed out, so are tud stools. This month iz also helthy for planting onions. Onions are a luxury and are good for a bad breth, or are bad for a good breth, I have forgot which. But either way iz right."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 2, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for an emergency appropriation of 1-billion, 455-million dollars for defense. This is in addition to the extra billion, 410-million appropriated by Congress in February, and it raises to more than 40-billion dollars the defense budget for the next fiscal year. About a fourth of the new money requested by the President would be spent for B-52 bombers and "tanker" aircraft. Two hundred and eighteen million would go for speeding up the Army missile program, 180-million for

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outer space research. And the Navy would get 207-million dollars for two additional submarines, capable of firing the Polaris missile. Members of the House Appropriations Committee indicate that the President's request will get prompt consideration. Democratic Senator Jackson, who is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Eisenhower is "short-changing" the Polaris submarine program, that he should be asking money for 15 of the missile-launching submarines---not just two.

President Eisenhower today also sent Congress his plan for a new independent agency to carry out non-military projects related to outer space. The new agency would absorb the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. And it would have a civilian director, backed up by a board of experts. On occasion, the agency would cooperate with the Defense Department in military space research.

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference today that he will send his plan for reorganizing the Defense Department to Congress tomorrow.

He said the announcement by Russia, that it was suspending nuclear tests, was a "gimmick"...but added that he has not abandoned hope of eventually reaching a disarmament agreement. / He listed the proposals the United States has made unilaterally for peace... starting with the Baruch Plan more than ten years ago...and said it is not right to call the American position negative, "just because you stand firm on what you believe." | Mr. Eisenhower said that perhaps the "full possibilities" of psychological warfare had not been explored by his administration. / And it might be a good idea, he said, if some one were given the sole duty of directing operations in that field. / In response to a question, he said this was not something which could be turned over to Vice President Nixon. He knew of no Vice President who had been given more opportunity to participate in the affairs of government than Mr. Nixon, but he believed it was impossible...as a matter of practice...to assign the Vice President additional duties in the Executive Department.

Regarding a tax cut, the President said this was not a question to be decided hastily without careful study. The recession, he said, cannot be cured merely by spending Federal money---"We could just be building trouble for ourselves in the future." He said it was "just ridiculous" to talk about information being withheld from him by the White House "palace guard". "Palace guard," he said, "is like other expressions that we get in the habit of using which, to my mind, have no meaning."

In Detroit today, the American Motors Corporation proposed a two-year freeze on wages and fringe benefits. The company made the proposal to the United Auto Workers Union, with whom it is scheduled to open bargaining talks later this month. Negotiations with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler already are under way. The International Electrical Workers Union today joined the U.A.W. in demanding a profit-sharing program. The electrical workers served notice of their demand in the opening round of their talks with General Motors.

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a damper on the European economy through most of 1958. / The report was prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It says an economic revival in the United States "seems unlikely before autumn at the earliest." / And it predicts that America, [redacted] in the meantime, will make fewer purchases from abroad.

The United Press reports tonight...from Havana...that President Batista has just received five planeloads of arms from the Dominican Republic, to help him put down the revolt led by Fidel Castro. "Severe fighting" is reported tonight from Oriente Province, and the city of Santiago is [redacted] said to be under a virtual state of siege. / The Communist Party in Cuba has come out in support of Castro, but a rebel spokesman, in New York, says the revolutionary movement has never received Communist support in the past, and that it will not accept support from the Communists in the future..."because they represent tyranny, and that is what we are fighting against."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev flew to Budapest today for a [redacted] meeting with [redacted] leaders of the Hungarian puppet government. The →

occasion...ostensibly...was the 13th anniversary of the "liberation" of Hungary by the Russian Army in 1945. The speech made by Khruchchev, on his arrival, contained no reference to the other role played by the Red Army in 1956.

A colleague of mine---Richard Hottelet---has just returned from assignment in West Germany, and I have asked him if he would give us a report on what he observed. ~~Hottelet is an authentic expert on Germany. He was covering Germany as far back as 1939---part of the time from the inside of a Nazi jail.~~ Here is Dick Hottelet.

Tape runs 5:30
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in Washington."

That was my colleague, Richard Hottelet, telling what he saw, and heard, ~~on his recent assignment~~ in Germany. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back on a moment with the Word for Today.

[redacted] Now, here is George Bryan.

And here is a bulletin... Witchita Falls, Texas, was hit tonight by ~~three~~ TWO tornadoes. There appears to have been considerable damage. No deaths are reported.

Word for Today

Dick Hottelet said that Chancellor Adenauer, and the Western allies, are going to have to "keep proving" they know where they are going. They want to travel the road of freedom. But the great German, Goethe, said: "Those men alone deserve life and freedom who earn both anew each day."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, April 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... A colleague of mine, Richard Hottelet, has just returned from assignment in West Germany, and I've asked him if he would give us a report on what he observed. Here is Dick Hottelet.

HOTTELET: When Andrei Gromyko announced on Monday that the Soviet Union would stop the testing of nuclear weapons, his words were addressed not only to the great nuclear powers, Britain and the United States, more than a third of his speech was aimed at West Germany. The Soviet Foreign Minister recalled the tragedy of Nazi aggression and warned Europe that, in his words, "the power of unleashing atomic war has been placed in the hands of Hitlerites and American generals." Mr. Gromyko declared that if the West German Army were equipped with atomic weapons, German unity would be impossible. More than that, he went on, in Europe - the wave of fire of an atomic rocket war would sweep - first of all - over West German territory. These were strong words. But if they've had any effect on either German policy or public opinion that effect is not visible.

Western Germany's lack of response to Soviet threats and Soviet promises is one of the pillars of the North Atlantic alliance. If Germany were to waver or follow the temptation of making its own peace with the Soviet Union, NATO would have lost its meaning. I've just returned from an assignment which kept me in Germany for nearly two months, trying to gain and record an insight into German thinking. And one thing I believe is certain - if the Germans ignore both the Soviet carrot and the stick, it is not from ignorance. For the past year - some of the most articulate elements in public life have sought to rouse the German people to a state of alarm over the issues of peace and reunification. No

one holds a position of greater respect in German society than the university professor - and in these twelve months, groups of professors have been issuing one appeal after another against atomic weapons and for prompt negotiations with Moscow. Some of the biggest and most influential newspapers have steadily advocated a disengagement of forces in Europe and have favorably discussed the neutralization of Germany and have attacked Chancellor Adenauer and the West for not having tried hard enough to find a way out of the stalemate with Russia.

The main opposition parties, the Free Democrats and the much more powerful Social Democrats, have used every political means at their disposal to mobilize the country against the Chancellor. Last week they ended four days of tumultuous debate in the Bundestag, in Bonn, by demanding that the Parliament proclaim a national emergency, that Chancellor Adenauer make way for a government of national union. They rang the changes on atomic horror and pinned it on Adenauer and NATO. They accused the Chancellor of not wanting German unity, painted him as an old reactionary who would sell Germany's birthright and gamble Germany's existence on membership in the Western alliance. Some opposition speakers reached a pitch of hysteria shriller than anything yet heard in parliamentary debate. And every word of the proceedings was broadcast, live, on the West German radio network. The public listened, apparently, mainly, in disgust. So much so that sessions of the Bundestag will no longer be broadcast. But there is no sign that Chancellor Adenauer or his government suffered.

Ten days ago, at the height of the four-day debate, the Social Democrats sponsored a big public rally in Frankfurt. Its motto was: Struggle against atomic death. But the hope that this rally would lead to mass action has not been realized. The great Federation of

Trade Unions was called upon to stage a general strike against atomic weapons. But lacking enough support, even in their own ranks, the unions have settled for protest demonstrations and a poll of public opinion.

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If the West is strong, says the German government, the Russians will not make the mistake that Hitler made of thinking that they might get away with an adventure. Only if the West is strong and united is there a chance of controlled disarmament, a negotiated world settlement with the Soviets and of the reunification of Germany in peace and freedom. This is the view that Chancellor Adenauer and his supporters take.

In the general election last September, an absolute majority of the German electorate endorsed this view. And I found in talking to people in the past two months, that most of them still do. But the forces of both criticism and confusion are strong in Germany today. Together with the constant, enormous psychological pressure from the Soviet Union, they could change the political climate. The German people are in no mood to gamble. But to retain their support, the Chancellor and the Western allies have got to keep proving that they know where they're going.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Apr. 3, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his plan for reorganizing the defense establishment. The program...outlined in a special 7-thousand-word message...vastly increases the authority of the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Eisenhower said the change is essential if strategic and tactical planning is to be "completely unified." Separate ground, sea and air warfare, he warned, no longer exists. The President said it was "mandatory" that the initiative for strategic planning and basic operational direction rest---not with

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the separate services---but "directly with the Secretary of Defense and his operational advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff." The Joint Chiefs [redacted] would, in the future, serve as staff assisting the Secretary of Defense in his exercise of direction over unified commands. Orders issued to the commands by the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be under the authority and in the name of the defense secretary. Mr. Eisenhower said, "We must organize our fighting forces into operational commands that are truly unified, each assigned a mission in full accord with our over-all military objectives." The commands would be established on order of the President. They would be under the Defense Department but separate from the military departments---that is, the Army, Navy and Air Force. Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] said that, in proposing this, it was not his intent to "merge or abolish the [redacted] traditional services." The chain of command would be streamlined. ~~The President suggests that it should be possible to eliminate "at least one, and perhaps two" of the four assistant secretaries now authorized for each military department.~~

He recommends that a new position be created---that of Director of Defense Research and Engineering, who would have a staff, civilian and military, "highly qualified in science and technology." This director would take the place of the present Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and would have rank equal to that of the secretary of any of the armed services. Then the President makes the following suggestion: "I strongly urge that in the future the Congress make appropriations for the Defense Department in such fashion as to provide the secretary of defense adequate authority and flexibility to discharge his heavy responsibilities." He goes on to say that he has directed estimates for the defense budget for the fiscal year 1960 "to be prepared in a form to accomplish this end." The White House says Mr. Eisenhower is asking, in effect, that Congress no longer appropriate the bulk of defense money to the military departments but to the Secretary of Defense. The money would then channel through him to the various services. Congress is not taking kindly to

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when a general strike will be called. The rebels have sabotaged power lines...and communications...to the extent that Oriente Province is virtually cut off. The state telegraph to Santiago, the second largest city of Cuba, is reported out.

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Tape runs 4:20
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in Washington."

That was my colleague Ernest Leiser, reporting on the Khrushchev visit to Hungary. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

as Camus said,

The visit of Khrushchev to Budapest ~~incredibly~~ brings to mind what happened there less than two years ago. Nor will the world soon forget. Albert Camus recently said, "The Hungarian revolt blew to bits, the biggest lie of the century---a lie that tried to pass off as proletarian revolution a regime of police tyranny."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISion

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, April 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EST

E. R. MURROW: Soviet Premier Khrushchev made a speech today in Budapest, where he is conferring with Hungarian leaders. And, he again, accused the United States of throwing what he called "road blocks" in a the way of a summit conference. "The United States is doing this," he said, "by insisting that the question of the Eastern European satellites and a divided Germany be discussed." CBS NEWS correspondent Ernest Leiser passed through Budapest today. He was on his way back from Bucarest and the Communists saw to it that he did not stay in Budapest. For a report on what Leiser was able to see we switch now to Vienna.

LEISER: Budapest is hiding the scars of its hate? for the Soviets tonight under a fantastic cover of bunting and banners which profess the undying friendship of the Hungarians for their Soviet big-brothers and specifically for the biggest brother Nikita Sergieovich Khrushchev. Equally as conspicuous as the flags and the placards, however, are the police precautions to protect Khrushchev from his Hungarian friends. Uniformed security forces are out in very considerable number in Budapest. The malitia has re-routed traffic through the city most of the day for security reasons. And, the plain clothes secret police of the Admiral?? are out in force. I drove into Budapest from the Communist East - from Roumania today, and was stopped by police road blocks twice before reaching the city. And, the authorities made very sure that cameraman Paul Brook and I drove out of the city and the country tonight. Our requrest to stay overnight at least on our transit visa was reasonably politely but very firmly turned down. Out of the country by dark we were ordered. Nor was our case unique. No Western applicants for visa's to cover Khrushchev's visit had been let into Budapest since his arrival. In the face of the Hungarian Security measures, Khrushchev put on quite a show of some concern for his own personal security

tdday. The big show this morning was a wreath laying ceremony by the Hungarian Communist brass at the monument on Freedom Square that commemorates the Soviets liberation of Hungary 13-years ago. Khrushchev was very conspicuously present there and after the formal showwas over, he mingled with the crowd briefly and self-confidently - shaking hands and even kissing children. It was quite an impressive demonstration, although to this reporter it did recall another impression sight on Freedom Square 17-months ago tomarrow when the Soviets began what I suppose they'll ultimately call Ed their second liberation of Hungary. On that day, November 4, 1956 I watched from the U. S. legation windows as buttoned up Soviet tanks fired across the square on any man,woman or child who appeared within gun-sight.

Too re-inforce the impression of Socialist solidarity about which Khrushchev and company have been talking since their arrival in Budapest, the Hungarians have patched up and builded up all the many Soviet monuments which were damaged or destroyed during the revolution. And today there are even a few Red flags on the scaffolding that covers the gutted (indistinct) barracks where the Hungarian Freedom Fighters held out longest and most bravely 17-months ago against the Russian tanks.

Although Hungary's Communist rulers seem to have everything well in hand for the big liberation day parade tomorrow with Khrushchev guest of honor there to, the enthusiasm of individual Hungarians does not exactly seem to match the rosy-glow of the banners and the slogans. Driving across the country I was struck by the absence of flags either the Hungarian national colors or Communism's Red flag on individual houses. During the revolution before the Russians struck back dozens of hours houses in each village were bedecked with the red-white-green of Hungary or with the black flags of mourning for the revolutions dead. Today, except for the activity busily being organisdd by the local party headquarters and a

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his plan for reorganizing the defense establishment. The program...outlined in a special 7-thousand-word message...vestly increases the authority of the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Eisenhower said the change is essential if strategic and tactical planning is to be "completely unified." Separate ground, sea and air warfare, he warned, no longer exists. The President said it was "mandatory" that the initiative for strategic planning and basic operational direction rest - not with the separate services - but "directly with the Secretary of Defense and his operational advisers, the Joint Chievs of Staff." The Joint Chiefs would, in the future, serve as staff assisting the Secretary of Defense in his exercise of direction over unified commands. Orders issued to the commands by the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be under the authority and in the name of the defense secretary. Mr. Eisenhower said, "We must organize our fighting forces into operational commands that are truly unified, each assigned a mission in full accord with our over-all military objectives." The commands would be established on order of the President. They would be under the Defense Department but separate from the military departments - that is, the Army, Navy and Air Force. Mr. Eisenhower said that, in proposing this, it was not his intent to "merge or abolish the traditional services." The chain of command would be streamlined. He recommends that a new position be created - that of Director of Defense Research and Engineering, who would have a staff, civilian and military, "highly qualified in science and technology." Then the President makes the following suggestion: "I strongly urge that in the future the Congress make appropriations for the Defense adequate authority and flexibility to discharge his heavy responsibilities." He goes on to say that he has directed estimates for the defense budget for the fiscal year 1960 "to be prepared in a form to accomplish this end." The

White House says Mr. Eisenhower is asking, in effect, that Congress no longer appropriate the bulk of defense money to the military departments but to the Secretary of Defense. The money would then channel through him to the various services. Congress is not taking kindly to this proposal. Democratic Representative Kilday estimated that the plan would give Secretary McElroy "probably greater economic power than should be possessed by one individual." Kilday is chairman of a House subcommittee that will start hearings on the reorganization program later this month. Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee said he was against any legislation that would destroy the identity of the armed forces. And Republican Senator Bridges told McElroy...at a hearing this afternoon...that giving him such broad control over all defense funds would be "pretty much of a surrender on the part of Congress." Democratic Senator Symington told McElroy that giving him such broad control over all defense funds would be "pretty much of a surrender on the part of Congress." Democratic Senator Symington told McElroy that "perhaps with some changes" the new proposals could be made to work.

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This is Ernest Leiser in Vienna. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: That was my colleague Ernest Leiser reporting first hand from Khrushchev's visit to Hungary. The broadcast originated from Vienna which Leiser reached today after driving through Hungary.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW:As Ernest Leiser said,the visit of Khrushchev to Budapest brings to mind what happened there less than two years ago. Nor will the world soon forget. Albert Camus recently said, "The Hungarian revolt blew to bits the biggest lie of the century---a lie that tried to pass of as proletarian revolution, a regime of police tyranny."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., April 4, 1958

This is the news:

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The reply from the State Department was prompt. It said the "greatest expression" of goodwill---not only with respect to testing, but with respect to production of nuclear weapons---was the United Nations resolution of last November, "which was overwhelmingly adopted by the General Assembly but rejected by the U.S.S.R." The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said: "It is perhaps significant that this statement by Khrushchev is made in Budapest, where Russia demonstrated its 'goodwill' by the slaughter of the Hungarian people...who sought only to lift from their backs the yoke of foreign-imposed domination." White pointed out that the United States, and Britain and France, have still to receive a reply to their latest note to Russia. In that note, the Western powers proposed that diplomatic negotiations get underway...this month...looking toward a possible summit conference.

My colleague Daniel Schorr is standing by in Washington with some new information on the recent Soviet tests and radio-active fallout. We switch now to Dan Schorr.

(Schorr to run approx 4:30
(Returns on cue: "--to ERM in N.Y."

President Eisenhower today announced steps to implement the housing bill, passed by Congress earlier this week. Included in these steps is the action by the Veterans Administration eliminating the down payments required on G.I. home loans. [redacted] The National Association of Home Builders [redacted] predicts the creation of some 300-thousand new jobs.

The Labor Department announced tonight that unemployment was still climbing, as of the end of March. It says new claims for unemployment benefits rose to 422-thousand last week--an increase of 12-thousand, 500 over the previous week.

The situation in Cuba may be nearing the show-down stage. For a direct telephone report, we switch now to Harry Reasoner in Havana.

(Tape runs 2:00
Returns on cue: "--to EMR in NY."

House investigators said today that the conduct of some members of the Federal Communications Commission over the years has been such as to "seriously undermine" public confidence in the government agency. The charge is made in an interim report, based on nine weeks of hearings by the House subcommittee on legislative oversight. The 18-page report questions the propriety of "wholesale attendance" by F.C.C. members at industry functions. It feels "very strongly" that the government should pay the full expenses of commissioners attending these functions. And it finds "undesirable" the practice of the broadcasting industry in furnishing F.C.C. members with free color television sets and radios. It also condemns the practice by some members of the industry in which commissioners are provided what it calls "excessive entertainment". The report recommends that Congress "make clear" the authority of the President to remove a member of the commission for malfeasance, that members of the commission be prohibited from accepting fees, or honorariums, for making speeches. And that the F.C.C. adopt a "code of ethics" to govern the conduct of members so as to avoid "even the appearance of misconduct." It [illegible] strengthened to [illegible],

→

[redacted] Chairman Harris said [redacted] that all testimony received so far has been sent to the Justice Department "for appropriate action."

President Eisenhower tonight declared California a "disaster area", because of recent flooding in the northern part of that state. The civil defense agency is thereby authorized to allocate money to supplement local efforts to fight the storm damage.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.

Word for Today

There is no gainsaying that we live in a new age of awful responsibility. Charles F. Kettering once said, "We are reading the first verse of the first chapter of a book whose pages are infinite." Mr. Kettering confessed he was quoting the words of someone else, and that he could not remember the source. "But," he said, "I have always likes them because they hold out hope."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, April 4, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague, Daniel Schorr, is standing by in Washington, with some new information on the recent Soviet tests and radioactive fallout. We switch now to Dan Schorr.

SCHORR: On this Good Friday, men and events are conspiring to dramatize further the issue of radioactive fallout. Part of the melancholy pageant being enacted on the international scene, the latest Khrushchev challenge which Ed Murrow just reported, part being played out within the American Administration - the latest effort of President Eisenhower to get some agreement in his official family to negotiate a ban on nuclear testing. But while the diplomats and the officials spar on what to do about it, the issue of fallout becomes more and more poignant. It's now revealed that Soviet atomic explosions a year ago, helped to increase the fallout of Strontium 90 by about 50% in the northeast of the United States. That was a year ago. But the latest Soviet tests that ended on March 22nd were much bigger. There is as yet no official word on the effects of these tests. But how great the fallout is likely to be is indicated by the nature and extent of those tests. About this, an informed estimate was given to me today as follows: that it was certainly the biggest nuclear tests ever staged by the Russians, perhaps by anyone, a probable energy yield of about 25-megatons, equivalent to 25-million tons of TNT. The energy of the American tests at Bikini, in 1954, estimated about 15-megatons. This gives you some idea. It's believed the Russian tests included a large variety of small weapons, two, five and eight kilotons, presumably warheads for rockets and missiles. Then one big explosion - that may have been the first test of Russia's fully-perfected hydrogen bomb. The energy yield does not provide any exact idea of the fallout. But the Russians have not been much concerned with "clean" weapons and it could be supposed that

half to two-thirds of the materials exploded were fissionable. That is, the kind that produce radioactivity. The fallout must have been tremendous.

Senator Hubert Humphrey, Chairman of the Senate's Disarmament sub-committee, has charged that the Atomic Energy Commission is keeping its knowledge of the Russian tests a closely guarded secret because it wants to play down the fallout danger. The AEC assured me today that the only reason for secrecy is national security, to keep the Russians from judging the efficiency of our early detection and intelligence. But the AEC's Acting Chairman, Dr. Willard Libby, - Chairman Lewis Strauss is away for the Passover holiday - Dr. Libby told me today that a report on the fallout in the Russian tests will be issued when all the information is in; perhaps in about three weeks. And Dr. Libby said "We are not bad or malevolent people. We are working for all of us." No one thinks of the AEC as bad or malevolent people, but good and benevolent people may differ. And today I was present as another group of good and benevolent people started a novel legal action. Eighteen persons - Americans, Britons, Japanese, a Canadian, a German and a Frenchman - are filing suits in the courts of the United States, Britain and Russia, seeking injunctions to stop these countries from testing weapons that produce fallouts. Their legal grounds could be stated simply: Every individual is potentially endangered by fallout and so the officials conducting these tests, in the three countries, have no right to do so. The plaintiffs call themselves "private individuals" - private inidivduals like the British philosopher Bertrand Russell, Dr. Martin Niemoeller, head of the German Evangelical Church, and Dr. Linus Pauling, the California Nobel Prize winning chemist. Dr. Pauling appeared at a news conference today, and among the other plaintiffs with him, Mrs. Stephanie May, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, a 29-yr. old housewife, accompanied by her blond 3-yr. old daughter, Elizabeth. As

Elizabeth gurgled and played, Mrs. May said "There is Strontium 90 in the bones of my two babies and I don't want it there. For the first time in my life I'm not proud to be an American and I want to be proud again."

How far Dr. Pauling and Russell and Mrs. May will get with their suits is problematical. The Justice Department will oppose the American suit in the U.S. District Court here in Washington. The two lawyers who visited the Soviet Embassy today to ask for visas to Moscow, failed to see Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov and got a non-committal reply from a consular officer. The chances of getting a Soviet court to enjoin the Russian tests whenever they're resumed are at the least problematical. But the novel and perhaps quixotic action gains impact from the dilemma it springs from, the dilemma of fallout - and somehow this appeal of private individuals to the courts to grant them relief in a legal and literal sense, captured the imagination of some on a day when we learned of increased fallout in New York, and of a bigger fallout report yet to come.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, April 4, 1958
7:45-8:00 P. M. EST

E. R. MURROW: The situation in Cuba may be nearing the show-down stage. For a direct telephone report we switch now to Harry Reasoner in Havana.

REASONER: Young Fidel Castro says that at one minute past midnight tonight he will start total implacable civil war against the government of Fulgencio Batista. The government hopes he means it. Officials of the regime say they're ready and anxious for a show-down. Castro almost had to be ready. He has advertised this deadline so widely that another postponement would put him out of business. Castro says he has two columns of men moving out right now in Oriente Province. Looking for the open firefight that he has avoided so far with a far greater number of government troops. He must feel that cities and towns will rise with him, that this time his communication and signals are better than in past (indistinct). On the face of it, there is no contest. A few hundred men against many thousand. It is a tribute to the legend that Castro has inspired that all of Cuba is taking his deadline very seriously. In Havana, police state they have arrested or are watching most of the dangerous people. Civilians, even those who don't like the government have (indistinct) in recent days to swing the government's way and to write off chances of a general disturbance. But, the legend is such, that it's a chance tonight that (indistinct) will look closely and a little suspiciously at their neighbors. What But, Castro hopes to do is to stir up enough trouble over the weekend so that waverer's will stay home Monday and (indistinct) to a general strike. Against a strike, the government has promised its strongest punishment. Workers who strike will lose their jobs for life. Businessman will close shop or go to jail for six-months. Workers who are urged to strike and who kill the urgers will be absolved of blame. These are unpleasant

orders and they make Castro's task almost impossible. On balance, most people think now he will fail. By Monday, we may know.

Now, back to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

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SCHORR: On this Good Friday, men and events are conspiring to dramatize further the issue of radioactive fallout. Part of the melancholy pageant being enacted on

the international scene, the latest Khrushchev challenge which Ed Murrow just reported, part being played out within the American Administration - the latest effort of President Eisenhower to get some agreement in his official family to negotiate a ban on nuclear testing. But while the diplomats and the officials spar on what to do about it, the issue of fallout becomes more and more poignant. It's now revealed that Soviet atomic explosions a year ago, helped to increase the fallout of Strontium 90 by about 50% in the northeast of the United States. That was a year ago. But the latest Soviet tests that ended on March 22nd were much bigger. There is as yet no official word on the effects of these tests. But how great the fallout is likely to be is indicated by the nature and extent of those tests. About this, an informed estimate was given to me today as follows: that it was certainly the biggest nuclear tests ever staged by the Russians, perhaps by anyone, a probable energy yield of about 25-megatons, equivalent to 25-million tons of TNT. The energy of the American tests at Bikini, in 1954, estimated about 15-megatons. This gives you some idea. It's believed the Russian tests included a large variety of small weapons, two, five and eight kilotons, presumably warheads for rockets and missiles. Then one big explosion - that may have been the first test of Russia's fully-perfected hydrogen bomb. The energy yield does not provide any exact idea of the fallout. But the Russians have not been much concerned with "clean"weapons and it could be supposed thathalf to two-thirds of the materials exploded were fissionable. That is, the kind that produce radioactivity. The fallout must have been tremendous.

Senator Hubert Humphrey, Chairman of the Senate's Disarmament sub-committee, has charged that the Atomic Energy Commission is keeping its knowledge of the Russian tests a closely guarded secret because it wants to play down the fallout danger. The AEC assured me today that the only reason for secrecy is national security, to keep the Russians from judging the efficiency of our early detection and intelligence. But the AEC's acting Chairman, Dr. Willard Libby, - Chairman Lewis Strauss is away for the Passover holiday - Dr. Libby told me today that a

report on the fallout in the Russian tests will be issued when all the information is in; perhaps in about three weeks. And Dr. Libby said, "We are not bad or malevolent people. We are working for all of us." No one thinks of the AEC as bad or malevolent people, but good and benevolent people may differ. And today I was present as another group of good and benevolent people started a novel legal action. Eighteen persons - Americans, Britons, Japanese, a Canadian, a German, and a Frenchman - are filing suits in the courts of the United States, Britain and Russia, seeking injunctions to stop these countries from testing weapons that produce fallouts. Their legal grounds could be stated simply: Every individual is potentially endangered by fallout and so the officials conducting these tests, in the three countries, have no right to do so. The plaintiffs call themselves "private individuals" - private individuals like British philosopher Bertarnd Russell, Dr. Martin Niemoeller, head of the German Evangelical Church, and Dr. Linus Pauling, the California Nobel Prize winning chemist. Dr. Pauling appeared at a news conference today, and among the other plaintiffs with him, Mrs. Stephanie May, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, a 29-year old housewife, accompanied by her blond 3-year old daughter, Elizabeth. As Elizabeth gurgled and played, Mrs. May said "There is Strontium 90 in the bones of my two babies and I don't want it there. For the first time in my life I'm not proud to be an American and I want to be proud again."

How far Dr. Pauling and Russell and Mrs. May will get with their suits is problematical. The Justice Department will oppose the American suit in the U.S. District Court here in Washington. The two lawyers who visited the Soviet Embassy today to ask for visas to Moscow, failed to see Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov and got a non-committal reply from a consular officer. The chances of getting a Soviet court to enjoin the Russian tests whenever they're resumed are at the least problematical. But the novel and perhaps quizotic action gains impact from the dilemma it springs from, the dilemma of fallout - and somehow this appeal of private individuals to the courts to grant them relief in a legal

and literal sense, captured the imagination of some on a day when we learned of increased fallout in New York, and of a bigger fallout report yet to come.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: President Eisenhower today announced steps to implement the housing bill passed by Congress earlier this week. Included in these steps is the action by the Veterans Administration eliminating the down payments required on G.I. home loans. The National Association of Home Builders predicts the creation of some 300-thousand new jobs.

The Labor Department announced tonight that unemployment was still climbing as of the end of March. It says new claims for unemployment benefits rose to 422-thousand last week---an increase of 12-thousand,500 over the previous week.

The situation in Cuba may be nearing the show-down stage. For a direct telephone report, we switch now to Harry Reasoner in Havana.

REASONER: Young Fidel Castro says that at one minute past midnight tonight he will start total implicable civil war against the government of Fulgencio Batista. The government hopes he means it. Officials of the regime say they're ready and anxious for a show-down. Castro almost had to be ready. He has advertised this deadline so widely that another postponement would put him out of business. Castro says he has two columns of men moving out right now in Oriente Province. Looking for the open - firefight that he has avoided so far with a far greater number of government troops. He must feel that cities and towns will rise with him, that this time his communication and his signals are better than in past (indistinct). On the face of it, there is no contest. A few hundred men against many thousand. It is a tribute to the legend that Castro has inspired that all of Cuba is taking his deadline very seriously. In Havana police state thay have arrested or are watching most of the dangerous people. Civilians, even those who don't like the government have (indistinct) in recent days to swing the government's way and to write off chances of a general disturbance. But, the legend is such, that it's a chance tonight that (indistinct) will look closely

and a little suspiciously at their neighbors. What Castro hopes to do is to stir up enough trouble over the weekend so that waiverers will stay home Monday and (indistinct) to a general strike. Against a strike, the government has promised its strongest punishment. Workers who strike will lose their jobs for life. Businessmen will close shop or go to jail for six months. Workers who are urged to strike and who kill the urgers will be absolved of blame. These are unpleasant orders and they make Castro's task almost impossible. On balance, most people think now he will fail. By Monday, we may know.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: House investigators said today that the conduct of some members of the Federal Communications Commission over the years has been such as to "seriously undermine" public confidence in the government agency. The 18-page report questions the propriety of "wholesale attendance" by F.C.C. members at industry functions. It feels "very strongly" that the government should pay the full expenses of commissioners attending these functions. And it finds "undesirable" the practice of the broadcasting industry in furnishing F.C.C. members with free color television sets and radios. It also condemns the practice by some members of the industry in which commissioners are provided what it calls "excessive entertainment." The report recommends that Congress "make clear" the aurthority of the President to remove a member of the commission for malfeasance, that members of the commission by prohibited from accepting fees, or honorariums for making speeches. And that the F.C.C. adopt a "code of ethics" to govern the conduct of members so as to avoid "even the appearance of misconduct." Chairman Harris said that all testimony received so far has been sent to the Justice Department "for appropriate action."

President Eisenhower tonight declared California a "disaster area" because of recent flooding in the northern part of that state. The civil defense agency is thereby authorized to allocate money to supplement local efforts to fight the storm damage.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is no gainsaying that we live in a new age of awful responsibility. Charles F. Kettering once said, "We are reading the first verse of the first chapter of a book whose pages are infinite." Mr. Kettering confessed he was quoting the words of someone else, and that he could not remember the source. "But," he said, "I have always liked them because they hold out hope."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 7, 1958

This is the news:

The United States today expressed "regret" that the central government of Indonesia had chosen to purchase arms from the Communist bloc. / The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, referred to the Indonesian announcement...over the week-end...that Indonesia was buying military equipment, including jet fighters and bombers, from behind the Iron Curtain. White said the arms had been purchased "for possible use in killing Indonesians who openly oppose the growing influence of Communism in Indonesia." He denied charges that the United States is supplying arms to the Indonesian rebels. / And he said the United States hopes for

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In Cuba, a Cuban Army communique claims that a rebel column has been repulsed, near Santiago, with "goodly losses"...and that another rebel force, led by Fidel Castro himself, has been cut off in the Sierra Maestra Mountains. Rebel sources disparage this report, saying that Castro has frequently been "cut off" in the mountains, ever since he started his revolt in December, 1956. / Police seized a cache of rebel propaganda and arms today in Havana. Twenty-six suspects were placed under arrest.

We have no report, so far, that the two American college students arrested by Cuban authorities in Santiago have been released. The students were alleged to be in contact with the Cuban rebels, and the American Consulate in Santiago has been assured they will be set free. They are identified as James Ellsman and Barton Huthwaite, both of the University of Michigan.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev visited a collective farm in Hungary today and predicted that the Soviet Union will gain the economic leadership of the world. / The Americans are "good people," he said, but they are destined for second place. He asked, "Which country has the largest number of people getting higher education? Which country sent the first Sputnik into outer space?"

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In Washington today, the National Education Association predicted that this country will face the severest teacher shortage in its history when schools open next fall. / It said there will be 135-thousand fewer teachers than the nation's elementary and secondary schools will require.

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson said today that...in combating the recession...the government should beware of "hasty proposals". / Matters such as tax-reduction, he warned, call for the "most competent judgment and prudent thought."

Official unemployment figures will be issued tomorrow for the month of March. / Secretary of Labor Mitchell says the March unemployment figure →

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A United States Air Force plane has taken off from Japan, with the intention of setting a non-stop speed record between Tokyo and Madrid. The aircraft...a jet strato-tanker...is making an eastbound flight across the Pacific Ocean and the United States, and then across the Atlantic--- a distance of better than 12-thousand miles.

Congress has been given two appraisals of the threat posed by Russian submarines operating off the American coast. The testimony was given by Rear Admiral Rickover, head of the Navy nuclear propulsion program, and Vice Admiral Davis, deputy chief of naval operations for air, and their testimony...in censored form...was released today. Both Davis and Rickover agreed that Russia has slowed down its submarine production considerably, presumably to revise their program in favor of new types capable of launching missiles. Admiral Davis said we are not in "deadly peril today", of large numbers of Russian submarines "lying off our coast threatening us with missiles." Admiral Rickover said the possibility of attack by Russian submarines...firing atomic or hydrogen missiles...is "the gravest immediate threat facing this country." Rickover estimated it would take the Russians only two to three months to convert some of its existing submarines to the missile type.

The United States Supreme Court today threw out the government suit aimed at revoking the citizenship of New York gambler Frank Costello. The court found...in a ~~unanimous~~ decision...that the Justice Department had failed to file the necessary "affidavit of good cause" by the deadline required by law. Costello became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1925. The Justice Department ~~charged~~ contends that the naturalization was obtained ~~fraudulently~~ by Fraud. ~~That Costello failed to pay state and federal income taxes during the five years preceding his citizenship application, and that, in his application, he concealed a prior criminal record.~~ The Justice Department ~~may now file an entirely new de-naturalization proceeding against Costello, if it so chooses.~~

~~The Civil Aeronautics Administration today began an "on the scene"~~ investigation of the Capital Airlines crash last night, near Freeland, Michigan, which claimed 47 lives. The aircraft was a four-engine Vicount. It is the first major mishap involving a Viscount...and Capital Airlines' first fatal accident since 1949. The turbo-jet was making an instrument landing in a light snowstorm at the time of the crash. There were no survivors.

Edward R. Murrow: April 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It is by now possible to strike a kind of propaganda balance-sheet on the subject of the suspension of nuclear tests. The Soviet announcement that it is giving up the tests has echoed around the world and it has met wide approval, much of it uncritical approval. It has not been known, or recognized, that the Soviet Union timed its offer to come at the conclusion of its own tests that contaminated the atmosphere more than any nuclear tests ever made. Nor was it widely noted that the Kremlin can resume testing any time it chooses, and that its recess carries no provision for international inspection.

But the United States reply, which also has echoed around the world, has not won this wide approval. Our dismissal of the Soviet announcement as meaningless, and President Eisenhower's description of it as a "gimmick", have not been endorsed abroad. Mr. Dulles had a success with his argument that because we have a free press, and an opposition party in this country, we are forbidden from winning propaganda victories in the Soviet way. This was a plea to the jury, but the jury was the American public. And winning over American support is only part of the objective of such propaganda, one might say a minor part. It is Allied opinion, and world opinion beyond that,

that has to be convinced, if American prestige is to be maintained.

The American case was probably made less effective by Mr. Dulles's revelation that President Eisenhower and his advisers had actually considered stealing a march on the Russians, and announcing a suspension of nuclear tests first. They decided not to, and Mr. Dulles told why. / It was not because such a course would be unworthy of us. / It was for another reason, and on this reason we now have staked our prestige. / Mr. Dulles explained that we do want to eliminate nuclear weapons from world arsenals altogether, but, he went on, if that is not going to be done, we wish to develop clean weapons, that can be used effectively without mass destruction of humanity. It is a duty to the American people and to humanity, he said, to develop small, clean bombs for tactical use.

Had Mr. Dulles promised that we will only use the small, clean, tactical weapons, and were foregoing strategic bombing, and the concept of massive retaliation, that would have been revolutionary, and much more sensational than any recess in tests. / But that is not what Mr. Dulles meant. And what he said in effect was that we are determined to add to our present nuclear arsenal. / It may well be in our national interest to do so. But many people, who do not understand the complexities of disarmament

negotiations or the rivalry in power, believe that humanity would be better served by suspending tests, than by adding new weapons, even clean ones.

What makes our case hard to explain is, that there has been a kind of surge in Washington to modify our disarmament program, and to start with an offer to suspend tests under adequate international controls. We had been linking this with a cut-off in manufacturing nuclear weapons, which the Russians opposed. But we have been on the verge of separating the issues, so as to get disarmament negotiations going again. The National Security Council has not actually recommended that this be done, but too many persons in the Administration and in Congress believe in it, for the idea to be scorned.

So what stands between us and the Russians on the test issue may be only international inspection. And Khrushchev in Budapest said that if that is so, the Russians are willing to negotiate international inspection. With that assurance we have a chance to restore our prestige. We can offer to call a recess in testing, just as soon as our current program is over - which is just what the Russians have done. Further, we can publish what we know about the record-breaking contamination from the Russian tests,

and point out again, that we shall be testing relatively clean weapons. And we can offer to start negotiating the terms of international inspection immediately.

It is reliably reported that such an offer is under active consideration in Washington. / If it is made, the world may recognize that a first step in disarmament is at last possible. If it is not made, some other proposal of equal persuasiveness had better be made quickly. Our prestige needs it.

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Back in a moment —

George Bryan

Word fpr Today

If the prestige of the United States is not to suffer, we must have an imaginative policy. /We need new ideas./ Norman Cousins once said, "The goal of the United States should not only be to send up bigger missiles, but also to send up bigger ideas." And Woodrow Wilson observed, "The world is run by ideas. Only the fool thinks otherwise."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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with a cut-off in manufacturing nuclear weapons which the Russians opposed. But we have been on the verge of separating the issues, so as to get disarmament negotiations going again. The National Security Council has not actually recommended that this be done, but too many persons in the Administration and in Congress believe in it for the idea to be scorned.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: If the prestige of the United States is not to suffer, we must have an imaginative policy. We need new ideas. Norman Cousins once said, "The goal of the United States should not only be to send up bigger missiles, but also to send up bigger ideas." And Woodrow Wilson observed, "The world is run by ideas. Only the fool thinks otherwise."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 8, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has sent a note to Khrushchev, asking him to agree that, henceforth, fissionable materials shall be manufactured only for peaceful purposes. The note is in reply to the Soviet premier's letter...of last Friday...challenging the United States to follow Russia's lead and announce a suspension of nuclear weapons tests./ Mr. Eisenhower says that if ever there is to be an "agreed" cessation of tests, there must be a plan for international control./ The President asks Khrushchev, "Why should we not at once put our technicians to work to study together and advise as to what specific control measures are necessary?" Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that it is vital that Russia join the United States in discussing disarmament controls./ Dulles said it was →

the conclusion of the President's scientific advisers...after careful study...that no inspection system could be "100 percent sure" of detecting nuclear tests. /But such a system, he said, could make the chances of getting caught so great that no nation would be likely to try./ Dulles said the United States tests in the Pacific this summer may not suffice to perfect the "clean" tactical bomb we need. In that case, he said, if there is still no disarmament agreement, additional tests probably will be required.

Tonight, Khrushchev sent a new batch of letters to Sweden and Denmark, [redacted] as well as to other European countries, urging their support for [redacted] an end to nuclear weapons tests./ If the United States and Britain followed Russia's lead, he said, it would be "a great step forward toward establishing real international confidence and peace." (I should like to discuss this whole subject further in a few minutes).

The government today announced that 25-thousand more persons were unemployed in March than in February. At the same time, employment increased by 323-thousand. And President Eisenhower says these figures indicate "a slowing up of the decline." It is possible for employment and unemployment to both rise because of persons taking jobs who had not been listed previously as unemployed. The increase in employment... reported today...was mostly in agriculture, due to spring planting. The slight over-all gain in unemployment resulted from continued lay-offs in thw auto, fabricated metals and machine industries. The increase of 25-thousand jobless in March contrasts with an increase of 700-thousand in February and more than a million in January. But the March increase, however slight, still runs counter to the normal, seasonal trend...which calls...not for an increase...but for a sizeable decline. And total unemployment now stands higher than at any time in 16 and a half years. Five million, 198-thousand persons are without jobs. The number of persons on the job parttime...because of slack work...also has reached a high for the period since World War Two. Employment in manufacturing plants is down one and a half million from a year ago. President Meany of

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the AFL-CIO says there is "nothing" in today's report to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, "let alone any sign of a pick-up." /Meany says the "only way" to change the situation is for the government "to act now."

Postmaster General Summerfield tonight announced the construction of 918 new Post Office buildings at an estimated cost of 49-million dollars. He said work on the various buildings already is under way, or will begin by early fall. /Most of the Post Offices will be built by private capital, and then leased to the government. /Summerfield urged approval of the bill...now pending in Congress...which would raise postal rates. /~~The additional revenue, he said, would provide more Post Offices and equipment with which to meet today's postal needs.~~

Russia and West Germany today concluded a three-year agreement which would double trade between the two countries. / The agreement climaxes nearly 10 months of talks, interrupted from time to time because of Russia's refusal to allow large numbers of German citizens held in the Soviet Union to go home. Russia now promises to give "sympathetic consideration" to their repatriation. / The agreement also calls for the setting up of consulates.

In Cuba, seven American correspondents, held by the Batista government, have been released. / These correspondents, including Bob Taber of CBS News, were taken into custody in Santiago, the capital of Oriente Province, where the rebel forces of Fidel Castro have been most active. / The United States Embassy in Havana says the Cuban government wants all American reporters to stay out of the Santiago area "because it feels responsible for their safety." / Taber says, "It begins to look like a dim future for American reporters who have come, hoping to learn the truth about what is going on." / Rumors spread through Havana that "thousands" of Cubans in Oriente Province are taking up arms to join the revolt. / A bulletin---issued

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by a civic resistance movement in Havana---says, "This week, Cuba will be free." The movement is composed of many professional, business and religious leaders.

That Air Force jet tanker...flying non-stop from Tokyo with Madrid as its destination...landed in the Azores today---1-thousand, 259 miles short of its goal. The aircraft was forced to cut short its flight when high-velocity tailwinds failed to materialize and it began running low on fuel. However, its non-stop flight of 10-thousand, 228 miles set a new distance record for jets.

No progress is reported toward settlement of the strike of technicians and cameramen against CBS. So far as is known, the two parties are not in negotiation.

Edward R. Murrow: April 8, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's letter to Khrushchev, and Secretary Dulles's comments in his news conference today, leave no doubt that the United States is not ready at this time to meet the Russians halfway on the suspension of nuclear tests. / They both urged the Russians to start negotiations on international atomic controls. But they did not suggest that the United States, for its part, would suspend tests at the completion of the program set for Eniwetok this summer. / On the contrary, Mr. Dulles said that this summer's tests probably would not be enough, and we would require further tests to develop the clean tactical weapons we are after. / And Mr. Eisenhower in his letter to Khrushchev pulled no new ideas out of the hat. / Instead, he put on display the proposals that have become United States policy since 1953, and which the Kremlin has not accepted. / He pleaded eloquently with the Soviet premier to reconsider the rejection of the cut-off in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the reduction of existing stockpiles by transforming their energy for peacetime use. This the Russians have not responded to before, presumably because it would freeze stockpile levels to our advantage, since our pile is larger.

Mr. Dulles did not disclose on whose authority or advice the decision had been made probably to continue tests after this summer. He simply

informed newsmen that this is the case. And it raises an interesting question about the responsibility for such far-reaching decisions in the nuclear field. Congress has a remote control by holding the purse-strings of the Atomic Energy Commission, but it is too remote for it to dictate specific policy in such matters. Administration leaders do not take such issues to the public. Maybe "security" is too much involved. Anyway the public is left pretty much in the dark.

However, it is reasonable to assume that two conflicting interests are involved. One is to develop nuclear weapons that can be safely used for tactical purposes. These have to be "clean" so as not to wipe out our own forces that use them, as well as civilians in the region of fighting. The pressure to make such weapons is great, for with them we hope to be able to deal with superior Russian ground forces in any local war. The importance of adding such strength to our forces is obvious, if the arms race is to continue.

But there is the conflicting interest that calls for an end to testing as a way to start slowing down the arms race. The Soviet announcement of an end of testing is being accepted by much of the world as evidence that the Russians are sincere in wanting to slow down the arms race. And that is

of tremendous benefit to the Soviet Union. The Administration said in effect today that it will not now compete for this benefit. It has chosen instead to go ahead adding nuclear weapons to our arsenal.

It is reasonable to speculate why it made this choice. Perhaps it believes it will ultimately get better terms from the Russians by playing "hard to get" at this moment. Perhaps it believes it is far-fetched to hope for a reduction in tensions. Perhaps it believes that the British - who warmly endorsed the Eisenhower letter today - must not be pushed into stopping their own tests at this stage in the nuclear development.

Whatever the reason -- and it could be all three -- the decision invites a further propaganda setback. Nothing Mr. Eisenhower wrote Khrushchev, or Mr. Dulles said in his news conference, will strike the world as an imaginative new search for a formula to slow down the arms race.

That being the situation, some remarks by Mr. Dulles today about propaganda, are anything but clear. He said that the State Department is now aware of the advantages of good propaganda, and is speeding up its operation so as to compete better with the Soviet Union. [The United States is to act more quickly in attacking Soviet propaganda before it makes much headway, and he cited the Eisenhower letter as an example of such speed.]

He went on to doubt the need of a psychological warfare expert in the State Department. He also dismissed a suggestion that something be done in the department to avoid obscure phrases and to use simple English. But one thing he said is undeniably true. In our system, there can be no better propaganda than our policies. Good policy, not good language, makes good propaganda. Unfortunately it is hard to see how the policy announced by the President and Mr. Dulles today can be turned into effective propaganda, even by the most skillful use of language.

Back in moment — Food —

Now about Iran

George Reedy

Word for Today

The question arises as to how, [redacted]... a decision as far-reaching as that for the continuation of nuclear weapons tests is made. Who is responsible? The historian, George Bancroft, stated the idea when he said — ~~said~~, "The best government rests on the people, and not on the few; on persons, and not on property; on the free development of public opinion, and not on authority."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has sent a note to Khrushchev asking him to agree that, henceforth, fissionable materials shall be manufactured only for peaceful purposes. The note is in reply to the Soviet premier's letter...of last Friday...challenging the United States to follow Russia's lead and announce a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. Mr. Eisenhower says that if ever there is to be an "agreed" cessation of tests, there must be a plan for international control. The President asks Khrushchev, "Why shoudd we not at once put our technicians to work to study and advise as to what specific control measures are necessary?" Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that it is vital that Russia join the United States in discussing disarmament controls. Dulles said it was the conclusion of the President's scientific advisers...after careful study...that no inspection system could be "100 percent sure" of detecting nuclear tests. But such a system, he said, could make the chances of getting caught so great that no nation would be likely to try. Dulles said the United States tests in the Pacific this summer may not suffice to perfect the "clean" tactical bomb we need. In that case, he said, if there is still no disarmament agreement, additional tests probably will be required.

Tonight, Khrushchev sent a new batch of letters to Sweden and Denmark, as well as to other European countries, urging their support for an end to nuclear weapons tests. If the United States and Britain followed Russia's lead, he said, it would be "a great step forward toward establishing real international confidence and peace." (I should like to discuss this whole subject further in a few minutes.)

The government today announced that 25-thousand more persons were unemployed in March than in February. At the same time, employment increased by 323 thousand. And President Eisenhower says these figures indicate "a slowing up of the decline."

It is possible for employment and unemployment to both rise because of persons taking jobs who had not been listed previously as unemployed. The increase in employment...reported today...was mostly in agriculture, due to spring planting. The slight over-all gain in unemployment resulted from continued lay-offs in the auto, fabricated metals and machine industries. The increase of 2-thousand jobless in March contrasts with an increase of 700-thousand in February and more than a million in January. But the March increase, however slight, still runs counter to the normal, seasonal trend...which calls...not for an increase...but for a sizeable decline. And total unemployment now stands higher than at any time in 16 and a half years. President Meany of the AFL-CIO says there is "nothing" in today's report to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, "let alone any sign of a pick-up." Meany says the "only way" to change the situation is for the government "to act now."

Postmaster General Summerfield tonight announced the construction of 918 new Post Office buildings at an estimated cost of 49-million dollars. He said work on the various buildings already is underway, or will begin by early fall. Most of the Post Offices will be built by private capital and then leased to the government. Summerfield urged approval if the bill...now pending in Congress...which would raise postal rates. The additional revenue, he said, would provide more Post Offices and equipment with which to meet today's postal needs.

Russia and West Germany today concluded a three-year agreement which would double trade between the two countries. The agreement climaxes nearly 10 months of talks, interrupted from time to time because of Russia's refusal to allow large numbers of German citizens held in the Soviet Union to go home. Russia now promises to give "sympathetic consideration" to their repatriation. The agreement also calls for the setting up of consulates.

In Cuba, seven American correspondents held by the Batista government have been released. These correspondents, including Bob Taber of CBS News, were taken into custody in Santiago, the capital of Oriente Province, where the rebel forces

of Fidel Castro have been most active. The United States Embassy in Havana says the Cuban government wants all American reporters to stay out of the Santiago area "because it feels responsible for their safety." Taber says, "It begins to look like a dim future for American reporters who have come, hoping to learn the truth about what is going on." Rumors spread through Havana that "thousands" of Cubans in Oriente Province are taking up arms to join the revolt. A bulletin--issued by a civic resistance movement in Havana---says, "This week, Cuba will be free." The movement is composed of many professional, business and religious leaders.

The Air Force jet tanker...flying non-stop from Tokyo with Madrid as its destination...landed in the Azores today---1-thousand,259 miles short of its goal. The aircraft was forced to cut short its flight when high-velocity tailwinds failed to materialize and it began running low on fuel. However, its non-stop flight of 10-thousand, 228 miles set a new distance for jets.

President Eisenhower's letter to Khrushchev and Secretary Dulles's comments in his news conference today leave no doubt that the United States is not ready at this time to meet the Russians halfway on the suspension of nuclear tests. They both urged the Russians to start negotiations on international atomic controls. But they did not suggest that the United States, for its part, would suspend tests at the completion of the program set for Eniwetok this summer. On the contrary, Mr. Dulles said that this summer's tests probably would not be enough, and we would require further tests to develop the clean tactical weapons we are after. And Mr. Eisenhower in his letter to Khrushchev pulled no new ideas out of the hat. Instead, he put on display the proposals that have become United States policy since 1953, and which the Kremlin has not accepted. He pleaded eloquently with the Soviet premier to reconsider the rejection of the cut-off in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the reduction of existing stockpiles by transforming their energy for peacetime use. This the Russians have not responded to before, presumably because it would freeze stockpile levels to our advantage,

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The question arises as to how the decision whether to continue nuclear tests shall be reached. Who shall be responsible? Perhaps the ideal was expressed by the historian, George Bancroft, who said: "The best government rests on the people, and not on the few; on persons and not on prpperty; on the free development of public opinion, and not on authority."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 9, 1958

This is the news:

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(Tape runs 1:50
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in New York."

Shortly before the outbreak in Havana, rebel leader Fidel Castro issued a call for more arms and ammunition for his men. His forces, he said, would wage "total war" until Batista is overthrown.

1 page

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The President's budget director...Maurice Stans...will also warn tonight against adopting "hasty" anti-recession measures. In a speech in Houston, he will ask that the economy "be given a chance to show its strength" before embarking on a tax cut. That later, if the economy does need a massive shot in the arm, a "selective" tax reduction would be preferable to any large public works program. Public works projects, he will say, are "slow-moving" and the big budgets they ultimately entail "may be the last thing we want." Mr. Stans will predict a federal deficit...this fiscal year...of at least 1-billion, 400-million dollars. This is a deficit three and a half times larger than was anticipated in January.

Reports from Paris say that the Anglo-American "good offices" mission has reached an impasse in its effort to arrange a conciliation between Tunisia and France. / The good offices team of Robert Murphy and Harold Beeley returns to Paris tonight, after an urgent six-hour conference with French Premier Gaillard at his country home in Southwestern France. / The French foreign minister, Christian Pineau, joined the meeting. CBS News Correspondent Lou Cioffi cables from Paris that the stumbling block is still the question of border control. / France wants both sides of the frontier between Algeria and Tunisia to be patrolled. The Tunisians say the French, or some neutral organization---such as the United Nations---can patrol the Algerian side of the frontier. / What goes on on their side of the border, they say, is their own affair. / The French cabinet is meeting on Friday to study the situation.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev wound up his visit to Hungary tonight with a communique---issued jointly by him and leaders of the puppet government of Hungary. The communique calls for "the liquidation of military bases on foreign territory", an apparent reference to American bases overseas. / And it says what Khrushchev has said many times before, that the question of

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Russia's satellite states cannot be discussed at a summit conference.

Red China and Communist North Korea have been asked to clarify their proposal for the unification of Korea through free elections. The request was made by Great Britain on behalf of the sixteen countries---including the United States---which formed the United Nations Command during the Korean War. We want the Communists to define what they mean by "free elections" and to say whether the elections---if held---would be conducted under United Nations supervision. Also, we want representation in any new all-Korean parliament to be based on population, and not equally divided between North and South. More than two-thirds of the total Korean population lives in South Korea.

The Chinese Nationalists today announced settlement of a dispute with Japan arising from Japanese trade with Red China. Three weeks ago, the Formosa government broke off commercial relations with Japan over fears that a Chinese Communist trade mission in Tokyo would be allowed to fly the Red flag. National China said this would be tantamount to Japanese recognition of Red China. The Japanese government has now given assurances that the trade mission will not fly the Chinese Communist flag. And it says Japan has no intention of switching its diplomatic recognition.

In the Formosa Channel today, Chinese Communist shore batteries fired on the Nationalist-held island of Quemoy. The Nationalist Defense Ministry says the Communists fired 89 rounds, but that the bombardment "caused no harm."

Sir Winston Churchill said today that he "feels obliged" to cancel his visit to the United States. He and Lady Churchill were scheduled to come to Washington late this month, as guests of President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Churchill...who was recently ill with pneumonia...said he was cancelling the visit "with much regret."

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

Word for Today

The fighting in Cuba is symptomatic of desperate independence movements which are making themselves felt throughout the world. One recalls the words of Thoreau, who said: "I was not born to be forced. I will breathe after my own fashion. If a plant cannot live according to its nature it dies...and so a man."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, April 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is the news. The Cuban civil war spread today to downtown Havana. The Batista government says many rebels were killed and that complete order exists. For a first-hand report here is CBS News correspondent Harry Reasoner speaking by telephone from Havana.

REASONER: A tour by car of Havana this afternoon indicated that whatever was being attempted today is over for at least the time being. The city is relatively quiet. There're fewer people on the streets than usual. But all businesses are apparently open. On the Prado, a main business street, a car was still burning in mid-afternoon where a bomb went off at noon and apparently set fire to a gas main. What happened began at about 11:30 with an attack on CMQ, a big radio station in the Vadado section. A few men came in, got into the main control room, threw gasoline on the control (indistinct) and set it afire. One report said that they were also able to seize another transmitter and make a broadcast advising the country that the general strike had begun. At about the same time, the bomb went off in the manhole on the Prado, when a group of men attacked a gun shop in the port area. In this incident, police said that some rebels were killed. You can get any figure you want from three to ten.

Driving through the city at about noon time, you could hear maybe one shot, two shots, see one or two or three fires depending on what section you were in. There was no really heavy gun-fire; no troops up here that we could see. The whole incident seemed to be handled by police. (indistinct) Army said that it was a major attempt to start trouble and that it had been crushed. The Army also said that it was under Communist direction.

Rebel sources indicated some time ago that there

might be a number of things like this, that one (indistinct) trouble in Havana would become (indistinct) if it seemed to catch fire, if the people seemed to rise with it. Today there was no indication that there were any great numbers of people involved.

Now, back to Edward R, Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ... President Eisenhower today held his third news conference in three weeks. My colleague Bob Pierpoint covered the conference. And for his report we switch direct to Washington.

PIERPOINT: The President came in an unusual three minutes early today, seemed eager to get under way, fielded questions easily and was in excellent spirits through most of the rough give-and-take session. The only flare up of Presidential temper, and it was a strong one, came during a discussion of his plan for reorganization of the Department of Defense. A correspondent reminded President Eisenhower that powerful men in Congress of both parties oppose his reorganization plan. "I don't care how strong they are or how numerous they are," the President declared. "Here's something that is necessary for the United States. I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let me on," Mr. Eisenhower added. "I would keep it up until I would have the United States understanding that it is their pocketbook. More than that - it is their safety." Obviously speaking about a subject very close to him, the President said he did not care who was against defense organization. It was something the United States needs and he was for it. In an unusual reference to his military career, President Eisenhower added "It just happens, I have got a little bit more experience in military organization and the directing of unified forces than any one else in the active list." He also stated that talk of the Secretary of Defense becoming a military czar makes no sense in view of America's traditional democratic safeguards.

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attitude today than in his news conference of a few months ago, when he indicated that though he had opinions on defense reorganisation, he was not going to force those opinions on any one else.

To those who have predicted that if the President expects to get Congress to approve his plan for a more unified military force, that he will have to fight for it, the answer now seems clear. Today President Eisenhower talked like a fighting man.

After the conference White House News Secretary James Hagerty told us "That fight will begin one week from next Thursday, when the President addresses an international conference of newspaper editors." Originally scheduled as a foreign policy speech, Mr. Hagerty indicated that the President will have considerable to say about defense reorganisation at that time.

While at no other period during today's news conference did President Eisenhower answer other questions with the force that he used in discussing the reorganisation problem, he was also quite positive on the economic situation. He said he thought there were real grounds for expecting an upswing soon in the economy, Mentioned in support of this optimistic viewpoint that 62-million people are working, declared there is still tremendous purchasing power, plenty of savings in our banks. The President had his own one-word answer to spurring the economy, "Buy," he said, "not carelessly but selectively." On that score, he had a word of advice for manufacturers. "I think," warned President eisenhower, "that our people are being just a little bit disenchanted by a few items that have been choked down their throats. I think it would be a very good thing," he added, "when the manufacturers wake up and begin to give the things we want instead of the things they think we want." Anticipating one more question, he then added quickly, "And I'm not going to name names." As for a tax cut, the President added weight to the

growing conviction here in Washington that the Administration hopes to get by without one. He said he sees no need for action on a tax cut now, and that the decision could be postponed until the end of this session of Congress. That, of course, would just about kill hopes for a tax cut this year.

On the complicated and controversial issue of nuclear tests, the President stood fairly close to the position expressed by Secretary of State Dulles yesterday. President Eisenhower agreed with Dulles that we will not stop testing nuclear weapons just because the Russians may have. He said we would consider very seriously a unilateral halt to the tests but only after American scientists have found out most of what they want to know about the development of a so-called "clean" bomb.

The biggest laugh of the day came when Mr. Eisenhower was asked if he would care to assess the Republican chances in the '58 elections. His answer was short and sharp. "No." After the laughter had subsided, he did add that he thinks the Republicans can win if they will work hard and intelligently.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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made by Great Britain on behalf of the sixteen countries---including the United States---which formed the United Nations Command during the Korean War. We want the Communists to define what they mean by "free elections" and to say whether the elections---if held---would be conducted under United Nations supervision. Also, we want representation in any new "all-Korean" parliament to be based on population and not be equally divided between North and South. More than two-thirds of the total Korean population lives in South Korea.

The Chinese Nationalists today announced settlement of a dispute with Japan arising from Japanese trade with Red China. Three weeks ago, the Formosa government broke off commercial relations with Japan over fears that a Chinese Communist trade mission in Tokyo would be allowed to fly the Red flag. National China said this would be tantamount to Japanese recognition of Red China. The Japanese government has now given assurances that the trade mission will not fly the Chinese Communist flag. And it says Japan has no intention of switching its diplomatic recognition.

In the Formosa Channel today, Chinese Communist shore batteries fired on the Nationalist-held island of Quemoy. The Nationalist Defense Ministry says the Communists fired 89 rounds, but that the bombardment "caused no harm."

Sir Winston Churchill said today that he "feels obliged" to cancel his visit to the United States. He and Lady Churchill were scheduled to come to Washington late this month as guests of President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Churchill who was recently ill with pneumonia...said he was cancelling the visit "with much regret."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The fighting in Cuba is symptomatic of desperate independence movements

which are making themselves felt throughout the world. One recalls the words of Thoreau, who said: "I was not born to be forced. I will breathe after my own fashion. If a plant cannot live according to its nature it dies...and so a man."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 10, 1958

This is the news:

In Cuba, rebel forces today continued their "hit-and-run" attacks with the main action in Santiago, the capital of Oriente Province. Rebel bands...roaming the streets of Santiago...hurled small, home-made fire bombs at shops [redacted] failing to answer Fidel Castro's call for a general strike. / Cuban Army troops fired on the rebels with machine-guns, mounted on house-tops, and late today the army reported the situation in Santiago "in hand". Police in Havana are reported making a house-to-house search, in some sections of the city, for rebel sympathizers. Havana stores were open today as usual. Brief exchanges of gunfire are reported from three towns in Havana Province.

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before Congress on the reorganization plan....should give their views "fully and frankly." He said, however, that he <u>also</u> expected each official to answer questions "with consideration of his position as a member of the defense organization, which is commanded by the President."/ He said there was "no excuse" for officials making speeches against the program. And he hinted, that if an official could not conscientiously support the program, he ought to resign.

President Eisenhower worked most of the afternoon on the broadcast he will make next Thursday in support of the reorganization program. Tomorrow, he will fly to Augusta for a week-end of golf. News Secretary Hagerty says he "wouldn't be surprised" if Mr. Eisenhower takes along a draft of his speech.

A warning today...by Douglas Dillon...that Russia has made "considerable headway" in its economic penetration of the so-called underdeveloped countries. Dillon is deputy under-secretary of state for economic affairs. He said the United States must help the new nations of Asia and Africa to develop... because we shall be finally isolated and "strangled", if we allow them to slip into the Soviet orbit one by one. The economic cold war with Russia, Dillon said, is "waxing warm."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev returned to Moscow today after his eight-day visit to Hungary. He told the crowd welcoming him that the Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, is "a man we can rely on." Khrushchev said Russia does not want war. "War," he said, "means killing people. Why should we want war when we have other means?" And Khrushchev added, "I mean consumer goods." In reference to President Eisenhower's

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"open skies" proposal as part of a disarmament system Khrushchev said, "We don't want to fly over your country, and we don't want you to fly over ours." Russia, he said, already has declared its willingness to accept controls. But he accused the West...vaguely...of laying down "unacceptable conditions."

In Geneva today, Russia called for long-range development of East-West trade. The proposal was made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Zakharov, at a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. He suggested that representatives of all European countries...and the United States...meet next fall to work out a joint program for combating what he called the "Western" recession. "We Russians," he said, "do not rejoice at the sight of the growing unemployment in the West. We deeply sympathize with the victims of this scourge."

The Smithsonian Observatory...in Cambridge, Massachusetts...says the second Russian sputnik may start burning up, when it plunges into dense atmosphere over New England on Saturday. The observatory says the flash in the sky, reported by an airline pilot flying over Louisiana early today, probably was a meteorite.

Negotiations between C.B.S. and the striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are scheduled to be resumed in Washington on Saturday. C.B.S. and union officials will meet at that time with federal mediators. The strike by radio and television technicians is in its fourth day.

My colleague, Dan Schorr (whose normal base of operations is Moscow) has just completed a 20-thousand-mile lecture tour of the United States. After each lecture, there were questions. And I have asked Dan---whose temporary assignment is Washington---for a report on the kind of questions he was asked.

(Tape runs 6:10
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in New York."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

On his lecture tour, Dan Schorr traveled 20-thousand miles up and down America, lecturing and answering questions about Russia. He found an awareness of the problems, and an eagerness to know. And he learned from the questions. For as Seneca said, "Speech is the index of the mind." #

"And curiosity," Julius Charles said, "is little more than another name for hope."

Goodnight and good luck!

schorr for murrow march 12

6:08

For two months, Ed, I have been on the lecture circuit... traveling 20,000 miles up and down America...talking about Russia to 26 groups of all kinds--students, town halls, womens' organizations and trade conventions. I don't know how much they learned, but for me it has been an exciting voyage of discovery. From the hundreds of questions put to me in Mississippi and Ohio, in New Jersey and California, in New York and Oklahoma, I got a sense of America's post-Sputnik mood about the Soviet Union...which, in a way, reflects America's mood about itself. [And what I learned compensated, in part, for the rigors of the one-night stand...the terrors of facing live audiences on a first lecture tour.]

America today is full of questions...uneasy, self-examining questions. I got them not only in formal question periods, but from people who would come up later to ask something special that was in their hearts...from fellow passengers on airplanes, and from taxi drivers. There were differences based on region, on profession, on special interest. But there was a clear and definite pattern of questions that arose everywhere.

It was clear that Sputnik had shaken, if not shattered, many conceptions about Russia...but new conceptions had not yet been crystallized. A University of Miss. student, with an air of now wanting to know the worst, asked if I would list the most common misconceptions about Russia. Others suggested that they had long been misled about Soviet strength. One wanted to know why America had been lulled with propaganda all these years. A few still inquired hpefully, but without much sense of conviction any more, whether Soviet rockets were all made by captured Germans...whether there was enough unrest in Russia to make the overthrow of the Communist regime possible...whether the death of Premier Khrushchev might not plunge Russia into chaos.

Khrushchev is a personality, fascinated many. At a luncheon of Detroit bankers and industrialists, one asked: How long will he last? And, for some reason, the question was followed by laughter. All over the country I was queried about his habits, and what languages he spoke, and just how did he run the country. Americans like to personalize their problems. But, now they are aware that it isn't just Khrushchev, but Russia which must be understood. And the attempt to comprehend was deep, and searching.

The la. student asked: Would it help to invite him to America?

Are there fewer people in prison these days? asked the southern student. What is the average Russian like? asked many. There were questions about a wide range of matters dealing with Soviet life. But always it came back to the crucial subject of whether we can live with the Russians. There were many questions along the line of: Can we TRUST the Russians, or as a middle-aged lady in New York put it, do the Russians trust anyone, including each other?

What was really on their minds was put by a lady in Cleveland:

Are we in greater danger of war since Sputnik? And a very old lady in Pomona, California, got up and said: "We in America are numb at the idea of an atomic war. How do the Russian people feel about this possibility?"

No one asked about the feasability of a preventive war against Russia...not once. That idea seems almost obsolete today. But there was much perplexity about whether we could negotiate with the Russians and, if so, how? Why, asked the Drake University student in Des Moines...why is Russia pushing so hard for a Summit conference? An auto company executive in Detroit, a housewife in Pomona and a student in Florida were ~~xxx~~ among the many who wanted to know how to work out a settlement with Russia. There was considerably more thinking about negotiations with Moscow than I had ever known before.

And, along with that, the deep, uneasy feeling that our leaders are not showing enough imagination and flexibility to negotiate... that today's events are leaving us behind. At ~~the Baptist college~~ of Georgetown, Ky., asked if ~~I thought~~ feared that we were losing world leadership...slipping in o the position of a second-rate power. Why, asked many, had Ambassador Charles Bohlen been replaced in Moscow? A girl at San Diego State College in Calif. asked if I felt that our Administration was a little psychotic about Russia. And many inquired whether it would help if Secretary of State Dulles was replaced. At a forum im Beverly Hills, Calif., a lady asked; half -seriously: "Who is the greatest obstacle to peace--Dulles or Khrushchev?"

Many questioners asked for an explanation of George Kennan's ideas about disengagement in Central Europe...saying it was not clear from local papers what his ideas were. And, again and again, the question: Are the Russians sincere? Can they be trusted? At San Diego State College, the question: What can we, as citizens, do to make ~~them~~ our Administration more aware?

In Tulsa, Okla., a young businessman at a dinner club flatteringly asked if the State Department shouldn't get the advice of foreign correspondents. It was natural that audiences, looking for some point of contact with mysterious Russia, asked about me...my life in Russia...how freely I could travel...my censorship problems.

The American, trying to project himself into a strange world, thinks in personal terms. How do Russians feel about Americans? was a favorite question. And several said they were considering trips to Russia--how would they be treated? And, even, was it safe to go?

~~But Americans are also concerned almost everywhere with questions about religion in Russia. Were people free~~

Many questions reflected special concerns. Almost everywhere the question about religion in Russia; could people go to church freely today? Some wanted to know about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. And, oddly enough, almost every time I spoke in the South a question came--usually at the end of the evening and uttered with some misgivings--about the reaction in Russia to American problems of Negro integration. It ~~is~~ was a subject which, as a visiting lecturer, ~~I never raised~~ aware of local sensitivities, I never raised; always, in the South, it was raised with me--~~usually~~ usually with a bit of embarrassment.

xMaxyxxxjxx

@nxthexmindexxfx

Of course, there was much on Soviets education and snience. Stddents, especially, wanted to know in detail about the life of Russian students...and xxxx was the Sov et really turning out phenomenal scientists by the thousand. And there was a disposition to draw the necessary conclusions: A Detroit businessman asked what modifications should be made in our educational system as a result of what I observed in Russia. At one teachers' college, students, with some bitterness, told me that in their institution there were still only two mathematics teachers for almost 200 math majors.

Many questinns reflected a profound hope that the West in general, and America in particular, could penetrate Russia. How effective, they asked in Oklahoma City, and in Palm Springs Beach, and Des Moines...how effective is the Voice of America? ~~In~~ The student at Pennsylvania State Teachers College wanted to know if American history is tagght in Russian schools. And, in San Diego, the wider question: Why is their propaganda so effective and ours so ineffective?

This, Ed, is a sampling of hundreds of questions I have been asked about Russia. America--or at least the Americans who attend lectures--today feel shaken from their comfortable moorings about Russia. They are aware that the Soviet Union is a problem to live with. They xxxxxxxxxxxx are looking for simple, understandable answers that do not come. But they are open-minded and searching, more ready than I have ever known them to discard prejudice and misconception. That is the sense of their questions to a lecturer. As to the answers...that, I'm afraid, would mean--heaven forbid--another lecture.

Now back to ERM in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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the reorganization plan...should give their views "fully and frankly." He said however, that he also expected each official to answer questions "with consideration of his position as a member of the defense organization, which is commanded by the President." He said there was "no excuse" for officials making speeches against the program. And he hinted that if an official could not conscientiously support the program, he ought to resign.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

Russia has suggested next Thursday as a date for starting negotiations looking toward a summit conference. / Russia agrees with the Western proposal of last week that the talks be held on the ambassadorial level. It does not agree on what the ambassadors should talk about. / The United States, Britain and France said the ambassadors should "examine the position of the various governments on the major questions at issue." / The function of the ambassadors would be to lay the groundwork for a meeting of foreign ministers. / And the ministers, in turn, would try to prepare a meeting at the summit. / Russia says...in notes delivered today to

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the Western powers...that the ambassadorial talks should not be concerned with "major questions at issue" but should be limited to a "minimum" of questions related directly to the composition of the foreign ministers meeting and the setting of a time and place. Russia says this meeting on the ministers level should be held "not later" than sometime between the end of April and the middle of May. And it goes further. It says that if the foreign ministers meeting fails, there should still be a summit conference. "It is obvious," says Russia, "that the difficulties can and must be overcome at the conference of statesmen who have greater powers."

In Washington, the White House issued a statement saying that the Soviet reply "manifestly" was not an acceptance of the Western proposal. In London, a British official in touch with the Prime Minister said that the Soviet Government "seems more interested in the holding of a summit conference than in the success of such a conference."

President Eisenhower delayed his departure from Washington (for a week-end of golf in Augusta) in order to confer with Secretary Dulles on the new Russian note. The take-off was delayed 40 minutes, and he arrived in Augusta in early afternoon.

The Navy disclosed today that it has test-fired a fullscale "model" of the Polaris ballistic missile...from under-water...for the first time. The announcement was made by Rear Admiral Raborn, director of the Polaris program. The test was made in the Pacific Ocean, off the Southern California coast, on March 23. The Polaris is a missile of 15-hundred-mile range, designed for launching from submarines. Raborn said the basic problems of the weapon, from the scientific to the engineering stage, have been licked. The launching device, he said, is now "actual hardware" and is undergoing daily tests.

The Atomic Energy Commission acted today to prevent four Quakers from sailing into the atomic testing grounds at Eniwetok...as a protest against the continuation of nuclear weapons tests. The Quakers sailed from San Pedro, California, last month in a 30-foot ketch. What the commission did today was issue a regulation, effective immediately, which prohibits all American citizens...or other persons subject to United States jurisdiction...from entering or attempting to enter, the danger zone. If the Quakers proceed with their plan, they will be subject to arrest.

In Paris, the emergency cabinet meeting...scheduled for today in the French-Tunisian dispute...has been postponed until tomorrow. / And there are reports that five Conservative members of the cabinet have again threatened to resign. / Premier Gaillard cancelled today's cabinet meeting, after conferring with the American "good offices" representative, Robert Murphy, reportedly in order to give him and his British counter-part, Harold Beeley, more time in which to try to break the deadlock. / The Conservative ministers have said all along that if Gaillard offers the Tunisians too much in a compromise, they will quit the cabinet and bring down the Gaillard government. They are said to be demanding...now...that Gaillard break off the diplomatic negotiations and take the matter to the United Nations Security Council. Once it has been taken to the council, they would have France try to have Tunisia cited for "interfering" in the Algerian revolt. A spokesman for these Conservatives says, "The affair must be settled tomorrow, once and for all." The cables from Paris tonight speak of a new "crisis".

There are new reports of violence in Cuba...although on a smaller scale than during the past two days. In Eastern Oriente Province, rebel saboteurs

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blew up a dynamite dump, shattering windows in Santiago, 12 miles away. Other rebel forces are reported to have burned the city hall in the nearby town of El Cobre. Havana is quiet, although some gunfire was heard during last night. Three Catholic Action youth leaders are reported to have been shot by police as rebel sympathizers. Notices have appeared of their deaths, but whether they were executed is not confirmed.

In Washington, the government reports that retail sales dropped one percent in March. The annual rate of personal income for the month also was down by about 300-million dollars but in each instance the drop was not as steep as in January and February.

Former President Truman arrived in Washington today, for a meeting of Democratic leaders, and took issue with President Eisenhower's view that the recession can be largely overcome if people will go out and buy. A real stimulus to the economy, Mr. Truman said, can come when only when people who are now unemployed "go to work."

Edward R. Murrow: April 11, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Russians are elusive rivals - they change their tactics quickly. Attention no sooner gets focused on the missile race, than it shifts to the suspension of nuclear testing. That stirs up talk of disarmament and inspection. / But while this is going on, the Russians are effectively at work on the economic front.- the front they keep telling us will be the decisive one. / Here the events are not as sensational as Sputniks, but they are at best disconcerting, and may well be cause for alarm.

In the news [redacted] is the spectacle of a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva, wringing his hands over the growing unemployment in the West. "We deeply sympathize with the victims of this scourge" he said, and held out a promise of greater Soviet purchase of Western goods. / But in the world markets, the Soviet Union is conducting an operation of selling non-ferrous metals at below world market prices, that is actively contributing to unemployment.

It may be arguable that the Soviet sale of aluminum, tin, lead and zinc in European markets is not intentional mischief-making, though it is hard to believe that the political right-hand of the Soviet regime does not know what the economic left-hand is doing. As to aluminum, the Soviet Union does find that its production is rising and its military demands are

declining somewhat, since aluminum is not needed for big missiles and high-speed planes as before. A new aluminum plant was commissioned in Azerbaijan in July, and another will soon open in Siberia.

But the startling fact is, that the Soviet Union is now the second-largest supplier of aluminum to the United Kingdom. Canada still ranks first, but has lost its monopoly. The Aluminum Company of Canada calls this dumping, and has asked the British Board of Trade for an investigation. My colleague Alexander Kendrick in London tells me that the Soviet Union last year began offering aluminum in London at one to two cents a pound below the Canadian price. The Canadian company counter-attacked by giving a two percent "loyalty discount" to British buyers. However, the Russian price advantage is about ten percent, and the Canadian premium didn't keep the Russians out of the market. The result is that the Canadian company is operating at eighty percent capacity.

By itself aluminum might not be so significant, but the Soviet Union is selling about nine thousand tons of tin a year, which is cutting into the sales of Malaya. Britain took twenty-two hundred tons of Soviet tin last year as against three hundred tons the year before. The Dutch took thirty-eight hundred tons as against ten tons the year before. Britain now

is getting eighteen percent of its zinc from the Soviet Union, and has begun importing pig lead. Copper is the only non-ferrous metal the Russians are still buying from the West. They export all the others. This is creating consternation in the world markets, for these metals once were Russia's largest import group. And as Russia's reserves of most of these metals are the largest in the world, the pattern may become permanent.

Mr. Sakharov, who wrung his hands over Western unemployment, can hardly be unaware of the unemployment the Soviet trade policy is creating. But he is making propaganda for trade talks aimed at lifting all trade restrictions by the West on the Soviet Union, and increasing the volume of the trade. The trade agreement with West Germany, just signed, is an instance of this policy. Western European countries are trying to cushion the effects of the American recession, so they are interested in what Sakharov is saying. Yesterday he asked a conference of trade ministers of fifteen countries, the United States included, to be held in the Fall.

For our part, we are intent on maintaining the ban on strategic trade with the Soviet Union and Communist China. But with the growing economic power of the Soviet Union, and with the ability of the Kremlin to buy and sell at will and keep its wage costs down - as though Marx had never lived -

the economic rivalry will be continually harder to meet .

C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under-Secretary of the State Department, said yesterday that the Russian economic challenge is fully as important as the military one. "Certainly" he declared, "the Soviet Union does not intend to fight the economic war according to Marquis of Queensberry rules".

Back in a moment.—

George Bruce

Word for Tpday

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:30 PM EST

This is the news:

Russia has suggested next Thursday as a date for starting negotiations looking toward a summit conference. Russia agrees with the Western proposal of last week that the talks be held on the ambassadorial level. It does not agree on what the ambassadors should talk about. The United States, Britain and France said the ambassadors should "examine the position of the various governments on the major questions at issue." The function of the ambassadors would be to lay thegroundwork for a meeting of foreign ministers. And the ministers, in turn, would try to prepare a meeting at the summit. Russia says...in notes delivered today to the Western powers...that the ambassadorial talks should not be concerned with "major questions at issue" but should be limited to a "minimum" of questions related directly to the composition of the foreign ministers meeting and the setting of a time and place. Russia says this meeting on the ministers level should be held "not later" than sometime between the end of April and the middle of May. And it goes further. It says that if the foreign ministers meeting fails, there should still be a summit conference. "It is obvious," says Russia, "that the difficulties can and must be overcome at the conference of statesmen who have greater powers."

In Washington, the White House issued a statement saying that the Soviet reply "manifestly" was not an acceptance of the Western proposal. In London, a British official in touch with the Prime Minister said that the Soviet Government "seems more interested in the holding of a summit conference than in the success of such a conference."

President Eisenhower delayed his departure from Washington (for a week-end of golf in Augusta) in order to confer with Secretary Dulles on the new Russian note. The take-off was delayed 40 minutes, and he arrived in Augusta in early afternoon.

The Navy disclosed today that it has test-fired a fullscale "model" of the Polaris ballistic missile...from under-water...for the first time. The announcement was made by Rear Admiral Raborn, director of the Polaris program. The test was made in the Pacific Ocean, off the Southern California coast on March 23rd. The Polaris is a missile of 15-hundred-mile range, designed for launching from submarines. Raborn said the basic problems of the weapons, from the scientific to the engineering stage, have been licked. The launching device, he said, is now "actual hardware" and is undergoing daily tests.

The Atomic Energy Commission acted today to prevent four Quakers from sailing into the atomic testing grounds at Eniwetok...as a protest against the continuation of nuclear weapons tests. The Quakers sailed from San Pedro, California last month in a 30-foot ketch. What the commission did today was issue a regulation, effective immediately which prohibits all American citizens or other persons subject to United States jurisdiction...from entering or attempting to enter the danger zone. If the Quakers proceed with their plan, they will be subject to arrest.

In Paris, the emergency cabinet meeting...scheduled for today in the French-Tunisian dispute...has been postponed until tomorrow. And there are reports that five Conservative members of the cabinet have again threatened to resign. Premier Gaillard cancelled today's cabinet meeting, after conferring with the American "good offices" representative, Robert Murphy reportedly in order to give him and his British counter-part, Harold Beeley, more time in which to try to break the deadlock. The Conservative ministers have said all along that if Gaillard offers the Tunisians too much in a compromise, they will quit the cabinet and bring down the Gaillard government. They are said to be demanding now that Gaillard break off the diplomatic negotiations and take the matter to the United Nations Security Council. Once it has been taken to the council they would have France try to have Tunisia cited for "interfering" in the Algerian revolt. A spokesman for these Conservatives says, "The affair must be settled

tomorrow, once and for all." The cables from Paris tonight speak of a new "crisis."

There are new reports of violence in Cuba...although on a smaller scale than during the past two days. In Eastern Oriente Province, rebel saboteurs blew up a dynamite dump, shattering windows in Santiago, 12 miles away. Other rebel forces are reported to have burned the city hall in the nearby town of El Cobre. Havana is quiet, although some gunfire was heard during last night. Three Catholic Action youth leaders are reported to have been shot by police as rebel sympathizers. Notices have appeared of their deaths, but whether they were executed is not confirmed.

In Washington, the government reports that retail sales dropped one percent in March. The annual rate of personal income for the month also was down by about 300-million dollars but in each instance the drop was not as steep as in January and February.

Former President Truman arrived in Washington today for a meeting of Democratic leaders and took issue with President Eisenhower's view that the recession can be largely overcome if people will go out and buy. A real stimulus to the economy, Mr. Truman said, can come only when people who are now unemployed "go to work."

The Russians are elusive rivals - they change their tactics quickly. Attention no sooner gets focused on the missile race, than it shifts to the suspension of nuclear testing. That stirs up talk of disarmament and inspection. But while this is going on, the Russians are effectively at work on the economic front - the front they keep telling us will be the decisive one. Here the events are not as sensational as Sputniks, but they are at best disconcerting amd may well be cause for alarm.

In the news is the spectacle of a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva, wringing his hands over the growing unemployment in the West. "We deeply sympathize with the victims of the scourge" he said, and held out a promise of greater Soviet

purchase of Western goods. But in the world markets the Soviet Union is conducting an operation of selling non-ferrous metals at below world market prices, that is actively contributing to unemployment.

It may be arguable that the Soviet sale of aluminum, tin, lead, and zinc in European markets is not intentional mischief making, though it is hard to believe that the political right-hand of the Soviet regime does not know what the economic left-hand is doing. As to aluminum, the Soviet Union does find that its production is rising and its military demands are declining somewhat, since aluminum is not needed for big missiles and high-speed planes as before. A new aluminum plant was commissioned in Azerbaijan in July, and another will soon open in Siberia.

But the startling fact is, that the Soviet Union is now the second-largest supplier of aluminum to the United Kingdom. Canada still ranks first, but has lost its monopoly. The Aluminum Company of Canada calls this dumping, and has asked the British Board of Trade for an investigation. My colleague Alexander Kendrick in London tells me that the Soviet Union last year began offering aluminum in London at one to two cents a pound below the Canadian price. The Canadian company counter-attacked by giving a two percent "loyalty discount" to British buyers. However, the Russian price advantgge is about ten percent, and the Canadian premium didn't keep the Russians out of the market. The result is that the Canadian company is operating at eighty percent capacity.

By itself aluminum might not be so significant, but the Soviet Union is selling abuut nine thousand tons of tin a year, which is cutting into the sales of Malaya. Britain took twenty-two hundred tons of Soviet tin last year as against three hundred tons the year before. The Dutch took thirty-eight hundred tons as against ten tons the year before. Britain is getting eighteen percent of its zinc from the Soviet Union and has begun importing pig lead. Copper is the only non-ferrous metal the Russians are still buying from the West. They export all the others. This is creating consternation in the world markets, for

these metals once were Russia's largest import group. And as Russia's reserves of most of these metals are the largest in the world, the pattern may become permanent.

Mr. Sakharov, who wrung his hands over Western unemployment, can hardly be unaware of the unemployment the Soviet trade policy is creating. But he is making propaganda for trade talks aimed at lifting all trade restrictions by the West on the Soviet Union and increasing the volume of the trade. The trade agreement with West Germany just signed, is an instance of this policy. Western European countries are trying to cushion the effects of the American recession so they are interested in what Sakharov is saying. Yesterday he asked a conference of trade ministers of fifteen countries, the United States to be held in the Fall.

For our part, we are intent on maintaining the ban on strategic trade with the Soviet Union and Communist China. But with the growing economic power of the Soviet Union and with the ability of the Kremlin to buy and sell at will and keep its wage costs down - as though Marx had never lived - the economic rivalry will be continually harder to meet.

C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under-Secretary of the State Department, said yesterday that the Russian economic challenge is fully as important as the military one. "Certainly" he declared, "the Soviet Union does not intend to fight the economic war according to Marquis of Queensberry rules."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is GeorgeBryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a tendency...among many of us...to regard the Cold War primarily in military terms. The Russians mean to press us hard on the economic front. Thoreau said, "The frontiers are not East or West, North or South, but wherever a man fronts a fact." And the Greek philosopeer, Pythagoras counseled, "On reaching the frontier, do not turn back."

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 14, 1958

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toward agreement at the lower level. Dulles said again today that there must be "extensive" preparatory work, so that "meaningful" decisions can be reached at the summit. To think that world agreements can be arrived at without this kind of preparation, he said, is an illusion.

In Paris today, the permanent NATO Council is reported to have approved this position. The United States, Britain and France will discuss a possible summit conference with Russia but they will not commit themselves to a summit conference in advance.

A NATO communique...issued tonight...says that Britain and West Germany may have found a possible basis of agreement over the cost of maintaining British troops in West Germany. The communique gives no details. But the agreement is said, in broad outline, to be as follows: West Germany would reduce its direct payments to Britain to somewhere between 30 and 40-million dollars a year, and Britain would cut its forces stationed in West Germany to slightly under 50-thousand men. West Germany, in turn, would make premature payments on certain postwar debts to Britain. And more money would be deposited in the German account in London for sterling purchases of arms.

The British government reports that unemployment in Britain last month reached its highest level in five years.

In this country, the Federal Reserve Board says that industrial production declined in March for the seventh consecutive month. The production index in March dropped two points to 128 percent of the 1947-49 average. Democratic Senator Douglas says the new figure represents a 12 percent decline in industrial production since last August---"the biggest, and fastest, decline," he says, "since the war." The Federal Reserve Board notes, however, that the twp percent drop last month constitutes a slight leveling off.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a news conference today that the rise in unemployment---so far---has not "significantly" affected the demand for food. Net "spendable" farm income in the first quarter of this year, he said, "may be fairly close to a rate of 13-billion dollars compared with a rate of less than 12-billion in the same quarter of 1957." He said the prices farmers receive are catching up a little with the rest of the economy.

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tax cut for low and middle-income families and increased spending for public health, education, natural resources development, foreign technical assistance (and other phases of the foreign aid program) and national defense. Mr. Truman was testifying before the House Banking Committee. "What the average American consumer actually lacks," he said, "is not confidence but income after taxes." He proposed that revenues lost by the tax cut be made up by removing what he called "glaring loopholes" in the tax structure, such as the oil depletion allowance. He also urged the lowering of interest rates on the national debt---a move, he said, which would save the Federal Government 2-billion dollars a year. And he called for a permanent increase in Social Security benefits, including the immediate expansion of the unemployment compensation system.

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A motion was filed today...asking that the treason indictment, pending against the poet Ezra Pound for the past 15 years, be dismissed. The motion was filed in Washington federal court by attorneys representing Pound's wife. Pound was indicted, in absentia, on charges of making treasonable broadcasts from Italy during World War Two. In 1946, he was found mentally unfit for trial, and he has been confined in a mental hospital ever since. The superintendent of the hospital says that, if the indictment is dismissed, he will recommend that Pound be released from the hospital and placed in the custody of Mrs. Pound. He believes Pound to be incurably insane but "not a dangerous person." The poet Robert Frost has also asked that Pound be released.

President Eisenhower opened the 1958 baseball season today by tossing out the first ball in Griffith Stadium. The ball was caught by Whitey Herzog, Washington center fielder. A second toss, for the benefit of photographers, went to Jimmy Ryan, the Washington batboy. And Washington went on to beat

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the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 2. The other major league teams begin their season tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow: April 14, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

This year the Defense Department will spend forty billion dollars. That's about half of all the money spent by the Federal Government for all purposes. The President wants to re-organize the Defense Department, not so much to effect savings as to provide greater flexibility, more unity of command, and considerably more power for the Secretary of Defense. The President wants Mr. McElroy to have authority to "transfer, re-assign, abolish or consolidate functions of the Defense Department". The Joint Chiefs of Staff would in effect become a staff for the Secretary of Defense. Forces in the field, both at home and abroad, would be under a single command. Control of research and development of new weapons would be centralized. The Secretary of Defense would choose and be able to fire the top-ranking Generals and Admirals.

These proposals would enormously strengthen the power of the Secretary of Defense. But there is another proposal which is going to start some old-fashioned political guerilla warfare in Congress and in the armed forces. That is the recommendation that Mr. McElroy be authorized to take money from one service and give it to another. Mr. McElroy indicates that he wouldn't take vast sums from one of the fighting services and give them to another.

He says all he wants is a "modest flexibility in money matters." / Congress, of course, appropriates the money, and is jealous of its power. / The armed services compete, often bitterly, for their share of a defense dollar. Members of the Congress develop allegiance to one or another of the services. The Army, Navy, Air Force and the Marines lobby energetically for their appropriations. According to former President Truman, the service with the most pull generally gets the most money. It's on this matter of money, that the President is going to have his greatest difficulty.

Today two powerful senators had words to say on this subject - Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader of the Senate, said he's in favor of a re-organization of the Defense Department, but "Congress is not going to do away with its appropriating power." Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, and a member of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, says he's in favor of some streamlining, but he isn't going to "surrender the power of the purse to Mr. McElroy, the President, or anybody else." / Some critics contend that the President is trying to make a czar out of McElroy. / The President denies it, and says he's going to fight for his plan, regardless of how strong or how numerous his congressional opponents may be.

This appears to represent a change in Mr. Eisenhower's attitude toward the presidency. During most of his administration he has contended that the President should not attempt to cajole, coerce or interfere with the legislative or judicial branches of the government. He appeared to accept the Whig philosophy that the powers of the presidency ought to be strictly and severely limited. Now he says he's going to do everything possible to beat down congressional opposition to his plan.

Not all of the opposition will be found in Congress. High ranking members of the services will also oppose it. But they have been warned by Mr. McElroy that if they can't support the proposals they ought to turn in their uniforms. He says they ought to testify "fully and frankly" before congressional committees, but he strongly implies that public criticism by the top brass will not be welcomed. This is going to put a great strain upon a number of Admirals and Generals, because congressional committees will be asking and demanding their full, frank, personal and professional opinions. Some of them will in a sense be caught in a crossfire between perjury, silence and insubordination. It isn't going to be easy for anyone concerned.

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Back in a moment.—

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Word for Today

All Presidents...starting with George Washington...have been concerned deeply with the readiness of the United States to defend itself. And President Eisenhower doubtless probably would agree with Franklin Roosevelt, who said: "We have had the lesson before us over and over again---nations that were not ready, and were unable to get ready, found themselves overrun by the enemy."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 15, 1958

This is the news:

The French National Assembly tonight defeated Premier Gaillard on his policy of resuming direct talks with Tunisia. / The vote against Gaillard was 321 to 255. Technically, it was not a constitutional vote of confidence. Gaillard is not required to resign. / But Gaillard had served notice that if he was defeated on this issue, he would resign. He called it one of the "gravest" votes taken in French parliamentary history. / In a few minutes we will switch to my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris for a direct, first-hand report.

Secretary of State Dulles today accused Russia of "prostituting" diplomacy for propaganda purposes and thereby endangering world peace. Dulles referred...at his news conferences...to the many public letters which [redacted] Russia has been sending to the leaders of the Western countries. / The United States, he said, has always felt that such exchanges were designed, "generally on a highly confidential level, sincerely to achieve some practical result." / Dulles again expressed hope that talks could begin within a few days on the ambassadorial level in preparation for [redacted] a possible summit conference. / But he reiterated that the talks would have to demonstrate that a meeting at the summit would be worthwhile.

Mr. Dulles said that hitting the moon ahead of the Russians doubtless would have propaganda value. But the decision whether to try to do this, he said, should be based on the scientific merits. / And he said he was not sure that the scientific advantages of being first in such an experiment would justify the cost.

The American rocket expert, Wernher Von Braun, said today [redacted] he is convinced that if the United States doesn't get a man into outer space soon,

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the Russians will. He said the Russians...right now...have the capability of sending a man 200 miles into space. If the United States wanted, he said, it could do almost as well one year from the time THE GO-AHEAD WAS GIVEN FOR such a project. Von Braun was testifying before the special House committee on space problems.

The Air Force Association today promised its full support to all-out unification of the armed forces. The association called President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department "a considerable advance in the direction of true unification." But at the same time it criticized some of its features. It does not like the provision which would have the joint chiefs continue to serve their separate services while, simultaneously, serving AS planners of strategy. It said this would be a "clear violation of the old principle that you can delegate authority but not responsibility."

President Eisenhower today vetoed the omnibus bill authorizing a billion, 500-million dollars for flood control and river and harbor improvement. Mr. Eisenhower said he vetoed the measure with [redacted] regret ... that while he approved of many of the projects, others were "not justified." He discounted Democratic arguments that the bill would stimulate the economy. He said, "With a few minor exceptions, it would be many months---even years in the CASE of the larger projects---before the necessary plans could be completed and actual construction begun." There is already, he said, a 5-billion-dollar backlog of public works projects which have been authorized and which the Administration is trying to expedite.

~~Congressional action to override the veto was immediately called for by three Democratic senators---Monroney of Oklahoma, Humphrey of Minnesota and Kefauver of Tennessee.~~

Secretary of the Interior Seaton today urged Congress to extend the 27 and a half percent depletion allowance granted the oil and natural gas interests. Seaton would also give the allowance to producers of oil shale and coal, when these deposits are used to make synthetic liquid fuels.

—INSERT—

Representatives of eight African states met today in Ghana. The meeting opened with a speech by Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, who called for an end to colonialism in Africa. And other speakers---from Tunisia, Morocco and Libya---denounced the "French" war of extermination" in Algeria.

In London today, a 15 and a half billion dollar budget was submitted to the House of Commons. / The budget offers no direct income tax relief. But it would reduce the sales tax on many household appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators. / The chancellor of the British exchequer---Derick Heathcoat-Amory---said he had "every confidence" that Britain's economic position will remain strong....although, he said, the American recession "naturally is causing a feeling of uncertainty."

Now, for the background on the French political crisis, here is David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris.

(Tape runs 6:15
(ends on cue: "--to ERM in New York."

That was my colleague David Schoenbrun, reporting on a crisis---not just of a government---but of the French regime itself.

INSERT

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Gaillard tried to compromise - steer a middle course. While offering to resume direct talks with Tunisia, he promised to keep working on the problem of border control. The Assembly action voting down this program may not seem logical. But one recalls the French maxim, which says: "Logic and politics seldom slip their feet between the same sheets."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

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7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EST

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SCHOENBRUN: There have been many stormy sessions in the French Parliament. There was the night that the Communists marched out in a body gathered outside on the Concorde Bridge and sang the song of the deportees. There was the night that the Right and Left clashed in a free-for-all and the speaker had to call out the guards to break up the fight. And, there was the day that the EDC Treaty was killed in a tricky procedural vote and all America's European policy came tumbling down one black day in August 1954. Tonight, April 15th, 1958, will take its place in the books as one of the blackest chapters in post-war French and Western history.

The performance here in Paris tonight had to be seen and heard to be believed. At one point, a leading Catholic Party Deputy, Maurice Schuman arose to plead with his colleagues to be reasonable and responsible, he said, "I beseech you not to yield to dispair, if you overthrow this government only God knows when or how the next govdrnment will be formed." His pathetic appeal was greeted with an outburst of jeers, cat-calls and laughter by Right Wing Deputies who seemed to have lost all control and then they voted the government out of office. One of them, a follower of bully-boy-Poujade, his name is Lepann and he's a big powerful bruiser stood on the speakers platform, his face twisted with rage and hate, and shouted, "in North Africa today, the United States is a greater menace to France then Russia. If our national independence requires it," he shouted, "let's get out of NATO." Nothing could be more typical of the current crisis of France then this anti-American - anti-NATO threat at this particular moment. For while Parliament was tossing through this debate on the Left Bank of the River Seine - just across the River on the Right bank, the

military chiefs and Defense Ministers of NATO have been holding an important meeting studying ways to increase the strength of the West. Thus, oncone bank of the River, the West is being strengthened while on the opposite shore it is being destroyed. This is symbolic of the role that France has played in world affairs since the liberation of this tortured land. For France is at one and the same time the essential ~~lynch~~ linch pin and the weakest link of the North Atlantic Alliance. It is the essential ~~lynch~~ linch pin because geographically, politically, culturally - in every way - Europeand Western civilization on this birthplace continent cannot be defended, cannot be healthy without France. Yet, France is sick, racked by fevers, torn by internal divisions, bleeding from open wounds in Africa after having been drained of blood and resources in Asia and Europe.

This crisis today is the most violent, the most dangerous. For it's not merely a crisis of overseas France, bthis crisis is the long expected crisis of the regime itself, of the French Republic, of the democratic system. The men leading the attack on the government tonight, men like the Fascist LePann and the Communist Duclos, these men are just not leaders of the democratic opposition, such as the opposition parties in America and Britain. These men are opposed not only to the government in power, they are opposed to the Democratic regime. They are aspiring dictators of the Right and of the Left. France is the only Democratic nation which suffers from a disloyal opposition on both Wings and profiting from this crisis are a number of other ambitious power hungry or frustrated men such as ex-police Lieut. Jaeques Soustelle who charged tonight that America treats France as an ally in Europe, but as an enemy in the Middle East and Africa. Or there are men like Pierre Montel and Pierre Andre - men of the past still living in the pre-world war one dream of France the greatest power in the world. These men resent the new power of America. Tonight, they attacked Russia, Britain and America viciously. Pierre Andre said and I quote, "we need no lessons from the criminals of Budapest, from

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This is David Schoenbrun from Paris, returning you now to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

FT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The French National Assembly tonight defeated Premier Gaillard on his policy of resuming direct talks with Tunisia. The vote against Gaillard was 321 to 255. Technically, it was not a constitutional vote of confidence. Gaillard is not required to resign. But Gaillard had served notice that if he was defeated on this issue, he would resign. He called it one of the "gravest" votes taken in French parliamentary history. In a few minutes we will switch to my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris for a direct first-hand report.

Secretary of State Dulles today accused Russia of "prostituting" diplomacy for propaganda purposes and thereby endangering world peace. Dulles referred...at his news conferences... to the many public letters which Russia has been sending to the leaders of the Western countries. The United States, he said, has always felt that such exchanges were designed, "generally on a highly confidential level, sincerely to achieve some practical result." Dulles again expressed hope that talks could begin within a few days on the ambassadorial level in preparation for a possible summit conference. But he reiterated that the talks would have to demonstrate that a meeting at the summit would be worthwhile.

Mr. Dulles said that hitting the moon ahead of the Russians doubtless would have propaganda value. But the decision whether to try to do this, he said, should be based on the scientific merits. And he said he was not sure that the scientific advantages of being first in such an experiment would justify the cost.

The American rocket expert, Wernher Von Braun said today he is convinced that if the United States doesn't get a man into outer space soon, the Russians will. He said the Russians...right now...have the capability of sending a man 200 miles into space. If the United States wanted, he said, it could do almost as well one year from the time the go-ahead was given for such a project. Von Braun was testifying before the special House committee on space problems.

The Air Force Association today promised its full support to all-out unification of the armed forces. The association called President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department "a considerable advance in the direction of true unification." But at the same time it criticized some of its features.

President Eisenhower today vetoed the omnibus bill authorizing a billion, 500 million dollars for flood control and river and harbor improvement. Mr. Eisenhower said he vetoed the measure with regret, that while he approved of many of the projects, others were "not justified." He discounted Democratic arguments that the bill would stimulate the economy. He said, "With a few minor exceptions, it would be many months---even years in the case of the larger projects---before the necessary plans could be completed and actual construction begun." There is already, he said, a 5-billion-dollar backlog of public works projects which have been authorized and which the Administration is trying to expedite.

Secretary of the Interior Seaton today urged Congress to extend the 27 and a half percent depletion allowance granted the oil and natural gas interests. Seaton would also give the allowance to producers of oil shale and coal, when these deposits are used to make synthetic liquid fuels.

In London today, a 15 and a half billion dollar budget was submitted to the House of Commons. The budget offers no direct income tax relief. But it would reduce the sales tax on many household appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators. The chancellor of the British exchequer---said he had "every confidence" that Britain's economic position will remain strong...although, he said, the American recession "naturally is causing a feeling of uncertainty."

Now, for the background on the French political crisis, here is David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: There have been many stormy sessions in the French Parliament. There was the night that the Communists marched out in a body gathered outside on the Concorde Bridge and sang the song of the deportees. There was the night that

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break-up of the British and French Empires, the division of Germany, the decadence of Spain, the parallel growth and vigor of Russia. Russia's sensational technological advances - all of these world shaking developments occuring simultaneously along with the awakening of sleeping giants like China and India and the first stirring of African and Moslem nationalism. These revolutions, among the most mementous in human history are all brought into focus right here in France, the microcosm of the world. This one country with its long history of revolution, of intellectual ferment and of imperial adventure - this is a miniature world laboratory. Catholic France's largest political party is Communist. European France is the storm center of a world empire. Capitalist France has its key industries nationalized. France is a cauldron in a mirror in which we can see the fires consuming the whole world. It's difficult therefore for a foreigner here to be merely an observer, for we're watching our own fate being played out. And, as I watched from the gallery of the Palais Bourbon today, I thought of the advice of the philosopher Spinoza,"Do not laugh, do not cry, try to understand!"

This is David Schoenbrun from Paris, returning you now to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague David Schoenbrun, reporting on a crisis---not just of a government---but of the French regime itself.

Representatives of eight African states met today in Ghana. The meeting opened with a speech by Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, who called for an end to colonialism in Africa. And other speakers---from Tunisia, Morocco and Libya denounced the French "war of extermination"in Algeria.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Gaillard tried to compromise - steer a middle course. While offering

to resume direct talks with Tunisia, he promised to keep working on the problem of border control. The Assembly action voting down this program may not seem logical. But one recalls the French maxim, which says: "Logic and politics seldom slip their feet between the same sheets."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 16, 1958

This is the news:

The United States, Britain and France have told Russia in a formal note that they are ready to begin talks tomorrow in preparation for a possible summit conference. The talks would be held in Moscow on the ambassadorial level. The Western note says it is "essential" that the ambassadors should be concerned...not only with routine procedures...but with an examination of the major questions at issue. As regards a summit meeting, it says, "Such a meeting will not be fruitful, unless the ground has been thoroughly prepared in advance and it is clear that there is broad agreement on the nature and order of the agenda, and a real desire to make

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practical progress toward a settlement." / Russia has expressed opposition to this, saying---as it did last week---that it did not want questions of substance taken up at the ambassadorial level. / The West said today that this disagreement might well be discussed by the ambassadors themselves. "Such discussions," it said, "may be more likely to lead to agreement than a further exchange of public communications. That is our hope."

The question of a summit meeting came up today at President Eisenhower's news conference. For a first-hand report, we switch to my colleague Bob Pierpoint in Washington.

(Pierpoint runs 5:06
(Returns on cue: "--to ERM in New York."

After his news conference, President Eisenhower ~~President Eisenhower today~~ signed the highway bill...designed to make an extra billion, 800-million dollars available this year for the building of roads. / Supporters of the measure say that---over the long haul---it will create half a million new jobs. / Mr. Eisenhower signed the bill reluctantly, because of provisions which he said could establish "unfortunate precedents". His principal objection concerned the suspension, for one year, of the long-established practice ~~of federal aid highway programs~~ under which the cost of federal aid highway programs was ~~paid~~ shared with the states on a 50-50 basis. / The President said →

he "deplored the possibility that some may try to use this departure from a sound arrangement" as a precedent for them to follow. Under the bill, states for the next year will have to put up only 1 dollar for each 2 dollars put up by the Federal Government. This applies to the construction of roads which are not part of the inter-state highway network. Mr. Eisenhower said he signed the measure because it will speed up the building of roads and help relieve unemployment.

The Senate tonight passed an anti-recession bill...which would make a billion dollars in federal money available to cities and states on a loan basis. The money would be used for public works projects, and would DRAW interest at the rate of three and a half percent. The measure now goes to the House.

A former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board called today for an immediate tax cut of from six to seven billion dollars. Marriner S. Eccles, who served in both the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, told the Senate Finance Committee that the tax reduction should be aimed...primarily...to help the low-income groups. He accused organized labor of forcing wages up "far in excess of increased productivity." And labor unions, he said, should be brought under the anti-trust laws.

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a bill designed to make more government information available to the public. Under the measure, government agencies may not use an old "housekeeping" law passed in 1789 as grounds for withholding information. That law authorizes department heads to issue regulations for the "custody, preservation and use of records." Democratic Representative Moss of California, sponsor of the new legislation, says the old law was abused...so as to prevent the public from getting information it was entitled to have.

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On the French political scene, Felix Gaillard is continuing to serve as premier, despite the vote in the National Assembly last night against his Tunisian policy. Gaillard is serving...at the request of President Coty...until a new government can be formed. The United States and Britain, meantime, have suspended their "good offices" efforts to achieve a reconciliation in the French-Tunisian dispute.

The Indonesian civil war got hotter today. Warships of the central Indonesian government shelled the rebel-held port of Padang, on the Sumatra coast. Rebel shore batteries returned the fire. But apparently neither side inflicted any real damage. Reports from both government and rebel sources indicate that a new invasion of Sumatra by Indonesian Army troops is imminent. A government spokesman in Jakarta says, "Our operations will be finished soon."

Back in moment—
George Bryan

Word for Today

Diplomatic talks with Russia would appear to be imminent.

On the subject of diplomatic negotiation, Brien McMahon once said:

"Talking with your antagonist to avoid strife is a moral duty.

Appeasement comes when, in order to avoid strife and to achieve a supposed

security, you sacrifice a principle which you know to be a sacred right."

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April 16, 1958

CBS for Ed Murrow...Bob Pierpoint

Mr. Eisenhower said today that he agreess with a statement made by former State Secretary Dean Acheson yesterday that presidents whould not impair their detached judgements by becoming involved in summit conferences. But he also stated that if he is finally convinced that a summit conference is the only way to make some progress, then he is ready to take the risks.

The president stated that he did not feel the current government cirisisin France would hurt the chances for a meeting at the summit, because..as President Eisenhower put it...even the preliminary discussions of the top level conference have not yet reached the point where this particular fall of the government would have any affect. He declined to discuss any other possible effects of the latest French cabinet crisis, saying that since no new premier has been maned yet, we don't know what will happen. Asked to comment on recent anti-American outbursts in t he French parliament, President Eisenhower reminded correspondents that jumping on 'Uncle Shylock' was a favorite political gimmick even when he was stationed in France the first time, back in 1928. But he stated that he saw no justification for the latest anti-americanism. He said that

2) Bob Pierpoint CBS News

after his most friendly talks with Premier Gaillard in Paris last December, he felt that America and France had a complete agreement on policy.

The President was most animated today when discussing his modernization plan for the defense department...appeared anxious to forestall any criticism that he may be weakening his fighting stand of last week. On the touchy problem of greater control over military funds by the defense secretary...at the expense of Congress... the president said emphatically that "Never, in all the years he had been in the military, or since, had he advocated the making of appropriations in one single lump sum to the Secretary of Defense or to any other individual." His reorganization bill, sent to Capitol Hill later today..certainly bears this out. To the surprise of some observers, the letter to Congress that accompanies the bill points out that there is no requested change at all in the Congressional allocation of funds. Instead the bill is mainly designed, as the President explanined this morning, to give the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff greater power to make strategic plans and operations, removing this power from the various service Secretaries.

But this concentration of control with the Defense Secretary is already under attack on Capitol Hill today. Representative Carl Vinson, democrat of Georgia and powerful chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, accused the president of trying to establish a "Prussian-type Supreme High Command." Indicating the president will face a stiff fight to achieve Pentagon reorganization, Representative Vinson, strongly pro-Navy, in a speech prepared for the House, branded Mr. Eisenhower's modernization plan "an open invitation to the concept of the man on horseback."

If and when a military officer is called by Congress to testify on that reorganization bill, the President told us this morning that he believes the officer has an absolute duty to give his personal convictions. There would be no thought of reprisals of any kind, said Mr. Eisenhower. But speaking out in public against the reorganization plan, was another matter. Mr. Eisenhower warned that military officers who do this might be considered "insubordinate" to the Defense Secretary.. Public and voluntary insubordination, the President warned "would require correction."

Again today President Eisenhower stated his position against a tax cut at this time. Asked to comment on former President Tru-

man's proposal for a five billion dollar tax reduction, the president said "When I can be convinced that this tax cut will be for the benefit of the United States, then it will be taken up." Once again Mr. Eisenhower expressed his dislike for some public works...said he was against spending billions and billions on uncoordinated and unwise operations that are brought forward in the name of anti-recession measures but which are not necessarily that." The president called for "Conservative fiscal operations." "Let's try to use some common sense and not just get a Sputnik attitude about everything," he said. This reference to a 'Sputnik attitude', by the way, intrigued some correspondents. It was further evidence that the President holds to the belief that the nation was unduly whipped into a state of alarm by newsmen and anti-administration politicians when the Soviet Union successfully launched it's first Sputnik satellite. This controversy over the psychological and military significance of the Sputniks and over how far ahead of America it may show the Russians to be in rockets and misselry...still rages in Washington. Apparently it also still rankles the president.

Back now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Edward R. Murrow: April 17, 1958. Thurs. 7.45 p.m.

This is the News—

"Safety with Solvency....No single Chief of Staff...no Czar.... no forty-billion-dollar blank checks...no undermining of the constitutional powers of Congress!" That was the text President Eisenhower chose for his speech to newspaper editors in Washington today. / He was defending his proposal to re-organize the Defense Department. / The President warned against overspending by over-indulging sentimental attachments to out-moded military machines and concepts. / The waging of war by separate ground, sea and air forces is gone forever. / We require real unification, clear lines of military command, from the top to the man with the gun. We must do a better job of integrating new weapons into our fighting forces. It is high time for all of us to pay more attention to America's strategic requirements, and less to individual service claims. Mr. Eisenhower believes that the American people feel it is far more important to be able to hit the target, than it is to haggle over who makes a weapon or who pulls the trigger. We can't afford three sets of overlapping scientists and laboratories for research and development. / He doesn't want to give the Secretary of Defense a blank check for forty billion dollars, merely a "reasonable flexibility" in the use of funds.

He doesn't want to merge our traditional forces into a single armed

service, but top Generals and Admirals must be fitted temperamentally and by conviction for responsibilities that transcend their individual services. To reward parochialism with promotion is to invite disunity.

The President contended that "the Congress willing," his plan would accomplish all these things. He used that phrase repeatedly, "the Congress willing".

His speech was a closely reasoned and at times eloquent effort to make the Congress more willing than it now is.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia said today that he cannot wait for weeks for a new French government. / Bourguiba said that if France does not have a government in one week, which will accept the proposals of the Anglo-American good offices mission, he will press a charge of aggression against France in the United Nations Security Council. (He referred to the French bombing of Sakiet on February 8). It was the willingness of Premier Gaillard to negotiate directly with Tunisia on the basis of these proposals which toppled his government. / The proposals...drawn up by the good offices mission...called for the withdrawal of French troops from Tunisia (with the exception of those stationed at the Bizerte naval base) and the re-opening of French consulates. / Airfields in Tunisia would be placed under international supervision to insure against their use on behalf of the Algerian rebels. / French rightists opposed this program because there was no guarantee...by Bourguiba...that he would bar rebels from crossing the frontier between Algeria and Tunisia. / Bourguiba praised the United States and Britain for their good offices endeavor. American policy, he said, "shows why the free peoples of Africa should avoid Communism." / The expectation is that Bourguiba will take Tunisia's case back to the Security Council; it is highly unlikely that France

will have a new government within a week.

Reports from Paris tonight say that France has decided to accept American missile bases and nuclear warheads. It is reported that an accord formalizing the decision, is now being negotiated by the United States and France. Britain already has signed a bilateral agreement with the United States for the establishment of missile bases on British soil, but the formal agreement with France may be delayed because of the French government crisis. The French defense minister did not attend today's final meeting of the NATO defense ministers, and the French acceptance of American missile bases could be withdrawn by a new government.

The four-day NATO conference ended, as usual, with the issuance of a communique. For a direct report on that, here is David Schoenbrun speaking from Paris.

(Tape runs 3 minutes
Ends on cue "---to CBS News in N.Y."

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The central government of Indonesia says it landed "thousands" of troops today on the west coast of Sumatra...and that an airfield near Padang is now in government hands. / It says the landings were effected by sea and air, that the resistance was "negligible". / The rebel radio on Sumatra claims the landings were repulsed. (Padang is the principal rebel-held city on the Sumatra west coast).

Secretary of ~~Defense~~ State Dulles told Congress today that hopes for disarmament---and the control of nuclear weapons---will not be jeopardized if we share atomic secrets with our allies. / He said that to the contrary, the chances for realizing these hopes would be improved. / President Eisenhower has asked Congress to amend present law, so that the United States can share atomic information and materiel with countries with whom it is allied. / And Mr. Dulles was testifying before the joint subcommittee on atomic energy in support of this request. Dulles said that if the United States does not share its know-how, "it would, in effect, impose on

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The United States ambassador to Russia, Llewellyn Thompson, conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko today in Moscow. / The meeting lasted 35 minutes, and the Soviet news agency Tass says, "Questions connected with preparations for a summit conference were discussed." / Thompson himself declined comment. The United States, Britain and France said yesterday / that they were ready to start negotiating with Russia today on the ambassadorial level. Thompson met tonight with the British and French ambassadors, apparently to fill them in on his conversation with Gromyko earlier in the day.

In Washington, the Federal Reserve Board took new action today...aimed at combating the recession. It approved another cut of one-half of one percent in the discount rate for the five reserve banks in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. The new discount rate...starting tomorrow...will be one and three-quarters percent, and that is the lowest rate since August, 1955. // ~~The action makes it easier~~ →

for the reserve banks to loan money to regular commercial banks belonging to the federal reserve system. Today, the Federal Reserve Board also authorized a further reduction in the reserves which the central reserve banks in large cities must maintain against demand deposits. The action is technical, but---again---the effect is to increase the availability of funds.

Government experts in Washington say the new cost-of-living index (due to be announced next week) will show consumer prices at a new all-time high. The biggest increase, they say, was in the price of meat.

CBS has made a new wage offer in the strike of radio and television technicians against the network. Details of the offer have not been released, but Gilbert McCutcheon, the federal mediator, says the [illegible] proposal is being submitted to the union membership for a vote. [illegible] The referendum is expected to take about 48 hours. The walkout is now in its 11th day.

That controversial television case...involving the award of Channel 10 in Miami to National Airlines...has been returned to the Federal Communications Commission for a full-dress review. The review was ordered by the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, after hearing the commission's request for such action in the light of "significant new information" disclosed by House investigators.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

DAVID SCHOENBRUN:

The Defense Ministers of NATO concluded a four-day meeting today here in Paris, with a communique that talks of progress made in strengthening the sword and the shield of Western defense. Highlight of the meeting was a unanimous adoption of the secret plan known as MC-70, the new Five Year Plan for Western rearmament as streamlining of the alliance to meet the challenge of warfare in the atomic age. MC-70 - according to officials I spoke to today - will be the blueprint, the bible of the West for years to come. It lays down the force goals, the production and equipment goals of a nuclear striking force for the West. It is hailed as one of the most brilliant plans, one of the most remarkable accomplishments of the planners of this alliance. All of that is certainly correct and it is good news. However, there remains one question still unresolved, who is going to pay for MC-70? When you ask that question of officials here in Paris, you get a lot of blank stares and flushed faces. The British, among others, but the British above all, with their usual forthrightness, praised MC-70 but called for a priority allocation of targets. And when diplomats speak of priorities what they are doing is admitting that the plan, as it stands, cannot be fully realized on schedule. Thus, the diplomats avoid calling for a cutback which is an admission of inability and instead they talk of priorities and short falls. Short fall is a special word here used to mean a failure to meet plans on time - and short fall is the word for MC-70. The cost of this new plan is prohibitive. One is only to look at facts rather than plans to see this. In the past eight years our country has given Europe thirteen billion dollars of military equipment in end item aid. End item means equipment that we send to Europe. In addition, we provided five billion dollars more in defense support, which means direct budgetary aid. In other words, eighteen billion dollars from America. Right now American

military aid has been reduced to one billion dollars a year for Europe. Thus, in the next five years we can only provide five billion dollars. However, we must replace eighteen billion dollars worth of obsolescent equipment of the past. Thus, NS-70 is thirteen billion dollars short on conventional equipment. But you must add seven to ten billion dollars for the cost of new atomic equipment. So, under the happy mask of planned progress, there is bad news really in Paris tonight, for the West is faced with the reality of a serious cutback and what amounts to unilateral disarmament in the face xx of an even greater Soviet threat.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: President Garcia of the Philippines said today that he...personally... favors the setting up of American nuclear missile bases in his country. But, Garcia told the United Press, there is "plenty of room" for improvement in the conduct of American diplomacy in the Far East. He suggested, as an example, that the United States...as leader of the free world... should more clearly define its Indonesian policy.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., April 18, 1958

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council will meet "at an early date" to consider Russia's charge that the United States is endangering peace by sending nuclear bombers "in the direction of the Soviet frontier." # The request for an urgent meeting of the council was made by Soviet Delegate Sobolev...after Foreign Minister Gromyko told a news conference in Moscow, earlier in the day, that the action was being taken. / Under the rotation system, the president of the Security Council this month is the United States ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge. [It was Lodge's alternate, James J. Wadsworth, who said the decision as to a meeting would be made promptly, after consultation with other council members.] There is no doubt that a meeting will be held. / In asking for council consideration, Sobolev...like Gromyko...said international peace was being threatened by "numerous flights of American bombers loaded with hydrogen bombs toward the territory of the U.S.S.R."

Gromyko charged that...due to the American excursions...humanity had "several times been within a hairbreadth of a new war." He referred to reports that bombers of the Strategic Air Command had "repeatedly" flown in the direction of Russia, in the Arctic area, because of vague radar shapes which were taken to be possible Soviet aircraft or missiles...but which actually were electronic interferences or meteorites. This, he said, "constitutes playing with fire---a game too dangerous to tolerate." /And he called on "all countries" to join Russia in protesting the flights. The Soviet Government, he said, was reluctant to believe that President Eisenhower, personally, would sanction such a policy. He said that Russia has "all the necessary means to inflict a smashing retaliatory blow."

In Washington, the State Department issued a special statement...denying that the Strategic Air Command is making "provocative flights" over the polar region. "Mr. Gromyko's charges," it said, "appear to be an attempt to raise the fears of mankind in the nuclear age." / It insisted the aircraft are sent up under a "foolproof" system "which could not possibly be the accidental cause of war." The special statement said [redacted] we welcome discussion [redacted] in the Security Council, that the operations of the Strategic

Air Command constitute the "mainstay" of the free world's deterrent power. And it said these operations will continue. The United States, it added, is "ready and willing" to work with all nations to reduce tension and particularly the fear of sudden surprise attack."

Today, Foreign Minister Gromyko conferred with the British and French ambassadors in Moscow...in further exploratory talks, regarding a possible summit conference. He saw the American ambassador, Llewellyn Thompson, yesterday. These are not the formal talks on the ambassadorial level which the West had requested. Rather, as one diplomat remarked, they are talks preparatory to the ambassadorial talks. Gromyko says they do not mean that Russia agrees to the procedures laid down by the West. "We have spoken," he said, "in favor of an exchange of opinion."

A sidelight... The United Press quotes a Soviet lecturer as saying that Marshal Zhukov, the former Soviet defense minister, has been retired completely from military service. Zhukov was ousted as defense minister last fall...allegedly for trying to curb party influence among members of armed forces.

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany and Prime Minister Macmillan of

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Britain issued a joint communique today, in which they said one of the most urgent subjects to be taken up at a summit conference would be controlled disarmament. They also said there can be no lasting settlement in Europe until Germany is reunited. Adenauer has been visiting in London for the past three days.

In Paris today, Foreign Minister Pineau summoned the American ambassador to his office...demanding clarification of [redacted] United States policy with regard to Algeria. Pineau wanted to know why American correspondents in Paris are suddenly reporting that the United States favors direct negotiations between France and the Algerian rebel leaders. The French suspect that the stories...filed by the correspondents...were officially inspired. The American ambassador said he was not aware of any inspired American campaign but that he would look into the matter. [redacted]

In Washington, French Ambassador Alphand met for 75 minutes this afternoon with Under-secretary of State Herter. After the meeting, a state department officer read a statement saying it has always been the hope of the United States Government, and still is, that France itself will be able to work out a peaceful, democratic and just [redacted] settlement of the Algerian revolt, The department statement avoided saying anything [redacted] about the prospect of direct French talks with the rebel leaders.

In Indonesia, government troops on Sumatra are threatening the rebel capital of Bukittinggi (BOO-KETT-TENG'-GEE). The town is 40 airline miles north of Padang, which fell to the invading government forces last night.

The Defense Department...in Washington...today announced plans for building two more bases for launching intercontinental ballistic missiles. The two new launching sites will be near Omaha, Nebraska, and Spokane, Washington, and will cost in the neighborhood of 50-million dollars.

Senator Saltonstall will introduce a bill in the Senate on Monday, aimed at carrying out President Eisenhower's program for reorganizing the Defense Department. Saltonstall is the senior Republican member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He says he believes in the "objectives" of the President's program.

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved legislation that would expand unemployment compensation benefits far beyond the limits recommended by President Eisenhower. Not only would the benefits be extended an additional 16 weeks for persons whose payment periods have expired, but benefits would also go to workers who lose jobs which are not covered by the present compensation program. This would include domestic workers and people who work on farms. The measure was strongly opposed by →

Republican members of the committee, and the final vote was 14 to 7.

Radio and television technicians...striking against CBS...voted today to end their walkout. The technicians accepted a three-year contract, calling for a six and four-tenths percent wage increase now, retroactive to February first, with another increase of two and four-tenths percent scheduled to go into effect in August, 1959.

The United States district court in Washington today dismissed the treason indictment against the American poet, Ezra Pound. Pound was indicted 12 years ago for broadcasts he made from Italy during World War Two. Since his indictment, he has been in a mental hospital.

Edward R. Murrow: April 18, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

In the continuing propaganda war the Russians have slugged us again. The background is this: About ten days ago Frank Bartholomew of United Press wrote a story describing the state of alert of our strategic air command; how B-52 bombers carrying thermo-nuclear bombs were on constant alert, how they are airborne within a matter of minutes after the radar-scopes indicated a convergence of unidentified objects flying swiftly toward the United States. Bartholomew went on to describe the "fail safe" system which would prevent our bombers from going all the way and dropping their bombs on pre-determined targets, if the objects should turn out to be meteorites rather than long-range Russian missiles. Bartholomew's piece was cleared by the Strategic Air Command, and it didn't get much play, either in print or radio because what he wrote was already widely known.

Today Gromyko based his charges on Bartholomew's story, presumably in an effort to place us on the defensive just when preliminary talks for a summit conference were getting underway.

Our legitimate concern is not to lose aircraft on the ground in case of a Russian sneak attack. Retaliation, if it's to be effective, must be immediate. We do have B-52's in the air, with hydrogen bombs, not only over the Polar regions but over parts of Western Europe as well. When

unidentified objects are detected approaching the United States, the big bombers do take off, and they do head for pre-determined, carefully studied targets in Russia. They certainly wouldn't head away from Russia. That brings us to the "fail safe" system. What happens if a B-52, being airborne and on course, loses all communication with ground control; the unidentified objects turn out to be meteorites, or some electronic interference, and the mission is recalled; but there's that one 52 heading for the target with his radio out. He can't hear the order to return to base. Under the "fail safe" system, when he reaches a certain pre-determined point he can't go on unless he receives additional coded instructions; and these additional orders to proceed to the target can be given only on the authority of the President. So unless he gets new orders at the "fail safe" point, the pilot must go home.

It is reasonable to ask whether this system is foolproof. The answer is that it's as foolproof as it can be made, technically. But no system can eliminate the possibility of human error, or the unhinged mind.

Our denial of Gromyko's charges is based primarily on the contention that these flights cannot be considered "provocative" to the Soviet Union. That would seem to depend upon how near to Soviet air space the "fail safe"

point is. And that information is, of course, classified.

Presumably the Russians have an adequate warning system, and scramble their planes just as we do, but all that is covered by secrecy. XXXX

This Russian move, haling us before the Security Council, may at least help to put into perspective the proposals for disengagement or neutralization in Middle Europe. We can't disengage in the air. We are in contact wherever a plane can fly.

The skill of today's move by Gromyko isn't merely that he put us on the defensive again, as he did with the announcement that Russia was stopping nuclear tests. He was hammering on exposed nerve ends that can be found in many parts of the world. That is the fear that we are trigger happy, too fond of living on the brink; and that we are as much a danger to the peace as is the Soviet Union. The fact that this is not true doesn't make the nerves less sensitive.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX This attitude toward our responsibility and stability is not confined to the so-called neutral or under-developed countries. There are considerable groups within allied nations who feel that we are reckless, inflexible and unduly bellicose.

One reason the British, for example, pressed so hard for further

negotiations with the Russians during the NATO Conference last December, was the explosive nature of British reaction when the public learned that our B-52's were flying about over their heads with a bellyfull of hydrogen bombs.

It is difficult to believe that the Russians have been so influenced by their own propaganda that they are persuaded that we threaten a nuclear war, either by accident or design. It seems more likely that they merely saw an opportunity to score another propaganda victory, and to create more distrust and suspicion of this country.

The Russians have maneuvered the United States, which does not want war, does want disarmament, and is the principal defender of man's right to be free - they have maneuvered us into the position of appearing before the Security Council as the accused. It is quite an accomplishment.

Back in a moment.
George Ruyan

When Gromyko speaks of the danger of error lurking in our nuclear defense tactics he can cite the voluminous case history of Man's mistakes. But some element of danger remains, no matter what we do. Machiavelli said, "A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers and make a choise of the least."

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capital of Bukittinggi. The town is 40 airline miles north of Padang, which fell to the invading government forces last night.

The Defense Department...in Washington...today announced plans for building two more bases for launching intercontinental ballistic missiles. The two new launching sites will be near Omaha, Nebraska, and Spokane, Washington, and will cost in the neighborhood of 50 million dollars.

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved legislation that would expand unemployment compensation benefits far beyond the limits recommended by President Eisenhower. Not only would the benefits be extended an additional 16 weeks for persons whose payment periods have expired, but benefits would also go to workers who lose jobs which are not covered by the present compensation program. This would include domestic workers and people who work on farms. The measure was strongly opposed by Republican members of the committee and the final vote was 14 to 7.

Radio and television technicians...striking against CBS...voted today to end their walkout.

The United States district court in Washington today dismissed the treason indictment against the American poet, Ezra Pound. Pound was indicted 12 years ago for broadcasts he made from Italy during World War Two. Since his indictment, he has been in a mental hospital.

In the continuing propaganda war the Russians have slugged us again. The background is this: About ten days ago Frank Bartholomew of United Press wrote a story describing the state of alert of our strategic air command; how B-52 bombers carrying thermo-nuclear bombs were on constant alert, how they are airborne within a matter of minutes after the radarscopes indicated a convergence of unidentified objects flying swiftly toward the United States. Bartholomew went on to describe the "fail safe" system which would prevent our bombers from going all the way and dropping their bombs on pre-determined targets if the objects should turn out to be meteorites rather than long-range Russian missiles.

Bartholomew's piece was cleared by the Strategic Air Command, and it didn't get much play, either in print or radio because what he wrote was already widely known.

Today Gromyko based his charges on Bartholomew's story, presumably in an effort to place us on the defensive just when preliminary talks for a summit conference were getting underway.

Our legitimate concern is not to lose aircraft on the ground in case of a Russian sneak attack. Retaliation, if it's to be effective, must be immediate. We do have B-52's in the air, with hydrogen bombs, not only over the Polar regions but over parts of Western Europe as well. When unidentified objects are detected approaching the United States, the big bombers do take off, and they do head for pre-determined, carefully studied targets in Russia. They certainly wouldn't head away from Russia. That brings us to the "fail safe" system. What happens if a B-52, being airborne and on course, loses all communication with ground control; the unidentified objects turn out to be meteorites, or some electronic interference, and the mission is recalled; but there's that one 52 heading for the target with his radio out. He can't hear the order to return to base. Under the "fail safe" system, when he reaches a certain pre-determined point, he can't go on unless he receives additional coded instructions; and these additional orders to proceed to the target can be given only on the authority of the President. So unless he gets new orders at the "fail safe" point, the pilot must go home.

It is reasonable to ask whether this system is foolproof. The answer is that it's as foolproof as it can be made technically. But no system can eliminate the possibility of human error, or the unhinged mind.

Our denial of Gromyko's charges is based primarily on the contention that these flights cannot be considered "provocative" to the Soviet Union. That would seem to depend upon how near to Soviet air space the "fail safe" point us. And that information is, of cousse classified.

Presumably the Russians have an adequate warning system, and scramble their planes just as we do, but all that is covered by secrecy.

This Russian move, haling us before the Security Council, may at least help us put into perspective the proposals for disengagement or neutralization in Middle Europe. We can't disengage in the air. We are in contact wherever a plane can fly.

The skill of today's move by Gromyko isn't merely that he put us on the defensive again, as he did with the announcementthat Russia was stopping nuclear tests. He was hammering on exposed nerve ends that can be found in many parts of the world. That is the fear that we are trigger happy, too fond of living on the brink; and that we are as much a danger to the peace as is the Soviet Union. The fact that this is not true doesn't make the nerves less sensitive.

This attitude toward our responsibility and stability is not confined to the so-called neutral or under-developed countries. There are considerable groups within allied nations who feel that we are reckless, inflexible and unduly bellicose.

On reason the British, for example pressed so hard for further negotiations with the Russians during the NATO Conference last December, was the explosive nature of British reaction when the public learned that our B-52's were flying about over their heads with a bellyfull of hydrogen bombs.

It is difficult to believe that the Russians have been so influenced by their own propaganda that they are persuaded that we threaten a nuclear war, either by accident or design. It seems more likely that they merely saw an opportunity to score another propaganda victory, and to create more distrust and suspicion of this country.

The Russians have maneuvered the United States, which does not want war, does want disarmament, and is the principal defender of man's right to be free - they have maneuvered us into the position of appearing before the Security Council as the accused. It is quite an accomplishment.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When Gromyko speaks of the danger of error lurking in our nuclear defense tactics he can cite the voluminous case history of Man's mistakes. But some element of danger remains, no matter what we do. Machiavelli said, "A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers and make a choice of the least."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 21, 1958

This is the news:

[redacted] Russia today submitted a resolution in the United Nations Security Council, charging that flights of American strategic bombers in the Arctic region..."toward the frontiers of the Soviet Union"...are a menace to peace. / The flights, Soviet Delegate Sobolev said, could lead to "the outbreak of destructive atomic war." / American Ambassador Lodge answered that the aircraft fly only in the nation's [redacted] legitimate self-defense, and that the flights are safe-guarded, so that they cannot accidentally set off a war. / The delegates of other countries are now speaking, and a vote on the Soviet resolution could come later tonight. / Russia wants the vote put off, so that the record of what is being said can be studied. (I should like to discuss today's debate in the Security Council further in a few minutes).

Nikita Khrushchev said tonight...at a Moscow reception... "We will beat the capitalists, but that does not mean killing anyone." / Khrushchev praised what he called the "re-education" of capitalists in China. / And then, pointing to American Ambassador Thompson, he said, "When we win this competition, we will also re-educate you." / He also said, "The main problem is to avoid a military clash." / Khrushchev had a warning for Yugoslavia. "All members of the socialist camp," he said, "must be on the same level, and help each other. We advance together."

The State Department says new doubt has been created, as to whether Russia wants a "meaningful" summit conference or just a "spectacle." / The department spokesman, Lincon White, referred to the refusal of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to meet the American, British and French ambassadors in Moscow in one group. / Up to now, Gromyko has insisted on seeing the Western ambassadors one at a time.

British Prime Minister Macmillan sent a brief letter to Khrushchev today, saying that if he is really interested in having everyone suspend nuclear tests, he will join the West in technical talks...so that there can be set up "an agreed system of inspection and control."

Forty-nine persons were killed today when a United Airliner collided over the Nevada desert with an Air Force jet. The collision occurred at about 21-thousand feet in clear weather. There were no survivors in either aircraft. The airliner---a DC7---was flight No. 736, bound from Los Angeles to New York with 42 passangers and a crew of five. Eye-witnesses say that, upon impact, there was an explosion...and that in its dive the airliner left a trail of black smoke. The other aircraft---an F-100-F fighter-trainer from Nellis Air Force Base with two aboard---crashed three miles from the wreckage of the DC-7. Neither of the Air Force fliers had been able to use his parachute. They had been flying an instrument training mission. And it is not known whether---at the time of the collision---the pilot-instructor or the student was at the controls. The Air Force has identified the instructor as Captain Tom Coryell, of Indianapolis. The student was First Lieutenant Gerald Moran of Rapid City, South Dakota.

In Washington, Chairman Harris of the House Commerce Committee says he may ask for a special congressional investigation of the accident. Three months ago, two military aircraft collided over a Los Angeles suburb, killing 47 persons in the planes and one person on the ground.

Legislation for carrying out President Eisenhower's defense reorganization program was introduced in Congress today by Republican Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts. / Saltonstall said he was "in sympathy with" the President's objectives. / Two Democratic senators---Clark of Pennsylvania and Symington of Missouri---said too many members of Congress are criticizing the reorganization plan before examining it in detail. There is too much sniping at it, Symington said, with the use of such words as "czar". / The plan, of course, increases the authority of the Secretary of Defense.

Dr. John Hagen, director of the Navy Vanguard project, testified today before the House Committee on Outer Space. Dr. Hagen said that scientists have the problem---not only of sending satellites into outer space---but of seeing to it that they are brought down. / He warned against the danger of filling outer space with a great number of "dead" satellites, which, he said, would be difficult to distinguish from missiles or meteors. He said "dead" satellites can become a serious menace to national defense.

Democratic Governor Harriman of New York told the House Banking Committee today that the recession has been brought on by the Administration's "ill-advised policies." / He called for emergency tax relief and "a large

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Former President Truman has admitted that he made a mistake in his testimony last week before the House Banking Committee. Mr. Truman had told the committee that an interview he gave Arthur Krock of the New York Times in 1950 "did not happen." The matter came up at the committee hearing when Republican Representative Talle quoted Mr. Truman as saying---in the Krock interview---that "a certain amount" of unemployment is "supportable". was quoted Mr. Truman has now explained in letters to both Mr. Krock and the committee that he failed to remember the quotation---as given by Representative Talle--- because it was given only in part and because "my memory, like that of most people, sometimes fails to work quickly." "I was taken by surprise," he told Krock, "and thought an effort was being made to embarrass me at your expense." The Times correspondent has answered Mr. Truman, thanking him for the letter. Krock agreed that the quotation should have been used in full. He also told Mr. Truman, "Your statement that a certain amount of unemployment was 'supportable' in our economy is wholly different from, and indeed exclusive of, any implication that this is 'desirable'."

In a speech tonight---before a group of Democratic women---Mr. Truman blamed the recession in large part on the Administration's tight-money policy.

The House Ways and Means Committee tonight approved the Democratic program for extending federal benefits to unemployed workers who have exhausted their state payments. The program is much more liberal than the plan submitted by President Eisenhower. It would include jobless workers not now covered by unemployment compensation. And all costs, including the costs of state administration, would be paid for by the Federal Government.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the White House...a bill authorizing a speed-up in the purchase of 250-million dollars' worth of government supplies.

Edward R. Murrow: April 21, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Ambassador Sobolev did not try to duck the charge that he was making propaganda, in bringing the American bomber flights in the Arctic before the United Nations Security Council today. / He quoted a Russian proverb that dirt does not cling to something clean - an odd proverb which hardly can be called self-evident - and said that the Russians are not offended at being accused of making propaganda for peace. / He would welcome it, he said, if the United States would do likewise.

The question is not whether the Russians were making propaganda, but how <u>effectively</u> they were making it. In one detail they scored a point, which was not directly answered by Ambassador Lodge. / That was in the description of the American flights, which take off when suspicious objects are seen on the radar screen, and which turn out to be electronic disturbances or meteors. The Soviet air force, Mr. Sobolev said, also has radar, and also sees these objects. / Suppose its planes set out toward the American border. Then it would be possible for the two air forces to meet, and either one might believe an actual attack was underway. The American "fail safe" system requires that a personal order of the President be received at a given point before the bomber can proceed on its mission. / But Mr. Lodge did not try to explain how

the President under such circumstances would know that the Soviet planes were not attacking.

But as propaganda Mr. Lodge had a good propaganda answer. He could point out that the President's open skies proposal, had it been accepted, would make massive surprise attack impossible, which would avoid the whole difficulty. He reminded the council that Mr. Eisenhower had proposed to include the whole of the United States, Alaska and the Soviet Union, in the inspection flights, or to start by limiting them to the Arctic. And on the mention of the Arctic he could quote Khrushchev as calling the proposal to photograph the Arctic as "utterly comical", and Mikoyan as saying that all that could be photographed would be polar bears, "who weren't going to attack anybody".

Mr. Sobolev called the American strategic maneuvers a manifestation of a definite and deliberate policy, and even suggested that the Arctic flights were being made at this very time to block the negotiations for a Summit Conference. He presumably aimed this part of his argument at European countries, who he said were indignant at our "aggressive dementia". He described our allies as caught in the network of their military obligations to the United States, having to give us rocket bases, and live in the danger of

our planes flying with H-bombs over their countries around the clock.

But that is an old Kremlin story which has been told in European capitals ever since the campaign started to break up NATO. It is the bald case that the Soviet Union wants peace, and that the United States and NATO don't. But in making it in the United Nations, Mr. Sobolev was at a painful disadvantage. For Mr. Lodge could point out that the disarmament resolution passed by the last Assembly had been ignored by the Soviet Union, which so far had refused even to discuss disarmament any further, under U.N. sponsorship. And as for the United States trying to block a summit conference, Mr. Lodge could ask how the Russians thought they could advance a summit conference simply by slandering the United States.

If the Soviet Union wanted peace, he asked, why did not the Soviet Union accept the Eisenhower proposal of April 8, to start at once on a technical discussion of disarmament. He pointed out that the Russian people had not even been told about this invitation. After reviewing the efforts we had made to get going with disarmament, he argued that until effective international arrangements are produced, the United States is obliged to have strong, alert forces that cannot be surprised. This, he said, could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered a threat to the Soviet Union. By its very

nature, he said, the United States could not be aggressive, whereas the Soviet Union not only had been, but still was; and he referred to Hungary and the continued enslavement of Eastern European countries.

The Lodge reply was well drafted and confidently delivered. Probably the only criticism to make of it is that it had to be on the defensive. But that also is an old story. The Russians no doubt are not worried at losing the debate. They did not have to defend themselves.

Back in a moment -
now a word from Ford+

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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But first, a word from Ford.

COMMERCIAL: GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 22, 1958

This is the news:

The House Armed Services Committee began hearings today on President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. / Secretary McElroy...as first witness...told the committee that the future security of the country rests with the soundness of the decisions reached as a result of the congressional hearings. / He said, "It would be tragic indeed if, in the moment of crisis, we should be found wanting, because of an attempt to graft the weapons of modern warfare, onto an outmoded structure." The proposal, he said, does not contemplate merger of the Army, Navy and Air Force, any more than existing unified commands...such as the Continental

Air Defense Command and the Eruopean and Pacific Commands..."have tended to merge or destroy the services." McElroy again sought to overcome "misgivings" that the entire defense appropriation of some 40-billion dollars would be placed in the hands of the Secretary of Defense for him to dispose of as he sees fit. He said the President does not want this. The objective is simply to provide the Secretary of Defense with "modest flexibility" in the handling of defense funds, so that unanticipated needs of the unified commands can be met promptly and scientific breakthroughs can be exploited rapidly." Committee Chairman Vinson has opposed the program, saying that it would set up a "Prussian-type high command." McElroy said civilian control will be "fully retained." He told Vinson...in answer to questioning... that no officer testifying against the reorganization plan in Congress would be expected to resign. When Vinson asked, would the officer be penalized in any way...how about promotion...McElroy said there should be no question of retaliation. But his ban on speeches against the plan...outside committee rooms...is still in force.

Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board told Congress today that he is against a tax cut at this time. He testified before the Senate Finance Committee.

And on the political front, Chairman Alcorn...of the Republican National Committee...said he "just doesn't think it is in the cards" for the Republicans to win control of the Senate in the November congressional elections. Alcorn predicted a "bare" Republican majority in the House.

The Administration today sent Congress a 700-million-dollar loan program to help the nation's railroads. [illegible] dollars would be in the form of short-term private loans, guaranteed by the Federal Government. This money would be used for the "cost-saving" improvement of plant facilities, other than [illegible] rolling stock. The other 200-million dollars in guaranteed [illegible] would be used for the purchase of new freight cars. No request is made for the repeal of federal excise taxes on either passenger [illegible] fares or freight.

The United States immigration commissioner...Joseph Swing...today authorized the return to this country of William Heikkila (HECK-A-LA), who was deported to Finland last week-end. Commissioner Swing said there had been "an

error in judgment." Heikkila...who was born in Finland...had admitted being a member of the Communist Party in the 1930's. He was taken into custody in San Francisco on Friday...and taken out of the country by immigration agents. His wife said she had not been notified in advance. Heikkila...who arrived in Helsinki today without luggage... charged he was "kidnaped".

Russia's United Nations representative, Arkady Sobolev, charged today that the United States had "hampered" the preparations for a summit conference. Sobolev referred to the American refusal last night in the Security Council to end its nuclear bomb flights in the polar region, as a protection against Russian surprise attack. Sobolev withdrew a Soviet resolution demanding an end to such flights when it became apparent that a council vote on the resolution would result in its defeat.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, says that the British government is "considerably upset" by the current visit of Soviet representatives in Bonn, where the Russians have gone to conclude a German trade agreement. Kendrick says this distress is also shared by the Labour Party.

He explains that Russia originally made a proposal to Britain for the building of various industrial plants in the Soviet Union [redacted] According to Kendrick's sources, the British were told by the United States that they should make no contracts until...and unless...an agenda was agreed on for a summit meeting. The British went along with this, and now they see these contracts going to Germany. They want to know how come.

President Tito opened the Yugoslav party congress today with a speech that was a mixture of criticism and praise for both Russia and the United States. He made no direct mention of the fact that the party congress is being boycotted by Russia and most of the other countries of the Communist bloc. But "certain comrades", he said, have been "shortsighted and tactless" in their dealings with Yugoslavia. Tito still holds to the theory that there are "different roads to socialism," and for Russia to try to "re-educate" Yugoslavia, he said, is not the way to promote confidence and good relations among Communist states. He said America has helped Yugoslavia "in a spirit of mutual cooperation and non-interference." But NATO, he contended, is aimed at "world domination and the attainment of goals from positions of strength."

In Paris today, Georges Bidault gave up his attempt to form a new government. His effort was doomed when his own Popular Republican Party as well as the Socialists refused to lend him support. Bidault advocated a "firmer" policy for Algeria. Tonight, President Coty asked former Premier Pleven, a middle-of-the-road Democrat, to try his hand at forming a new government.

Indonesian Army forces on Sumatra today continued their drive on the rebel capital of Bukittinggi (BOO-KETT-TENG-GEE). The city was bombed twice during the day, and one army column is reported less than 15 miles away.

A small naval engagement was fought today between Israel and Jordan in the Gulf of Aqaba. A Jordanian spokesman says two Israelis were killed, and that one small armed Israeli vessel was sunk. He claims the Israelis were in Jordanian territorial waters, and that they fired first. Israel says the incident began when an Israeli fishing boat was attacked in "international waters." The boat, according to Israel, was out looking for another fishing craft which had drifted from its moorings during the night. The lost boat was found later by an Israeli naval launch. Israel says one of its fishermen was killed and that another is missing.

Edward R. Murrow: April 22, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The first conference of free African states, which ended today in Ghana, adopted a common foreign policy of disentanglement from either side, in the East-West rivalry for power. / But it did this in such moderate language that the result was considered a victory for the pro-Western members. / Five Arab and three Negro states took part. / The active pro-Western work behind the scenes was done by the Tunisian delegation.

The support of Tunisia of a moderate policy toward the West may count as a virtue, but it also is a grim necessity. / President Bourguiba's regime now stands ~~perilously~~ poised between survival and extinction. / Its only hope is moderation - moderation in its own behavior, moderation in crisis-ridden France, and moderation by the Algerian rebels.

Tunisia's position has been precarious ever since independence was achieved. / But it was expected to gain from the Murphy-Beeley good-offices mission. Now the fall of the French Government has thrown that hope out of the window. Now several quite sudden and shocking developments might occur, in Tunisia itself, in France and in Algeria, which could throw the whole world into turmoil.

In Tunisia, the Arab zealots in Bourguiba's followers, are pressing him

hard to give active support to the Algerian rebels. / They may press so hard / that he cannot withstand them. / Active support means recruiting Tunisians to serve in the Algerian National Liberation Army. / If that happened, no French Government could restrain the headstrong French army from marching in to re-conquer Tunisia. / The Tunisian army is so weak the country would fall, probably in twenty-four hours. / If it happened, the United States undoubtedly would crack down on France just as heavily as it did on France and Britain in the Suez crisis. This time it might mean the end of the alliance, with untold consequences in world affairs.

That is one possibility. Another is / that the French crisis will end with a sharp swing to the right, and this by itself would drive Bourguiba to side openly with the Algerian rebels. / The third is that the Algerian rebels may at any moment decide to set up a government-in-exile, and ask the world to recognize it. / A few weeks ago the Committee of National Liberation in Algeria was not ready to take this step. Now, according to reliable information, the majority of the committee is for it. / If the step is taken, nobody doubts that Bourguiba would have to recognize the government in exile, which would end the chances of a reasonable settlement with France. All the Arab countries would recognize it. That would give the Kremlin the influence

and leadership in the Middle East on a scale that has long been dreaded.

This has some of the qualities of a nightmare, one of them, fortunately, being that it has not yet happened. / Undoubtedly American influence is bearing as hard as it can on Bourguiba to continue to be moderate, and on the Algerian rebels not to do anything drastic. / A meeting of Moroccan, Tunisian and Algerian political leaders is being held next week in Tangiers - their first get-together. / Federation is sure to be discussed, though the three elements have too many jealousies to accomplish much at this time. / However, both Moroccans and Tunisians will be urging the Algerians not to set off any disastrous explosion.

But there is another dimension to the nightmare, and this is what may result from President Nasser's forthcoming visit to Moscow. / All the Middle East is speculating about that visit. / There is one reassuring theory that Nasser can't expect much from the Kremlin and, if anything, must do some appeasing, for the rude way he ousted the communists from Syria.

But there is a much more alarming theory. It has to do with a so-called Master Plan for Soviet action in the Middle East. According to this plan, the Soviet Union at the right moment will sponsor Arab countries in a demand to impose on Israel the borders of the 1947 armistice. There

These were rejected at the time by the Arab countries, and were superceded by the borders Israel obtained after winning the ensuing war. / To go back to the 1947 borders would be to dismember Israel, and if the Soviet Union intends to win over the Arab world, no doubt this would be the way to do it. That doing it might lead to world war is obvious, and that may be why the Master Plan hasn't been put into effect. / But there is ample evidence that Soviet diplomats have told Arab leaders about it.

North Africa and the Middle East are like a battlefield sown with land mines. The fact that the mines haven't blown up is no proof they aren't there / and aren't unspeakably dangerous. / They will remain dangerous until they are carefully excavated and rendered harmless. / Nobody at this time is going about the task of removing the mines. We know where the mines are; we don't need detectors - just a policy.

Back in a moment -
George Bryan

Word for Today

The Arab world has all kinds of possibilities. As Nasser himself once expressed it, "People in this area have national pride. Anything can happen." And it was Benito Mussolini, who had dreams of a North African empire, that said, "Everything is possible, including the impossible and the absurd."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The House Armed Services Committee began hearings today on President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. Secretary McElroy...as first witness...told the committee that the future security of the country rests with the soundness of the decisions reached as a result of the congressional hearings. He said, "It would be tragic indeed if, in the moment of crisis, we should be found wanting because of an attempt to graft the weapons of modern warfare onto an outmoded structure." The proposal, he said, does not contemplate merger of the Army, Navy and Air Force any more than existing unified commands... such as the Continental Air Defense Command the European and Pacific Commands... "have tended to merge or destroy the services." McElroy again sought to overcome "misgivings" that the entire defense appropriation of some 40-billion dollars would be placed in the hands of the Secretary of Defense for him to dispose of as he sees fit. He said the President does not want this. The objective is simply to provide the Secretary of Defense with "modest flexibility" in the handling of defense funds, "so that unanticipated needs of the unified commands can be met promptly and scientific breakthroughs can be exploited rapidly." Committee Chairman Vinson has opposed the program, saying that it would set up a "Prussian type high command." McElroy said civilian control will be "fully retained." He told Vinson...in answer to questioning...that no officer testifying against the reorganization plan in Congress would be expected to resign. When Vinson asked, would the officer be penalized in any way...how about promotion...McElroy said there should be no question of retaliation. But his ban on speeches against the plan...outside committee rooms...is still in force.

Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board told Congress today that he is against a tax cut at this time. He testified before the Senate Finance Committee.

And on the political front, Chairman Alcorn...of the Republican National

Committee...said he "just doesn't think it is in the cards" for the Republicans to win control of the Senate in the November congressional elections. Alcorn predicted a "bare" Republican majority in the House.

The Administration today sent Congress a 700-million dollar loan program to help the nation's railroads. No request is made for the repeal of federal excise taxes on either passenger fares or freight.

Russia's United Nations representative, Arkady Sobolev, charged today that the United States had "hampered" the preparations for a summit conference. Sobolev referred to the American refusal last night in the Security Council to end its nuclear bomb flights in the polar region, as a protection against Russian surprise attack. Sobolev withdrew a Soviet resolution demanding an end to such flights when it became apparent that a council vote on the resolution would result in its defeat.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, says that the British government is "considerably upset" by the current visit of Soviet representatives in Bonn, where the Russians have gone to conclude a German trade agreement. Kendrick says this distress is also shared by the Labour Party. He explains that Russia orignially made a proposal to Britain for the building of various industrial plants in the Soviet Union. According to Kendrick's sources, the British were told by the United States that they should make no contracts until...and unless...an agenda was agreed on for a summit meeting. The British went along with this, and now they see these contracts going to Germany. They want to know how come.

President Tito opened the Yugoslav party congress today with a speech that was a mixture of criticism and praise for both Russia and the United States. He made no direct mention of the fact that the party congress is being boycotted by Russia and mostof the other countries of the Communist bloc. But "certain comrades," he said, have been "shortsighted and tactless" in their dealings with Yugoslavia. Tito still holds to the theory that there are "different roads to socialism," and for Russia to try to "re-educate" Yugoslavia, he said, is not the

way to promote confidence and good relations among Communist states. He said America has helped Yugoslavia "in a spirit of mutual cooperation and non-interference." But NATO, he contended, is aimed at "world domination and the attainment of goals from positions of strength."

In Paris today, Georges Bidault gave up his attempt to form a new government. His effort was doomed when his own Popular Republican Party as well as the Socialists refused to lend him support. Bidault advocated a "firmer" policy for Algeria. Tonight, President Coty asked former Premier Pleven, a middle-of-the road Democrat, to try his hand at forming a new government.

A small naval engagement was fought today between Israel and Jordan in the Gulf of Aqaba. A Jordanian spokesman says two Israelis were killed and that one small armed Israeli vessel was sunk. He claims the Israelis were in Jordanian territorial waters and that they fired first. Israel says the incident began when an Israeli fishing boat was attacked in "international waters." The boat, according to Israel, was out looking for another fishing craft which had drifted from its moorings during the night. The lost boat was found later by an Israeli naval launch. Israel says one of its fishermen was killed and that another is missing.

The first conference of free African states, which ended today in Ghana, adopted a common foreign policy of disentaglement from either side, in the East-West rivalry for power. But it did this in such moderate language that the result was considered a victory for the pro-Western members. Five Arab and three Negro states took part. The active pro-Western work behind the scenes was done by the Tunisian delegation.

The support of Tunisia of a moderate policy toward the West may count as a virtue, but it also is a grim necessity. President Bourguiba's regime now stands poised between survival and extinction. Its only hope is moderation - moderation in its own behavior, moderation in crisis-ridden France, and moderation iy the Algerian rebels.

Tunisia's position has been precarious ever since independence was achieved.

But it was expected to gain from the Murphy-Beeley good-offices mission. Now the fall of the French Government has thrown that hope out of the window. Now several quite sudden and shocking developments might occur, in Tunisia itself, in France and in Algeria, which could throw the whole world into turmoil.

In Tunisia, the Arab zealots in Bourguiba's followers are pressing him hard to give active support of the Algerian rebels. They may press so hard that he cannot withstand them. Active support means recruiting Tunisians to serve in the Algerian National Liberation Army. If that happened, no French Government could restrain the headstrong French army from marching in to re-conquer Tunisia. The Tunisian army is so weak the country would fall, probably in twenty-four hours. If it happened, the United States undoubtedly would crack down on France just as heavily as it did on France and Britain in the Suez crisis. This time it might mean the end of the alliance, with untold consequences in world affairs.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Arab world has all kinds of possibilities. As Nasser himself once

expressed it, "People in this area have national pride. Anything can happen." And it was Benito Mussolini, who had dreams of a North African empire, that said, "Everything is possible, including the impossible and the absurd."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 23, 1958

This is the news:

The Air Force tonight fired a two-stage rocket...aimed at testing a new secret nose-cone for its resistance in a plunge through the earth's atmosphere at better than 15-hundred miles an hour. The rocket combined the Air Force Thor with the Navy's Vanguard as the second stage. It was launched at Cape Canaveral at 7:10 tonight, Eastern Standard Time. The first stage ignited successfully, and the rocket disappeared from sight. Fifteen minutes after the launching, the Air Force announced that the second stage also had ignited AS PLANNED. This seemed to PROMISE a successful test.

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Soviet Premier Khrushchev has sent a new message to President Eisenhower. The White House says it rejects the Western proposal for immediate technical studies on the problem of controlled disarmament. The Moscow radio describes the note as "a comprehensive explanation of the Soviet stand on urgent world problems." It says that Khrushchev again called on the United States to cancel its scheduled nuclear weapons tests, with the suggestion that [redacted] if the scheduled tests of the United States and Britain are not cancelled, Russia will resume testing its nuclear devices. Khrushchev said the same thing last month in announcing Russia's suspension of tests. It is now time, he says, to take "practical steps". The new Khrushchev message comes just as the

United States, Britain and France are preparing a new note to Moscow, asking Khrushchev...bluntly...whether he wants to go ahead with preparations for a summit conference. / The American, British and French ambassadors in Moscow have been trying...since last week...to get Foreign Minister Gromyko to talk to them jointly about laying the groundwork for a summit meeting. Gromyko has insisted on seeing them separately.

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that Russia's behavior...with regard to a possible summit conference...is "really puzzling." He ruled out any meeting of just Khrushchev and himself. And he said that the Russians, in accusing the United States of making "provocative" flights toward the borders of Russia, had "indulged in a lot of overstatement." Our big, expensive bombers, he said, cannot be left sitting on airfields that could be targets. / And he repeated---they will fly on to Russia only when they receive proper orders from the President of the United States.

Mr. Eisenhower bristled at a question put to him regarding his program for reorganizing the Defense Department. / Sarah McClendon, representing a number of Texas newspapers, asked him about the charge that the program would make it possible for some ~~dictator~~ person, with a dictatorial bent,

to seize military power. The President asked Mrs. McClendon if she had read the proposed legislation. She said she had. Mr. Eisenhower retorted, "No, you didn't---I don't think." And then he went on to say that one-man control of the armed forces under his proposal "is just not possible, if we are sensible people." To talk about that danger, he said, is about as sensible as saying that Congress "is suddenly going nuts and completely abolishing the Defense Department."

Mr. Eisenhower said that he believes the recession is "flattening out." He does not want to be a Pollyanna; there still is a lot of agonizing reappraisal every day. But people who talk "blithely" about a tax cut do not stop to think of mounting defense costs, which we may be facing for the next 40 or 50 years. Mr. Eisenhower said the measure sponsored by the Democrats for liberalizing unemployment compensation would put people on the dole and destroy the unemployment insurance system. (The Democratic bill would extend compensation to persons not presently covered by the program and have the Federal Government pay most of the cost. Both Republicans and Democrats want to expand the payment period for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits.)

The President said he doesn't know why Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn told reporters it "isn't in the cards" for the Republican Party to win control of the Senate in November. Mr. Eisenhower SAID it was never his practice to concede defeat in any fight in advance...and he wasn't doing it now.

The Labor Department reports that living costs went up seven-tenths of one percent in March---the biggest jump since July, 1956./ The increase is attributed largely to new high prices for food. (The commissioner of [redacted] Labor statistics, Ewan Clague, says this is probably the "last big bulge" as the result of bad weather, which damaged fruit and vegetable crops in the South. And he expects food prices generally to begin levelling off in May and June./ With today's report, the consumer price index stands at a new record high---nearly 4 percent above the level of a year ago. With this new increase, more than a million workers---with contracts geared to the cost of living---will receive pay raises ranging from two to four cents an hour.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to cut 339-million dollars out of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. The biggest cut---of 160-million dollars---was in Mr. Eisenhower's request for a billion, 800-million dollars for military assistance. The special 200-million-dollar fund...which the President wanted in order to meet various unexpected contingencies...was cut in half.

The F.B.I. reported today that the number of major crimes committed in the United States last year reached a new all-time high. Persons under 18 accounted for nearly half of the crimes. According to the report, juvenile arrests since 1952 have increased 55 percent. And there was a sharper increase in teen-age arrests last year in small towns than in large cities. The report shows crime...in all age categories...to be increasing about four times as fast as the over-all population, with one major crime occurring every 11 and three-tenths seconds.

Edward R. Murrow: April 23, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

When Princess Margaret formally inaugurated the parliament of the West Indian Federation in Trinidad yesterday, the most important step was completed that has been taken in these islands, since the emancipation of slaves in 1833. / And it brought to the doorstep of the United States a new entity as a neighbor - a federation of three million people, mostly very poor people, living on a fourteen hundred-mile arc of islands, crowded into a total area about the size of the state of Maryland. / This new federation is the latest candidate for graduation from the British school of self-government.

The quiet, almost news-less way the federation has come into being is a remarkable instance of the art of the British in loosening and severing the once onerous ties of empire. / It comes at a time when colonialism remains a burning issue in world affairs, and where other imperial systems, notably the Dutch and the French, are making a much more raucous kind of news.

The West Indian Federation is not yet fully independent. / It is expected to have dominion status on a par with Canada within five years. / It must get its federation affairs running smoothly first. There is no doubt the British will grant it, and indeed with sincere relief.

Federation for the West Indies was a British idea. There was idealism

in it, but also acute self-interest. / Once upon a time these islands were a source of much old-time imperial booty. / That ended a long while ago. The West Indies became poor dependents, and cost the British people much more than they brought in. The islands are not large enough to hope to become independent states, so the only promise lay in federation. / By co-operation, pooled economies and united effort, they might save themselves.

But federation is no easy or natural solution for the problems of these islands. Only Jamaica and Trinidad are large enough and have diversified enough economies to hope for future prosperity. / Naturally they fear that the smaller and poorer islands will drain away their substance and send in their swarming workers to compete for jobs. The immediate task of the federation is to strike a balance between members. / First must come a customs union. This will be followed by free inter-island migration. Both mean hard fights. It is small wonder that the politicians on Jamaica and Trinidad are not enthusiastic about federation. Norman Manley, head of the Jamaican government, and reputed to be the most brilliant colored lawyer in the world, refused to run for prime minister of the federation. / So did Prime Minister Gomes of Trinidad. The office went to Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados.

What part the United States will play in the future of the federation is very much in the minds of West Indians. / For a time they can count on subsidies from the United Kingdom, but not for long. / They would like to get help from Canada, which is a better market than the United Kingdom. But they look forward to much closer ties with the United States. / They would buy a great deal more from this country right now if it were not for the tight British controls. When full independence comes they are sure to do so.

Neighborhood with theUnited States raises another problem. The West Indies belong in our strategic bailiwick, not the British. / They lie in the midst of the defense zone of the Panama Canal. / We have a naval base at [redacted], on the island of Trinidad. / It was leased to us for 99 years in the destroyer deal President Roosevelt made with the British at the start of the last war. We have spent seventy million dollars on the base, and the Air Force is now installing missile-~~tracing~~ tracking equipment there. / The naval base is pretty much on a caretaker footing now, and the new federation wants the site for its new capital. The place is nicely modernized and just right for a government establishment. But the Navy says it must have a base of some sort and to move to another would cost 100 million dollars.

No doubt the Navy is within its rights. The question is how much we want to pay for the friendship of the new neighbor.

It would, of course, be of immense value to us if these islands governed themselves peacefully and well, and steadily increased their standard of living. / It would add to our security. / There is much that we can offer, not only vacationers, but manufacturers, new industries and our own markets. Our bauxite industry and that of Canada have perceptibly raised living standards in Jamaica in a few years' time. Now that the British are, in a sense, bowing out, we can well afford to show more interest in the welfare of the new neighbor.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 24, 1958

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said tonight that the "primary responsibility" for economic recovery must be assumed by American business and labor. To American business, he said: You must recognize that this is a buyer's market and act accordingly. "New products, increased advertising, and lower prices can have a dramatic effect on consumer psychology." Organized labor, he said, must realize that wage increases not based on increased productivity "mean higher prices, lower sales and fewer jobs." Mr. Nixon reiterated his feeling that if it becomes necessary, a tax cut is preferable to "massive" government spending. But a tax cut, he said, must be of the right kind. "It must be designed to put money in the hands of

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investors and 'job creators' as well as consumers." / Mr. Nixon spoke at the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, here in New York.

President Eisenhower today signed a bill speeding up the government's purchasing program as it applies to civilian supplies.

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The Air Force has abandoned search for the nose-cone of the experimental rocket launched at Cape Canaveral last night. The launching was a test, aimed at getting new technical information on the problem of re-entry from space, and the composition of the nose-cone is highly classified. The rocket itself consisted of a Thor missile and the second stage of the Vanguard, with a combined range of better than 5 thousand miles. Both stages ignited successfully. But because of other equipment failure, the rocket could not be traced accurately in its flight. The Air Force says that if the nose-cone is never found, the test must be regarded as only a "partial" success.

The Navy is preparing at Cape Canaveral tonight to launch its second earth satellite, again using the Vanguard vehicle. Its first satellite---launched last month---measured a little more than 6 inches in diameter. The satellite on the launching pad tonight has a diameter of 20 inches. The first Navy satellite and the other two put up by the Army are still in orbit.

A Defense Department expert said today that the United States is considering launching satellites on an average of once a month, starting in January. ~~satellites a month, starting next January. The~~

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The statement was made by Dr. Herbert York, top scientist in the Pentagon's new Advanced Research Projects Agency. / He was testifying before a special House committee that is looking into space problems.

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~~The State Department said today that "close study" is being given~~ to the possibility of unfreezing the Egyptian assets held in this country since the Suez crisis, two years ago. The statement follows a report that Egypt and representatives of the old Suez Canal Company are near agreement as to compensation for Egypt's seizure of the canal. The assets in question ~~amount to about 30-million dollars.~~

President Bourguiba of Tunisia says he will not take his "differences with France" back to the United Nations Security Council. Bourguiba said

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last Thursday that he would give the French a week to form a new government that would accept the compromise suggested by the Anglo-American good offices mission. He said today that there seems to be "an improvement of the atmosphere in France." He referred to the inability of Georges Bidault to win the support necessary to form a government. Bidault, he said, wanted to pursue a "harsh" North African policy.

Edward R. Murrow: April 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

For most of ~~the~~ this week the Communist Party of Yugoslavia meeting in Ljubiliana, has been kicking ~~the~~ their Russian comrades in the shins. / At one point the Russian Ambassador walked out in protest, and the other satellites, except for Poland, went with him. / The Russians have been accused of distorting Leninism, of "revisionism" -(in the Communist world that's just about the worst thing one Communist group can say about another.) The Yugoslavs say they cannot permit anyone -(meaning the Russians)- to decide what's good for Yugoslavia; that there does not exist any infallible, ideological judge - that a Communist Party in one country cannot impose its views on the Party in another country. The Yugoslavs insist on their right to follow their own road to socialism at home, and their non-alignment policy abroad.

This is one of those ideological and theoretical arguments in which Communists everywhere seem to derive so much satisfaction. But in this ~~XHXXX~~/ case it's only in part a disagreement between Moscow and Belgrade over which is the true inheritor and interpreter of the doctrines of Lenin. What the Yugoslavs are saying in effect to the Russians is: Let us alone; we are better and truer communists than you Russians. This might be tolerable,

might be regarded as a sort of academic debate by Moscow, but the Yugoslavs are preparing to go farther. / At this Party Congress -- the first in five-and-a-half years - they are engaged in re-writing the Party rules. For example: the new rules provide that a Party member "before a decision is made has the right to insist on his views." Also the old rules say that in order to convene a local or regional conference, fifty percent of all Party members in the region must demand it. The new regulation reduces this to only one-third of all Party members. | So in terms of the Party structure the new rules permit a little more freedom for the individual, and more opportunity for the expression of minority views.

But the real ~~key~~ nub of the argument has to do with international affairs. The Yugoslavs formally and officially deny that Russia has or is entitled to the dominant role in the Communist world. / They insist on discussion and mutual criticism between the various sections of the international communist movement. And they insist that the Yugoslav version of communism is the "genuine article." Titoism now emerges, not merely as a heresy but as a new faith embracing all fields of policy. | In their section dealing with relations with other Communist movements, the Yugoslavs say, "The forms of co-operation must not be invented or prescribed

in advance by any center." By which of course they mean Moscow. And then there is added a clause which really produced the anguish in Moscow. It reads: "The Yugoslav communists in present conditions lay most stress on the form of bi-lateral co-operation." This means they will make their international arrangements country by country in the light of their own national self-interest, and that they want no part of block arrangements and alliances directed and dominated by Moscow.

Finally, the Yugoslavs do not accept the Russian theory of the inevitability of war brought on by the forces of capitalism and imperialism. Their implication is that wars are caused, not by the imperialists alone but can be caused by the existence of inflexible rival blocs, even though one bloc styles itself socialist and anti-imperialist.

Obviously the manifesto produced by this Communist Party Conference won't alter very much the structure or the tyranny of the state, but it will mean a little more freedom of expression for the individual, considerably more de-centralization of industry, and a renewed declaration of independence of action. This document really wraps up and summarizes, also formalizes most of the speeches and articles by Yugoslavia's leading communists since Tito broke with Moscow in 1948.

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Back in a moment -
George Bryan

"In Israel," Ben Gurion once told this reporter, "in order to be a realist, you have to believe in miracles." Israel's accomplishment of the impossible, in these past ten years, bears witness to this belief. A further insight may be found in something Walt Whitman wrote. "A great city," he said, "is that which has the greatest men and women."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said tonight that the "primary responsibility" for economic recovery must be assumed by American business and labor. To American business, he said: You must recognize that this is a buyer's market and act accordingly. "New products, increased advertising and lower prices can have a dramatic effect on consumer psychology." Organized labor, he said, must realize that wage increases not based on increased productivity "mean higher prices, lower sales and fewer jobs." Mr. Nixon reiterated his feeling that if it becomes necessary, a tax cut is preferable to "massive" government spending. But a tax cut, he said, must be of the right kind. "It must be designed to put money in the hands of investors and 'job creators' as well as consumers." Mr. Nixon spoke at the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, here in New York.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: "In Israel," Ben Gurion once told this reporter, "in order to be a realist, you have to believe in miracles." Israel's accomplishment of the impossible, in these past ten years, bears witness to this belief. A further insight may be found in something Walt Whitman wrote. "A great city," he said, "is that which has the greatest men and women."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., April 25, 1958

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judgment, "demonstrated the capacity for dealing objectively---without extreme service partisanship---with matters of the broadest significance to our national security."

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court. The order was issued in response to a motion, filed on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In Tokyo today, an estimated two thousand Japanese students demonstrated in front of the United States Embassy...protesting the forthcoming series of nuclear tests.

Prime Minister Kishi dissolved the Japanese parliament today to prepare for new elections next month. The principal contest will be between Kishi's pro-Western Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialists, who favor a neutralist policy. The Socialists are wooing Japanese business interests with promises of recognition of Red China and stepped up trade with the Soviet bloc.

Russia and West Germany today signed a three-year pact calling for increased trade and the setting up of consulates in their respective countries. Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan flew to Bonn for the ceremony, formalizing the agreement concluded early this month. No formal accord has been reached for the repatriation of German citizens held in Russia, although Moscow did agree to give the matter "sympathetic consideration." That question is likely to come up tomorrow when Mikoyan confers with Chancellor Adenauer.

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A member of President Tito's staff denies as "ridiculous" the Italian news agency report that an attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Tito. According to the Italian report, Tito was not hurt.

The Immigration Service today returned William Heikkila to San Francisco, where he was seized by immigration agents a week ago and deported to Finland. Heikkila came to this country as a child 52 years ago, and never became naturalized. Ten years ago, the government started deportation proceedings against him on grounds that he had once belonged to the Communist Party. (Heikkila says he left the party in 1939.) Court action was still pending last week when he was picked up & flown to Finland, and when agents picked him up, he was not allowed to contact either his lawyer or his wife. On Tuesday, Commissioner Swing of the Immigration Service conceded that there had been "an error of judgment"... and ordered Heikkila returned to the United States. A federal judge in San Francisco today ordered Bruce Barber, director of the San Francisco immigration office, and his assistant, Stanley Olson, to show cause why they should not be held in civil contempt. They have until May second to reply.

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The Thirteenth Congress of the Young Communist League, better known as the Komsomol, convened the other day in Moscow. / The principal speaker was no young communist. / He was sixty-four years old, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, and Prime Minister of the country. / Nikita Khrushchev, as usual, did not have a little to say. He spoke extensively, and enthusiastically, about the duties of the eighteen million members of the Komsomol, and what he had to say -- and did not say - points up, more clearly than mountains of statistics, one of the basic dilemmas of Soviet Society.

Khrushchev wants the young people of Russia to be "vigorous", "dynamic", "activist" and "revolutionary". He wants them, as he said, to be the "courageous, conscientious builders of the future communist society". But, he finds many of them "afflicted with a terrible bourgeois disease". Khrushchev says many Komsomols get married in religious ceremonies, read western books, dance the rock-n-roll, wear pegged pants, and shun physical labor. Khrushchev also implied that the level of ideological training in the Komsomol could use a decided boost. / Other speakers were more elaborate on this point - said that some Komsomols are more imbued with the spirit of the bourgeoisie, which they quickly point out is alien to a socialist society, than with the spirit of communism.

This dilemma stated baldly is that Soviet society is more bourgeois than it likes to think, and in this conservative environment it is extremely difficult to be a revolutionary. For, to be a revolutionary in Russia would mean to be in a state of revolt against the established order -- and this, according to the peculiar ins and outs of the dialectic, would be counter-revolutionary, and therefore illegal.

Ever since the disillusioning experience of the Hungarian revolt, Russian youth have been asking themselves questions, for which they do not know the answers. Like, how is it possible for workers to rise against a socialist state? Or, is not the Soviet state itself at fault for having made possible the rise of Stalin? And, how do we know that Khrushchev himself, having assumed Stalin's dual authority over the state, as head of the Party and the government, will not turn into another Stalin? These are the questions that Russia's youth are still asking, but the party agitators do not give the answers.

Instead, like Khrushchev, they emphasize the necessity for more physical work, as though in strenuous labor, one forgets a haunting doubt. One of the latest issues of Pravda, which just reached New York, offers Khrushchev's answer in the form of another of his startling proposals. Khrushchev says

that from now on Russian teen-agers should go to a regular school until they are in the fifth or sixth grade; then, they should be switched to factory schools, where they will learn to work with their hands.

Too much work with their heads apparently bothers the communist leadership. For, over the last few months, a clear pattern of tightening authoritarian control has been in evidence. / The bold literature of 1956 and early 1957, when books like "Not By Bread Alone" were published, has been turned into the turgid prose associated with the Stalin era - books and plays which again portray the hero in a selfless pursuit of the fat harvest and the raised industrial norm. / No longer is he plagued, like the youth of Russia itself, by big doubts about communism.

Party lecturers have been told to speak more convincingly to the youth - to use persuasion not force. Communist gatherings in universities have been increased, and the line has been set - against bourgeois ideology, drunkenness, and hooliganism, which in the communist dictionary, in a period of internal stress, generally means healthy questioning and probing. / The success of this renewed propaganda effort may be questioned, because even Komsomol Pravda has had to admit recently that illegal newspapers are still distributed in Leningrad - newspapers such as "Heresy", published by the Institute of

Librarians; or "Fresh Voices", by the Institute of Railroad Engineering; or "Culture", by the Technical Institute.

In his speech the other day to the Komsomol, Khrushchev said that too many young people in Russia think they can avoid physical work, because their parents hold a privileged position in society. Then, Khrushchev stated most categorically, that this will not continue to be. Possibly, no firmer indication that the youth of Russia by the hundreds of thousands will forget their mushrooming doubts about their society, while they work this summer bringing in the harvest on the virgin lands. The New Slogan seems to be- More Physical Work will Make Ivan a less doubting boy.

Back in a moment-

Jack Bryan-

Now a word from Food.

Word for Today

The young Communists of Russia are beginning to have doubts. Many wise words have been written on this subject of doubt...and they are all flattering to the doubters in the new Soviet generation. Shakespeare called modest doubt "the beacon of the wise." And Oliver Wendell Holmes Junior said, "To have doubted one's own first principles is the mark of a civilized man."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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wear pegged pants, and shun physical labor. Khrushchev also implied that the level of ideological training in the Komsomol could use a decided boost. Other speakers were more elaborate on this point - said some Komsomols are more imbued with the spirit of the bourgeoisie, which they quickly point out is alien to a socialist society, than with the spirit of communism.

This dilemma stated baldly is that Soviet society is more bourgeois than it likes to think, and in this conservative environment it is extremely difficult to be a revolutionary. For, to be a revolutionary in Russia would mean to be in a state of revolt against the established order - and this, according to the peculiar ins and outs of the dialectic, would be counter-revolutionary and therefore illegal.

Ever since the disillusioning experience of the Hungarian revolt, Russian youths have been asking themselves questions, for which they do not know the answers. Like, how is it possible for workers to rise against a socialist state? Or, is not the Soviet state itself at fault for having made possible the rise of Stalin? And, how do we know that Khrushchev himself, having assumed Stalin's dual authority over the state, as head of the Party and the government will not turn into another Stalin? These are the questions that Russia's youth are still asking, but the party agitators do not give the answers.

Instead, like Khrushchev, they emphasize the necessity for more physical work, as though instrenuous labor, one forgets a haunting doubt. One of the latest issues of Pravda, which just reached New York, offers Khrushchev's answer in the form of another of his startling proposals. Khrushchev says that from now on Russian teen-agers should go to a regular school until they are in the fifth or sixth grade; then, they should be switched to factory schools, where they will learn to work with their hands.

Too much work with their heads apparently bothers the communist leadership. For, over the last few months, a clear pattern of tightening authoritarian control has been in evidence. The bold literature of 1956 and early 1957, when books like

"Not by Bread Alone" were published, has been turned into the turgid prose associated with the Stalin era - books and plays which again portray the hero in a selfless pursuit of the fat harvest and the raised industrial norm. No longer is he plagued, like the youth of Russia itself, by big doubts about communism.

Party lecturers have been told to speak more convincingly to the youth - to use persuasion not force. Communist gatherings in universities have been increased, and the line has been set - against bourgeois ideology, drunkenness and hooliganism which in the communist dictionary in a period of internal stress, generally means healthy questioning and probing. The success of th s renewed propaganda effort may be questioned, because even Komsomol Pravda has had to admit recently that illegal newspapers are still distributed in Leningrad - newspapers such as "Heresy," published by the Institute of Librarians; or "Fresh Voices," by the Institute of Railroad Engineering; or "Culture," by the Technical Institute.

In his speech the other day to the Komsomol, Khrushchev said that too many young people in Russia think they can avoid physical work because their parents hold a privileged position in society. Then Khrushchev stated most categorically that this will not continue to be. Possibly, no fi mer indication that the youth of Russia by the hundreds of thousands will forget their mushrooming doubts about their society, while they work this summer bringing in the harvest on the virgin lands. The new slogan seems to be - more physical work will make Ivan a less doubting boy.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now a word from Ford.

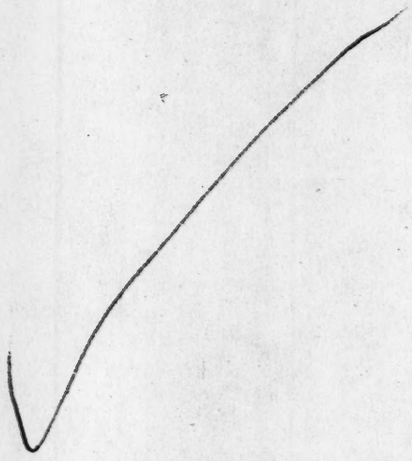
COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The young Communists of Russia are beginning to have doubts. Many wise words have been written on this subject of doubt...and they are all flattering to

the doubters in the new Soviet generation. Shakespeare called modest doubt "the beacon of the wise." And Oliver Wendell Holmes Junior said, "To have doubted one's own first principles is the mark of a civilized man."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 28, 1958



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A vote in expected in the Senate later tonight...on the Democratic sponsored bill to regulate union welfare funds. / Another series of Republican amendments...aimed at broadening the legislation...were defeated during the day.

Edward R. Murrow: April 28, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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Economists may differ as to just how the recession came about, what should have been done to prevent it, and how bad it really is. / But one doesn't have to be an economist to know the harm it is doing us abroad. / It may be our worst defeat since the war. It has undermined faith in our ability to manage a free enterprise economy. / But we have lost more than esteem. / In the race with the Soviet Union, victory is not going to the side with the most or the biggest weapons, but to the side with the best and biggest production, and the highest rate of expansion. / We are falling behind in this race. / Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, today gave the United States Chamber of Commerce some startling data on this point.

In the first quarter of 1958, Soviet industrial production, he said, rose eleven percent higher than a year ago, while ours declined eleven percent. For the first time in history, the Soviet bloc - including China and the satellites - produced more steel than the United States in the first quarter of /

this year. Russia alone produced seventy-five percent as much steel as we did. / The Soviet output of machine tools is double that of the United States. The Soviet rate of growth, measured by the gross national product, Mr. Dulles said, was increasing at a rate double of our own.

So in the race with the Soviet Union we are not holding our lead, which was considerable. Already we have lost a lap in the race. / And unless the Soviet economy runs into trouble, the lap will be hard to win back. / Indeed, even if our economy expands again at the former rate, we still could find ourselves behind in another twenty years or so. It is the rate of growth that will be decisive. / And the seriousness of the recession is not simply in the comparison with last year's output. / It is its effect on our future.

A look into this future was the feature of the Rockefeller report, drawn up under the chairmanship of Thomas B. McCabe and published last week. His panel of economists would not be content with restoring a four percent rate of growth that kept up for the ten years before the recession. / It wants it stepped up to five percent. And Vice President Nixon, addressing the newspaper publishers last week, adopted the same theme.

The American economy from 1870 to 1930 expanded at an average rate of three percent. Then in the last decade, the average rose to four percent.

To raise it just another percent may not sound impressive, but put in other terms it would be a formidable achievement. The gross national product last year was 434 billion dollars. At a three percent rate of growth for ten years it would rise to 583 billions; at four percent it would be 642 billions; at five percent it would be 707 billions. That is the figure the Rockefeller economists and Mr. Nixon want us to aim at.

In the next twenty years, we must spend twenty billion dollars on electric power, twenty-two billions on hospitals, thirty-one billions for schools, two hundred and fifty billions for residential and non-residential construction and urban renewal. At the same time we must pay the heavy bill for national security, which the Rockefeller Committee estimates at between sixty and seventy billions in 1967. That is close to the total federal budget of last year. The Rockefeller economists said we also must double what we spend for education, social security and health in the next ten years, and do about as much for urban renewal, roads, public works and water supply.

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"With our growing population, rising productivity and the inherent dynamism of our free enterprise economy," the committee says, "there is every reason to face the future with full confidence." That too, was Mr. Nixon's message to the publishers. "We expect" he said, "to come out of the recession with a stronger and more robust economy, which will exceed the records of the past five years."

In these predictions, the accent is not on coming out of the recession, or even regaining the past rate of growth. It is on exceeding it, and expanding faster than we have ever done before. This we are told is what it will take to win back what we are losing, in the world's faith in us, and in our lead as a civilization over the Soviet Union.

Back in a moment—

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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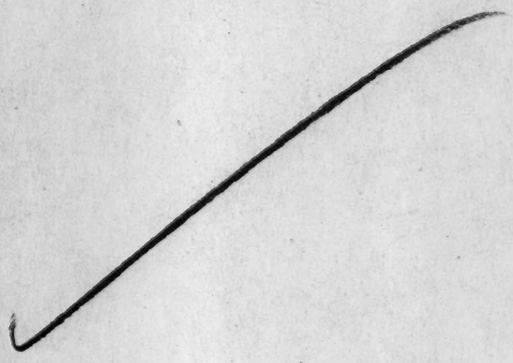
Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 29, 1958



This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council met today to consider the American proposal for an international inspection system in the Arctic. Before the Council could hear Ambassador Lodge speak on the American resolution, Soviet Delegate Sobolev presented a resolution of his own...renewing Russia's demand that the United States be ordered "to refrain from sending its hydrogen bombers toward the frontiers of other states." Sobolev said the question of an inspection system in the Arctic...for the prevention of surprise attack...should properly be taken up at a meeting at the summit, not in the Security Council. Lodge then said what he said last week---that the activities of United States military aircraft represent "purely defensive

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measures, altogether reasonable and necessary in view of the conditions with which we must cope." The United States, he said, believes that the action it proposes "can swiftly and significantly lessen dangers to world peace." Other members of the Security Council---including Britain, Canada, and France----spoke for the American proposal. / The discussion went on all day. And then, late in the afternoon, Secretary General Hammarskjold abandoned his neutral role and appealed to Russia to accept the United States plan. / Hammarskjold recalled that he recently had occasion to welcome Russia's decision to suspend nuclear tests. / "In the same spirit, and on the same basis," he said, "I wish today to welcome the initiative of the United States." / He said the United States proposal...if treated in good faith, "could provide the first frail basis for the development of some kind of trust." The council adjourned immediately after Hammarskjold spoke, to reconvene at 10 A.M., Friday.

In Moscow today, Foreign Minister Gromyko described the American inspection plan as "a publicity stunt", not worth talking about. / He said the plan calls for the aerial inspection of a large part of the Soviet Union "but not a single square foot of the United States proper." / He said that

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if an American aircraft violates the Soviet frontier, rockets will be directed at it. "And rockets," he warned, "cannot be turned back."

The United States, Britain and France have drafted a new note to Moscow, rejecting Gromyko's demand that Poland and Czechoslovakia be represented at the current ambassadorial talks...dealing with plans for a possible summit conference. The Western powers, however, say they will go along with Gromyko in his insistence on conferring with the French, British and American ambassadors separately.

The United Arab Republic and representatives of the Suez Canal Company today initialed a compensation agreement in Rome. Under the agreement, about 81-million dollars will go to stockholders of the company...in seven installments, over a period of six years. The money is in compensation for Egypt's seizure of the canal in 1956.

President Nasser of Egypt arrived in Moscow today, for an 18-day state visit...and was warmly received by Soviet President Voroshilov and a large crowd that cheered him and loaded him down with flowers. (I should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes).

In Washington, the government ~~The government~~ reports a drop in unemployment for the first time since the recession began last year. According to the Commerce Department, 78-thousand fewer persons were unemployed in the second week in April than in the corresponding week in March. The drop is attributed largely to the usual Spring pick-up in outdoor work. But the decline still was not as great as it normally is this time of year...and adjusting for seasonal factors the rate of unemployment actually increased.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that Congress must decide soon whether it wants to cut taxes. He said, "I think we're got to realize that if we don't provide a cure for the recession by public works, there is no other alternative but considered tax revision."

~~The Democratic~~ Advisory Council tonight called for a ~~"substantial"~~ cut in personal income taxes, lower ~~interest~~ rates, and a stepped up public works program that would include a billion dollars a year for education.

The House Rules Committee voted today to send the Democratic bill for extending unemployment compensation benefits to the House floor. The committee stipulated...at the same time...that President Eisenhower's rival

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extension program may be offered as a substitute to the Democratic measure in the course of floor debate. The President has described the more liberal Democratic plan as a "dole." House Republican Leader Martin assured Mr. Eisenhower today that the House will approve his program in substantially its present form.

The Senate today approved an "incentive pay" program designed to keep highly trained personnel from leaving the armed forces for better paying jobs in private industry. Most officers and enlisted men would get pay raises costing about 570-million dollars the first year the program would be in operation. The measure now goes back to the House, which passed a bill that would cost about 100-million dollars more the first year.

The House Armed Services Committee today continued its hearings on President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, repeated an earlier statement that the armed forces...as now constituted...could strike back at an enemy within 30 minutes after being attacked. Representative Hebert of Louisiana commented that if this was true, "there would appear to be no need for this legislation to trigger immediate action."

General Motors served notice today that it is terminating its three-year contract with the United Auto Workers Union as of midnight, May 29th. / The union's contracts with Ford and Chrysler...as well as General Motors...are due to expire on that date, but it is usually the union that [redacted] gives G.M. notice of the termination date. / All three companies have turned down a union offer to continue the contracts until September, because they will be more vulnerable in September when going into production on the 1959 model cars. [redacted] Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the U.A.W., says, "G.M. has the legal right to end the agreement, but it has no such right to force the union to strike."

Edward R. Murrow: April 29, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

True coincidences in foreign affairs seldom if ever happen. / It may look like a coincidence that President Nasser agreed to pay former owners of the Suez Canal about ~~forty-five~~ 81 million dollars, at the precise moment that he was taking off for an eighteen-day stay in Moscow. / But it was not a coincidence, it was a case of careful timing. / Nasser himself chose the exact day, but Western diplomats also wanted a settlement before he went to Moscow. They wanted to get on better terms with him, before he worked the other side of the street. And Nasser himself wanted his Soviet hosts to know he was doing nicely with the West.

The settlement with the former canal owners was engineered by Eugene Black of the International Bank. President Nasser had promised compensation when he seized the canal, so that was no hurdle. / But he also laid claim to all other assets of the company. Probably it was just a bargaining point. Anyhow, he dropped that claim.

The State Department now will release Egypt's blocked assets in this country, valued at thirty-three million dollars. / That is one part of the bargain. We also are prepared to turn over two-hundred-thousand dollars' worth of trucks and road-building equipment, and spare parts for jeeps and tmucks. We will permit CARE food packages to go to the United Arab Republic.

Fulbright scholarships will be available to students from that country. We will supply dredges to widen and deepen the canal.

We are willing to go beyond this but on further conditions. We will supply surplus WHEAT on easy terms, and give technical assistance along with it. Ultimately we will help finance specific industrial projects, though nothing as stupendous as the Aswan Dam. The conditions we have laid down have to do mainly with propaganda. We insist that propaganda hostile to us and our Western friends from Cairo and Damascus be stopped. [We also recommend that propaganda against the Arab Federation -- that is, Iraq and Jordan -- and against Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, be stopped. Nasser may resent the demand to drop propaganda against other Arab countries as being none of our business. If he does, the later benefits may not be forthcoming. But the propaganda against this country already has quieted down, as Secretary Dulles told a recent news conference.]

In Moscow, Nasser expects to be offered hard currency for some of the cotton the Soviet bloc has been getting in exchange for arms and roubles. He needs it to pay for other imports on the world market. He also would like Soviet jet planes for the Cairo-Damascus air route, now exclusively flown by American and British aircraft. He wants consumer goods, and also would like

to buy a textile mill.

Nasser has assured Western diplomats that he is fully aware of the dangers in being too intimate with the Soviet Union. He says he proved it by stamping out communist activity in Syria in forming the United Arab Federation. He is confident he has maneuvered himself into the position where he can take help from both sides without committing himself to either. Certainly Washington appears to be willing to pay a price simply to keep him from going over to the Soviet camp. And the Kremlin, which is busily courting the Arab world, is willing to pay Nasser even if he stays neutral.

If this were all there was to it, few would be apprehensive about the Nasser visit. But there is another possibility, which concerns Israel. Nasser is expected to solicit Soviet support for a drive in the United Nations for a harsh settlement with Israel. Soviet support is believed to be available on terms that send shivers through circles friendly to Israel. The Kremlin has secretly hinted it is ready to back a campaign in the United Nations to force Israel back to the borders of the 1947 resolution.

Such a campaign could well end in military resistance by Israel, and a local war would be hard to keep local. That may be why the Soviet Union has never made such an offer formally or openly. So long as the Western countries

stand solidly against dismemberment of Israel, the Kremlin may well hesitate to make it. But Nasser's belief in neutralism, ardent though it may be, is not so ardent as his hostility to Israel. And he can get more help from Moscow to make trouble with Israel than from anybody else.

Today the Russians gave Nasser the full-scale red carpet treatment. It was considerably more delirious than the welcome he would have received in any Western capital. Colonel Nasser is a calm, cool, cynical gambling man -- ambitious and confident. The warmth of his welcome in Moscow may well cause him to believe that there is no danger in the Russian embrace. And he is always conscious that the Russians alone can and may make possible the destruction of Israel, and he remains determined to try that again sometime.

Back in a moment.-

George Burns

Word for Today

Abraham Lincoln once told this story. "Two roughs," he said, "were playing cards for high stakes...when one of them, suspecting his adversary of foul play, straightway drew his bowie knife from his belt and pinned the hand of the other player upon the table...exclaiming, "If you haven't got the ace of spades under your palm, I'll apologize."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council met today to consider the American proposal for an international inspection system in the Arctic. Before the Council could hear Ambassador Lodge speak on the American resolution, Soviet Delegate Sobolev presented a resolution of his own...renewing Russia's demand that the United States be ordered "to refrain from sending its hydrogen bombers toward the frontiers of other states." Sobolev said the question of an inspection system in the Arctic...for the prevention of surprise attack...should properly be taken up at a meeting at the summit, not in the Security Council. Lodge then said what he said last week---that the activities of United States military aircraft represent "purely defensive measures, altogether reasonable and necessary in view of the conditions with which we must cope." The United States, he said, believes that the action it proposes "can swiftly and significantly lessen dangers to world peace." Other members of the Security Council---including Britain, Canada and France---spoke for the American proposal. The discussion went on all day. And then, late in the afternoon, Secretary General Hammarskjold abandoned his neutral role and appealed to Russia to accept the United States plan. Hammarskjold recalled that he recently had occasion to welcome Russia's decision to suspend nuclear tests. "In the same spirit, and on the same basis," he said, "I wish today to welcome the initiative of the United States." He said the United States proposal...if treated in good faith "could provide the first frail basis for the development of some kind of trust." The council adjourned immediately after Hammarskjold spoke, to reconvene at 10 A.M. Friday.

In Moscow today, Foreign Minister Gromyko described the American inspection plan as "a publicity stunt", not worth talking about. He said the plan calls for the aerial inspection of a large part of the Soviet Union "but not a single square foot of the United States proper. He said that if an American aircraft violates

the Soviet frontier, rockets will be directed at it. "And rockets," he warned, "cannot be turned back."

The United States, Britain and France have drafted a new note to Moscow, rejecting Gromyko's demand that Poland and Caechoslovakia be represented at the current ambassadorial talks...dealing with plans for a possible summit conference. The Western powers, however, say they will go along with Gromyko in his insistence on conferring with the French, British and American ambassadors separately.

The United Arab Republic and representatives of the Suez Canal Company today initialed a compensation agreement in Rome. Under the agreement, about 81-million dollars will go to stockholders of the company...in seven installments, over a period of six years. The money is in compensation for Egypt's seizure of the canal in 1956.

President Nasser of Egypt arrived in Moscow today for an 18 day state visit...and was warmly received by Soviet President Voroshilov and a large crowd that cheered him and loaded him down with flowers. (I should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes.)

In Washington, the government reports a drop in unemployment for the first time since the recession began last year. According to the Commerce Department, 78-thousand fewer persons were unemployed in the second week in April than in the corresponding week in March. The drop is attributed largely to the usual Spring pick-up in outdoor work. But the decline still was not as great as it normally is this time of year...and adjusting for seasonal factors the rate of unemployment actually increased.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that Congress must decide soon whether it wants to cut taxes. He said, "I think we've got to realize that if we don't provide a cure for the recession by public works, there is no other alternative but considered tax revision."

The House Rules Committee voted today to send the Democratic bill for extending unemployment compensation benefits to the House floor. The committee

stipulated...at the same time...that President Eisenhower's rival extension program may be offered as a substitute to the Democratic measure in the course of floor debate. The President has described the more liberal Democratic plan as a "dole." House Republican Leader Martin assured Mr. Eisenhower today that the House will approve his program in substantially its present form.

The Senate today approved an "incentive pay" program designed to keep highly trained personnel from leaving the armed forces for better paying jobs in private industry. Most officers and enlisted men would get pay raises costing about 570-million dollars the first year the program would be in operation. The measure now goes back to the House, which passed a bill that would cost about 100-million dollars more the first year.

General Motors served notice today that it is terminating its three-year contract with the United Auto Workers Union as of midnight, May 29th. The union's contracts with Ford and Chrysler...as well as General Motors...are due to expire on that date, but it is usually the union that gives G.M. notice of the termination date. All three companies have turned down a union offer to continue the contracts until September, because they will be more vulnerable in September when going into production on the 1959 model cars. Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the U.A.W. says "G.M. has the legal right to end the agreement, but it has no such right to force the union to strike."

True coincidences in foreign affairs seldom if ever happen. It may look like a coincidence that President Nasser agreed to pay former owners of the Suez Canal about eighty-one million dollars, at the precise moment that he was taking off for an eighteen-day stay in Moscow. But it was not a coincidence, it was a case of careful timing. Nasser himself chose the exact day, but Western diplomats also wanted a settlement before he went to Moscow. They wanted to get on better terms with him before he worked the other side of the street. And Nasser himself wanted his Soviet hosts to know he was doing nicely with the West.

The settlement with the former canal owners was engineered by Eugene

Black of the International Bank. President Nasser had promised compensation when he seized the canal, so that was no hurdle. But he also laid claim to all other assets of the company. Probably it was just a bargaining point. Anyhow, he dropped that claim.

The State Department now will release Egypt's blocked assets in this country, valued at thirty-three million dollars. That is one part of the bargain. We also are prepared to turn over two-hundred-thousand dollars' worth of trucks and road-building equipment and spare parts for jeeps and trucks. We will permit CARE food packages to go to the United Arab Republic. Fulbright scholarships will be available to students from that country. We will supply dredges to widen and deepen the canal.

We are willing to go beyond this but on further conditions. We will supply surplus wheat on easy terms, and give technical assistance along with it. Ultimately we will help finance specific industrial projects though nothing as stupendous as the Aswan Dam. The conditions we have laid down have to do mainly with propaganda. We insist that propaganda hostile to us and our Western friends be stopped.

In Moscow, Nasser expects to be offered hard currency for some of the cotton the Soviet bloc has been getting in exchange for arms and roubles. He needs it to pay for other imports on the world market. He also would like Soviet jet planes for the Cairo-Damascus air route, now exclusively flown by American and British aircraft. He wants consumer goods and also would like to buy a textile mill.

Nasser has aasured Western diplomats that he is fully aware of the dangers in being too intimate with the Soviet Union. He says he proved it by stamping out communist activity in Syria in forming the United Arab Federation. He is confident he has maneuvered himself into the position where he can take help from both sides without committing himself to either. Certainly Washintton appears to be willing to pay a price simply to keep him from going over to the Soviet camp.

And the Kremlin, which is busily courting the Arab world, is willing to pay Nasser even if he stays neutral.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Abraham Lincoln once told this story. "Two roughs," he said, "were playing cards for high stakes...when one of them, suspecting his adversary of

foul play, straightway drew his bowie knife from his belt and pinned the hand of the other player upon the table..exclaiming, "If you haven't got the ace of spades under your palm, I'll apologize."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 30, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today held his sixth news conference in as many weeks. / His record is eight consecutive news conferences in the summer of 1954. / Because of his obvious displeasure over some questions put to him last week, a reporter asked the President how he feels about news conferences. / Mr. Eisenhower said that sometimes the questions seem more personal than necessary...but that he regards the news conference as "a fine latter-day American institution." / When the President was asked today about his frequent out-of-town trips, he said he doesn't think any executive can do his best "by just sitting at a desk and putting his

face in a bunch of papers." In answer to other questions, Mr. Eisenhower said he has no intention of resigning in favor of Vice President Nixon. Mr. Nixon is kept informed on all major decisions, but he is not "grooming" anyone as his successor. "There are," he said, "a lot of darn good men in the Republican party."

The President said the American proposal for an Arctic "inspection zone" was made in all sincerity...and that Russia's dismissal of it as "a publicity stunt" is almost silly. The reaction of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko causes him more sadness than irritation, and he hopes that the Russians will reconsider their position. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he will surrender none of the basic principles in his program for reorganizing the Defense Department. Any retreat from the essentials, he said, would be "inexcusable." Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, told Congress today that in general he endorses the President's program. But there are places, Burke said, where the language is too broad. When asked by a member of the House Armed Services Committee whether he was concerned lest some future Secretary of Defense might try to eliminate the Navy air arm, or the Marine Corps, Admiral Burke said, "Of course." President Eisenhower told

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reporters today that the policy of his administration is to have cleaner nuclear weapons. / A member of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy---Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico---has said that some military men want "dirtier" bombs. / Mr. Eisenhower said no military officer that he knew of had ever made such a suggestion.

On the subject of the national economy, the President said last night's report of a slight decline in unemployment in April, is further "emphatic evidence" that the recession is "flattening out". / But that, he added, is not to say that we are on the "highroad to an advance." / He believes the question of a tax cut still requires further study.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks told the United States Chamber of Commerce today that "long range, the future looks good." / He said, "I believe we will see a pickup by late summer or early fall."

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, testified before the House Banking Committee...and said, "The figures supply no basis for optimism whatsoever." / He proposed an immediate three-month moratorium on withholding taxes, as a means of creating new purchasing power. / As for [redacted] union negotiations with the "Big Three" automanufacturers, Reuther said,

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"We're not going to strike, or do anything rash", when the industry has a backlog of 850-thousand unsold cars.

The Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers receive for their products rose one and one-tenths percent in the month ending April 15th. Prices farmers have to pay went up nearly one percent in the same period.

A House subcommitee today revived President Eisenhower's school construction bill in a surprise move to push it through Congress. The measure is identical with that supported by Mr. Eisenhower last year. It would give states 500-million dollars a year, for three years, to help overcome the shortage of classrooms.

The United States today announced that it is releasing about 26-million dollars in Egyptian assets frozen in this country at the time that Egypt seized the Suez Canal. The action follows Egypt's agreement yesterday to compensate stockholders of the old Suez Canal Company. It also comes at a time when President Nasser is conferring with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

The establishment of an Algerian government-in-exile was recommended today by the political leaders of Morocco and Tunisia and representatives of the Algerian Nationalist Liberation Front. The recommendation came in a communique issued after a three-day meeting in Tangier. The setting up of a North African consultative assembly also was called for. And hope was expressed that "certain Western powers" would stop helping France in its prosecution of the Algerian war. The conference in Tangier was not on a governmental level. But since it was attended by leaders of the ruling parties of Morocco and Tunisia, approval by their governments is expected.

A state of public emergency was declared today on the British island of Malta. The action follows a 24-hour general strike called on Monday as a protest against British policy. During the strike, demonstrators

attacked two police stations and set up street barricades. The trial of 15 persons arrested in connection with the violence is scheduled for Friday.

Indonesia charged today that American "adventurers" are flying bombing missions for the Indonesian rebel forces. (JOO-AN'-DA) Premier Djuanda said this is causing indignation among the Indonesian people which...if permitted to develop...will have "a disastrous effect on relations between Indonesia and the United States." Rebel aircraft in the past week have bombed government bases in the Central Celebes and East Borneo. Four ships of foreign registry also were attacked.

Vice President Nixon arrived in Argentina today to attend the inauguration of Arturo Frondizi as president. (FRON-DE'-SE) Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are visiting Latin America on an 18-day goodwill tour. Frondizi will be inaugurated tomorrow as a result of the first free elections in Argentina since the overthrow of Peron in 1955.

Edward R. Murrow: April 30, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A test of Congressional hostility to some recent rulings by the Supreme Court was assured today. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill to curb the power of the court. / Though the Eisenhower Administration is officially against the legislation, two leading Administration Senators -- Watkins and Dirksen -- voted for it, as did Republicans Butler, Jenner and Hruska. Four Southern Democrats, Eastland, Johnston of South Carolina, McClellan and Erwin, voted for it, as did Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Two Republicans voted against it, Wiley and Langer, as did three Democrats, Kefauver, Carroll and Hennings.

This bill has no provisions that arise from the Supreme Court's famous decision on school integration. / But it <u>is</u> the climax of the opposition to the court that sprung up when that ruling was made. / It continued to rise with each new case in which the Court threw out convictions in subversion cases.

The opposition crystallized in a bill introduced by Senator Jenner of Indiana, which was to be his swansong before retiring at the end of the session. / He demanded outright limitation of the high court's appellate jurisdiction in five types of cases, mainly having to do with security. / Had this measure been adopted, it would have been the most serious setback the

Supreme Court has received in its history.

The bill voted on today is greatly watered down from the Jenner version. But it does limit the jurisdiction of the court in one particular. It takes away its right to rule on cases involving the admission of lawyers to state practise. Senator Jenner today expressed jubilation that a section was retained that limited the court's power. "That" he told reporters, "was the big fight." Senator Hennings today called the bill "one of the most irresponsible pieces of legislation reported by a committee of the Senate since I have been a member. It is a bill" he said, "designed to punish the Supreme Court." And he called the particular section which gave Jenner so much joy: "The first step toward destroying the governmental concept of the separation of powers." He predicted the bill's rejection by the Senate.

A word more about this particular section. One reason it was proposed was because the Supreme Court had thrown out state disbarment cases based on the lawyers having had past communist affiliations. The possibility also arises that a state might disbar a lawyer who represents a negro in an integration case. If the section were to become law, the Supreme Court could not rule such an action unconstitutional.

Senator Dirksen, in voting to retain this section in the bill, served

notice that he and several others reserved the right to vote against the provision on the floor of the Senate. However, when he could have voted to strike it out, on a motion by Senator Watkins, he voted the other way.

The rest of the bill does not seek to limit the jurisdiction of the court, but expresses disagreement with the court's rulings by revising the legislation on which the court had based its findings. These were subversion cases, and the revisions were not part of the original Jenner bill. They were sponsored by Senator Butler. One proposal is to amend existing laws so as to make congressional committees the sole judges of whether questions put to a witness during hearings are pertinent to legislative matters. The Supreme Court had ruled that this might be a matter for court interpretation.

Another proposal would give states the sole power to enforce their own anti-subversive laws. The court had ruled that the Smith Act gave the federal government sole jurisdiction. Another proposal would amend the Smith Act to make it a crime simply to advocate or teach the overthrow of the government. The Court had found that it was not a crime unless advocacy had been in language that incited to action. This was an invocation of the principle that there must be a "clear and present danger" before the right of free speech is curbed. The probability that such a law would be found

unconstitutional may make senators cautious about enacting it.

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Back in a moment. -

Now a word from Ford

Word for Today

The bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, curbing the power of the Supreme Court, faces strong opposition on the Senate floor. Opponents of the measure could quote Theodore Roosevelt, who said, "You must have the right kind of law." And in the 18th Century, Nicolas Chamfort (CHAN'FOR) acknowledged, "Tis easier to make certain things legal than to make them legitimate."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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COMMERCIAL

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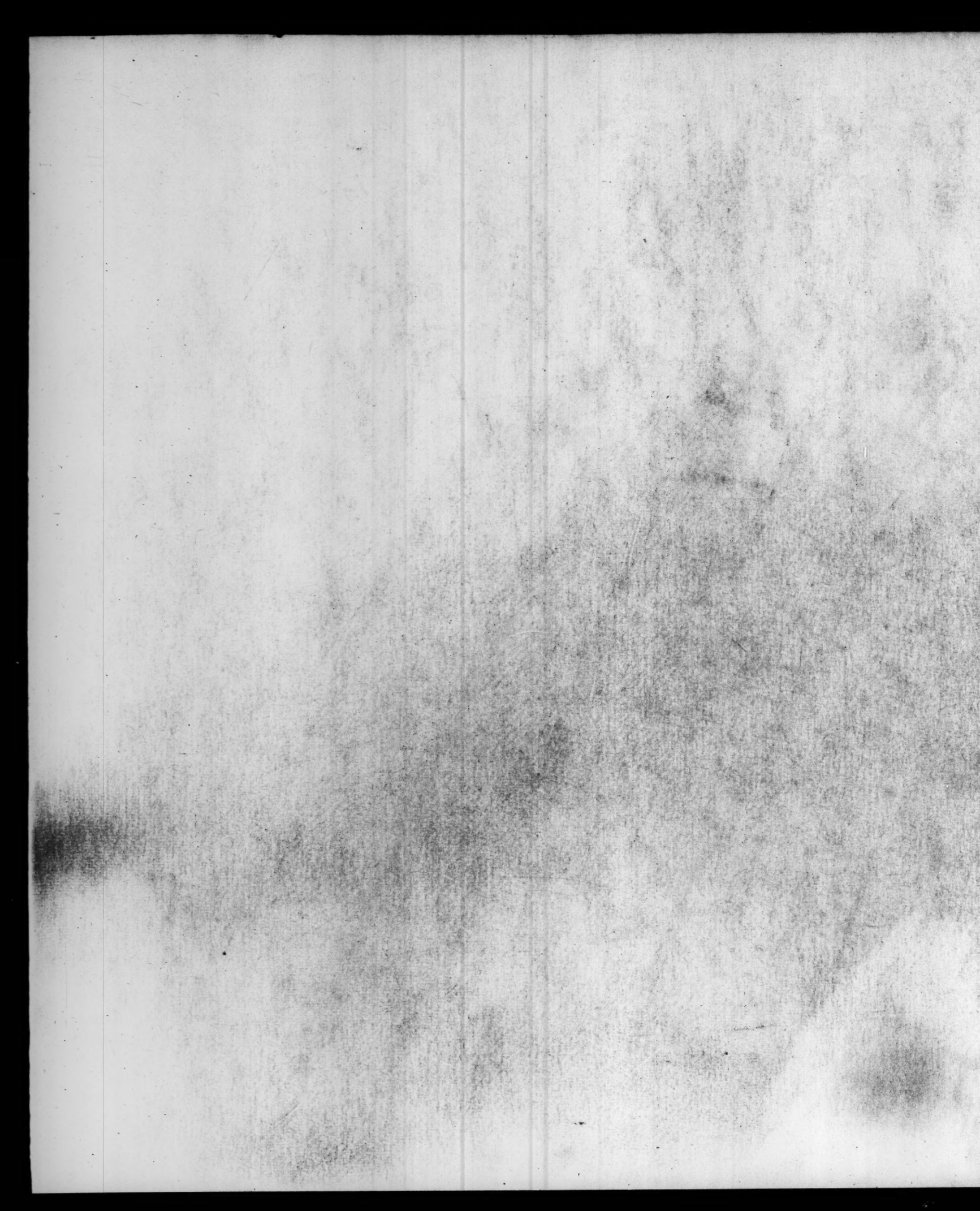

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 1, 1958

This is the news:

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...President Eisenhower's program for extending unemployment benefits. The final roll-call vote for the Administration bill was 370 to 17. The much broader measure, advocated by Democratic leaders, had been junked earlier in the afternoon, by a vote of 223 to 165...with a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, providing the Administration with its margin of victory. Mr. Eisenhower wanted the time in which insured workers may collect benefits extended by 50 percent. In most states, this amounts to an additional 13 weeks. Mr. Eisenhower also wanted the Federal Government to be

reimbursed for the cost of this operation---either directly by the states or through higher payroll taxes. The House-approved measure gives the President all of this. The only difference between what he got and what he asked for is that a state does not have to take part in the extension program. The Democratic bill...that went down in defeat...would have extended benefits by a flat 16 weeks. It would have applied to jobless workers not covered by the present unemployment compensation program, and it would have had the Federal Government footing the whole cost. President Eisenhower had denounced the Democratic measure as "a dole", which, he said, could "wreck" existing federal-state relationships. The battle is expected to be renewed when the issue is taken up again in the Senate.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell told a news conference today that the decision whether to cut taxes should be made "within the next 30 to 60 days." Mitchell predicts that the unemployment figures for May will be about the same as the figures for April, and he agrees with President Eisenhower that the recession trend is "flattening out".

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that department store sales in March recovered "substantially" from the low February level. The business done by wholesalers also was up in March.

The commandant of the Marine Corps, General Pate, voiced strong criticism today of President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. General Pate told the House Armed Services Committee he does not believe that "those now in high office" have any desire to reduce the Marine Corps to impotence. But the language of the bill is such, he said, that some day the Corps "could get the bum's rush" and be reduced to a mere ceremonial unit.

Secretary of Defense McElroy sent the committee a letter today saying that a merger of the armed forces would be expressly ruled out, under the proposed legislation. "The Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps," he assured the committee, "would retain their respective individualities."

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that...in the course of the forthcoming nuclear tests in the Pacific...some American communities may be exposed to a level of radio-activity "many times the normal background." The A.E.C. said, however, that this exposure will be

temporary and well within safety limits.

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In Moscow today, Russia soft-pedaled the military phase of its annual May Day parade. There were no big rockets, no heavy tanks, and apparently no atomic weapons, and it took the military part of the parade only 15 minutes to pass before the Soviet leaders...standing atop

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the granite mausoleum in Red Square.

Arturo Frondizi was inaugurated president of Argentina today, as the result of ~~this~~ Argentina's first free elections in more than a decade. Vice President Nixon represented the United States, ~~at the inaugural ceremonies,~~ [redacted] Frondizi warned, in his inaugural address, that the country's economy must be overhauled.

Edward R. Murrow: May 1, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

In India's long struggle for independence, one of the national heroes is the Moslem leader, Sheikh Abdulla, known as the "Lion of Kashmir." He was a friend and disciple of Gandhi and an intimate friend of Nehru. Like them, he spent many years in prison fighting for freedom. When independence was won from the British, he went on fighting the despotic Maharaja of Kashmir. Again he was sent to prison, and from there sent a ringing promise to his followers that he would live to overthrow the Maharaja and divide up Kashmir's big estates. The Maharaja found himself facing a revolt he could not put down, and released Sheikh Abdulla, who then went on to keep both his promises. He forced the Maharaja to abdicate, and he put through his land program, one of the first carried through under democratic control after the war. His name became legend far beyond the confines of India.

But the story of Sheikh Abdulla did not have a happy ending, and his prison days did not end when he became Prime Minister of Kashmir. In 1953 he was unexpectedly arrested, this time by his associates in a democratic India, and the only apparent reason was that he advocated the establishment of an independent Vale of Kashmir, guaranteed by both India and Pakistan. His arrest and detention came shortly after he received a personal visit from Adlai Stevenson. No doubt he told Stevenson his views on Kashmir. But

Indian circles hinted ridiculously that he and Mr. Stevenson had been conspiring to take Kashmir out of the Indian federation.

In the years since 1953, India has swept aside demands for a plebiscite in Kashmir, and incorporated most of the territory in the federation. / And Nehru, who must have assented to the arrest of Sheikh Abdulla, may have been plagued by the spectacle of his old friend in detention. Anyhow, he was released early this year.

But now he is imprisoned again, and for the same reason. / He was too vigorously advocating independence for Kashmir. / How much Nehru had to do with his re-arrest is not disclosed. But the New York Times today published the text of a letter Sheikh Abdulla wrote Nehru on April 10, warning him that Kashmiri Prime Minister Bakshi intended to re-arrest him. / "I am silently watching all this" he said, "to know for myself how Indian democracy functions in that part of the state which is predominantly Moslem." Now he knows. He himself had led the Kashmir Moslems to trust the Indian promise of a plebiscite. No one has ever accused him of playing with communists or Pakistanis. / He wrote to Nehru: "I believe that the only fair and just way of ending this ten-year dispute is by conceding the right of self-determination which you yourself once so ardently supported."

It is not necessary, for an understanding of this case, to dive into the intricacies of the Kashmir dispute. Anyone who does so is likely to come up feeling that this is not a question with two sides but with something like twenty-two. But independence for the Vale of Kashmir, and division of the rest of the disputed territory, which is what Sheikh Abdulla wants, certainly is one of them. It is odd that an Indian Moslem should be imprisoned for advocating it, and ironic that he should be deprived of his freedom by the very Indians who won admiration and sympathy in the world in attaining their own.

Sheikh Abdulla is a man of unusual magnetism and presence. He has the physique of an all-American football end. He is approachable and unaffected. He was reputed to be incorruptible in office. As Prime Minister, after dividing up the land, he threw his energies into providing good schools. He traveled tirelessly from one end of his country to the other. It was a time when his assassination would have had decisive results, but he never took along a bodyguard. Everywhere he stopped, he was besieged by local residents bringing him their complaints and troubles. He listened, took notes, earnestly gave counsel. He was what a democratic leader, in a backward if lovely country, should have been.

The moral of this story, if it has a moral, may be that the fight for freedom is never really finally won. The British are out of India, but Indians seem capable of oppressing each other. Such things happen not only in India. Sheikh Abdulla, in his letter to Nehru, told him: "I feel that the day will come when the conscience of the world will force India to yield to our demand." That was the Lion of Kashmir speaking. He is again caged.

Back in a moment.

George Bryan

Word for Today

It is ironic that the Lion of Kashmir who fought so long for freedom has been jailed again by a freedom-loving state. The Lion exemplifies the spirit of Thoreau, who said, "I was not born to be forced." And Norwin Corwin once wrote, "Freedom isn't something to be won and then forgotten. It must be renewed like soil after yielding good crops."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...President Eisenhower's program for extending unemployment benefits. The final roll-call rote for the Administration bill was 370 to 17. The much broader measure advocated by Democratic leaders had been junked earlier in the afternoon by a vote of 223 to 165...with a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats providing the Administration with its margin of victory. Mr. Eisenhower wanted the time in which insured workers may collect benefits extended by 50 percent. In most states, this amounts to an additional 13 weeks. Mr. Eisenhower also wanted the Federal Government to be reimbursed for the cost of this operation---either directly by the states or through higher payroll taxes. The House-approved measure gives the President all of this. The only difference between what he got and what he asked for is that a state does not have to take part in the extension program. The Democratic bill...that went down in defeat...would have extended benefits by a flat 16 weeks. It would have applied to jobless workers not covered by the present unemployment compensation program, and it would have had the Federal Government footing the whole cost. President Eisenhower denounced the Democratic measure as "a dole," which, he said, could "wreck" existing federal-state relationships. The battle is expected to be renewed when the issue is taken up again in the Senate.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell told a news conference today that the decision whether to cut taxes should be made "within the next 30 to 60 days." Mitchell predicts that the unemployment figures for May will be about the same as the figures for April, and he agrees with President Eisenhower that the recession trend is "flattening out."

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that department store sales in March recovered "substantially" from the low February level. The business done by

wholesalers also was up in March.

The commandant of the Marine Corps, General Pate, voiced strong criticism today of President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. General Pate told the House Armed Services Committee he does not believe that "those now in high office" have any desire to reduce the Marine Corps to impotence. But the language of the bill is such, he said, that some day the Corps "could get the bum's rush" and be reduced to a more ceremonial unit.

Secretary of Defense McElroy sent the committee a letter today saying that a merger of the armed forces would be expressly ruled out, under the proposed legislation. "The Army, Navy, Air Focce and Marine Corps," he assured the committee, "would retain their respective individualities."

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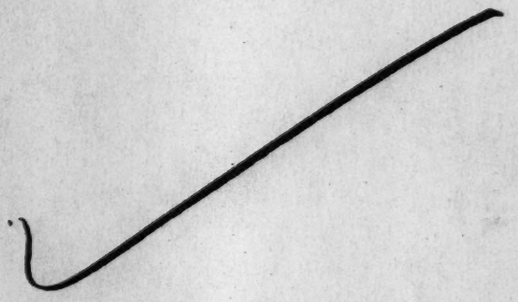
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today, Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is ironic that the Lion of Kashmir who fought so long for freedom has been jailed again by a freedom-loving state. The Lion exemplifies the spirit of Thoreau, who said, "I was not born to be forced." And Norwin Corwin once wrote, "Freedom isn't something to be won and then forgotten. It must be renewed like soil after yielding good crops."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 2, 1958



This is the news:

Russia today vetoed the American proposal for setting up an international inspection system in the Arctic./ The balloting in the United Nations Security Council...after two days of debate...was 10 to one, with Soviet Delegate Sobolev casting the lone dissenting vote./ This is the 83rd time in the thirteen-year history of the world organization that Russia has exercised its veto power./ American Ambassador Lodge announced at the start of today's Council meeting that the United States would accept a Swedish amendment, suggesting that the inspection plan might be taken up at a summit conference./ Lodge told Sobolev, "If you really mean what you say...about American flights over the Arctic being a danger to

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world peace...you have but to vote for the United States resolution."

Sobolev replied that the Swedish amendment changed nothing, that the American plan was "a gimmick"---a phrase which President Eisenhower first used in describing the Soviet announcement that it was suspending nuclear tests. Sobolev claimed that Soviet territory would be subjected to inspection but "not an inch" of United States territiry. (Actually, all of Alaska is included in the American proposal). The Soviet delegate criticized Secretary General Hammarskjold for supporting the Western position. He said that Mr. Hammarskjold, by his action, had "not contributed" to the authority of his office. When Sobolev proceeded to veto the American resolution, Lodge noted that...once more...Russia had turned down something constructive. The world, he said, is coming to the conclusion that Moscow is more interested in increasing tensions than in finding ways and means of guarding against surprise attack. He said Russia's latest veto "strongly suggests" an attempt to keep United States aircraft on the ground, where they would be easy targets. And then he asked, "How long can this rigid and intolerant rejection of our offer to discuss the situation in good faith go on?" Nobody but the Soviet Union, he said, can answer that... but the United

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States for its part will never stop trying. Later, talking to reporters, Lodge said, "It looks to me as if the Soviet Union has deliberately knocked a summit meeting on its head."

The Soviet resolution...asking that the United States be censured for its nuclear flights over the Arctic...was defeated in the Security Council by a vote of nine to one. Sweden abstained.

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington today for next week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Copenhagen. But before leaving the country, Mr. Dulles will make a foreign policy speech tonight at Durham, New Hampshire. The occasion will be a meeting sponsored by the State Council on World Affairs at the University of New Hampshire. Dulles said this afternoon...at the Washington airport...that Russia's action today in the United Nations would be "as good a test of their sincerity as anything else." "If the Soviets really want to do away with tensions, that is the time and place to do it."

Secretary Dulles said this, of course, before Russia took its veto action. He will depart from the text of his speech tonight to call Russia's action "frightening" and "tragic". He will say that the world stands to suffer a "great loss", if all of Russia's demands are granted at any summit conference. The demands...which Russia should not be allowed to achieve...

MR. DULLES WILL LIST AS FOLLOWS:

~~will be listed as~~ Permanent domination of the Eastern European satellites, recognition of Red China, dismantlement of NATO, the elimination of controls on shipment of strategic goods to the Communist bloc, and...finally... either the continued partition of Germany, or unification under conditions that would insure Communist domination. / It would be "reckless", Mr. Dulles will say, to let Moscow achieve any of these goals. / The United States is willing to make any "dependable" arrangement, which will...on a fair basis... reduce the risk of surprise or accidental attack. / Mere Soviet "promises" to perform are not enough. / Mr. Dulles will also say that we face ~~[illegible]~~ a long period of ~~[illegible]~~ sacrifice and strain. / "In fact, we may have to do some of the things that we do in war---but without the killing and the being killed." (CBS Radio will carry the secretary's speech later tonight.)

In Paris today, the retiring deputy NATO commander...Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery...warned of the danger growing out of the Soviet economic drive. / For that story, we switch now to my colleague, David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 3:55
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

The assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs...Walter Robertson...testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on behalf of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. / He warned that if drastic cuts are made in the program, "no one except the Communists will rejoice, for they stand poised and eager to step in when and where we step out." / Mr. Robertsen cited Japan as a prime example of why reciprocal trade legislation should be reenacted. He said, "Let us be under no illusions. Japan must trade to live."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today announced that he plans to visit Russia this summer, as part of the United States-Soviet exchange program. Benson said he is going at the invitation of the Soviet minister of agriculture, and that he will be in Russia about 10 days. / The last cabinet member to visit Russia was former Secretary of State George Marshall, who attended a foreign ministers meeting there in 1947.

The White House announces that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles will visit Ottawa for three days, starting July 8th. During the visit, Mr. Eisenhower will address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament.

The Air Force chief of staff...General White...told the House Armed Services Committee today that he "wholeheartedly" supports President Eisenhower's program for reorganizing the Defense Department. He called the program "essential" to the security of the country.

The United States today announced that "certain short-range missiles with nuclear warheads" will be fired during the forthcoming Pacific tests. The announcement...issued by Secretary of Defense McElroy and CHAIRMAN Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission...said the missiles will be of the "defensive" type.

And the Air Force announces that it is modifying its entire fleet of 14-hundred B-47 jet bombers. The Air Force says deterrent capability will not be affected, since the "modification" will be accomplished on a rotation basis over a period of months. Eighteen B-47 crew members have been killed in five recent accidents. The Air Force says that in the case of at least one of these accidents, "structural failure may have been a direct or contributing factor." The Air Force also wants to adapt the B-47 for low-level operation.

Back in moment. —
George Bryan. —

Again we are warned that we must have the discipline to wage the Cold War on many fronts, over a long haul. Lao-tsze said, "There is no greater evil than taking the enemy lightly." And Will Rogers also made a wise observation. "We would be sitting pretty," he said, "if we all pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In Paris today - the retiring Deputy NATO Commander Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery warned of the danger growing out of the Soviet economic drive. For that story we switch now to my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, of Alamein, delivered his swan song at the Supreme Headquarters today, but it sounded more like the chant of a fighting cock than the song of a swan. The tough little bantamweight British officer who will retire from the Army this Fall, after fifty years of continuous military service, stepped to the briefing platform, out at Supreme Headquarters just outside Paris, to report on his last command exercise, called CPX No. 8. It's a strategy session of top NATO commanders to correlate strategy with practical realities and financial possibilities, to use the language of the briefing paper. The Field Marshal's estimate is that the free world can continue to maintain its strength and preserve the peace but only on condition that it recognizes and lives up to the new challenge. According to the distinguished British soldier, Montgomery, of Alamein, that means in the first instance maintaining NATO's triple deterrent, which he defines as "strong conventional forces, nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them plus the determination to fight if attacked. And for Montgomery "the determination to fight" and to sacrifice is the essential element in the defense of freedom. But, he said, "If we can continue to hold the Communists on the military front and to make aggression too costly in the future, as in the past, that does not mean that we can expect the early dawn of peace. Indeed," said the Field Marshal, "the likelihood ahead is for the cold war to continue for ten years and more." Soviet pressure, he insists, is increasing not decreasing - and there's a real danger of a bloodless victory by the Communists. To meet

this challenge, the West must devise effective deterrents to stop the cold aggression. This, he said, means a unified policy throughout the world and not only in the areas covered by the NATO treaty. He said and I quote, "It is ridiculous to suppose that we can be allies to the north of a certain parallel and pursue our contradictory national policies to the south of the same line." Obviously, the Field Marshal was referring to Allied disputes on such questions as Algeria, Suez, Cyprus, disputes that have found the British, the French and the Americans seriously divided. However, when I asked the Field Marshal to be specific about his proposal, he merely smiled and said "I am a soldier. It's up to the politicians to work this out."

He said the future was in the hands of the statesmen, not the soldiers of NATO, and in his own words "the ball is now in the politicians' court."

The Field Marshal made one other proposal, which will certainly startle the European allies of Great Britain. He said that NATO nations which are also world powers, cannot be expected to make a major contribution to the armed forces of NATO and at the same time carry out their global responsibilities. This sounded very much like an explanation or an apology for the new British cut in their European ground forces this year, and a warning to Europeans that they must raise the bulk of the defense forces on the continent themselves and not count on the United Kingdom or the United States to carry a major load.

The Field Marshal was saying publicly what has been said privately for many months here in Paris, capital of NATO, and that is that the cold war challenge is greater than ever; that the West is losing it; that there's been too great a tendency for Europe to count upon its overseas allies; and another tendency even more dangerous, for the statesmen to let the soldiers carry the ball instead of rising to meet their own chal-

lenge. That must end, the Field Marshal said, as he prepared to leave the playing field himself. The ball is now in the politicians' court and it is up to them to carry it.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from SHAPE. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Walter Robertson, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, on behalf of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. Ed. trans. P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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killing and being killed." CBS Radio will carry the secretary's speech later tonight.

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SCHOENBRUN: Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, of Alamein delivered his swan song at the Supreme Headquarters today, but it sounded more like the chant of a fighting cock than the song of a swan. The tough little bantamweight British officer who will retire from the Army this fall, after fifty years of continuous military service, stepped to the briefing platform, out at Supreme Headquarters just outside Paris, to report on his last command exercise,called CPX No. 8. It's a strategy session of top NATO commanders to correlate strategy with practical realities and financial possibilities, to use the language of the briefing paper. The Field Marshal's estimate is that the free world can continue to maintain its strength and preserve the peace but only on condition that it recognizes and lives up to the new challenge. According to the distinguished British soldier, Montgomery of Alamein, that means in the first instance maintaining NATO's triple deterrent, which he defines as "strong conventional forces, nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them plus the determination to fight if attacked. And for Montgomery "the determination to fight" and to sacrifice is the essential element in the defense of freedom. But, he said, "if we can continue to hold the Communists on the military front and to make aggression too costly in the future, as in the past, that does not mean that we can expect the early dawn of peace. Indeed," said the Field Marshal, "the likelihood ahead is for the cold war to continue tor ten years and there's a real danger of a bloodless victory by the Communists. To meet this challenge, the West must devise effective deterrents to stop the cold aggression. This, he said, means a unified policy throughout the world and not only in the areas covered by the NATO treaty. He said and I

quote, "It is ridiculous to suppose that we can be allies to the north of a certain parallel and pursue our contradictory national policies to the south of the same line." Obviously, the Field Marshal was referring to Allied disputes on such questions as Algeria, Suez, Cyprus, disputes that have found the British, the French and the Americans seriously divided. However, when I asked the Field Marshal to be specific about his proposal, he merely smiled and said "I am a soldier. It's up to the politicians to work this out."

He said the future was in the hands of the statesmen, not the soldiers of NATO, and in his own words "the ball is now in the politicians' court."

The Field Marshal made one other proposal, which will certainly startle the European allies of Great Britain. He said that NATO nations which are also world powers, cannot be expected to make a major contribution to the armed forces of NATO and at the same time carry out their global responsibilities. This sounded very much like an explanation or an apology for the new British cut in their European ground forces this year, and a warning to Europeans that they must raise the bulk of the defense forces on the continent themselves and not count on the United Kingdom or the United States to carry a major load.

The field Marshal was saying publicly what has been said privately for many months here in Paris, capital of NATO and that is that the cold war challenge is greater than ever; that the West is losing it; that there's been too great a tendency for Europe to count upon its overseas allies; and another tendency even more dangerous, for the statesmen to let the soldiers carry the ball instead of rising to meet their own challenge. That must end, the Field Marshal said, as he prepared to leave the playing field himself. The ball is now in the politicians' court and it is up to them to carry it.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from SHAPE. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affaris, Walter Robertson

testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on behalf of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. He warned that if drastic cuts are made in the program, "no one except the Communists will rejoice, for they stand poised and eager to step in when and where we step out." Mr. Robertson cited Japan as a prime example of why reciprocal trade legislation should be reenacted. He said, "Let us be under no illusions. Japan must trade to live."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today announced that he plans to visit Russia this summer, as part of the United States-Soviet exchange program. Benson said he is going at the invitation of the Soviet minister of agriculture, and the that he will be in Russia about 10 days. The last cabinet member to visit Russia was former Secretary of State George Marshall, who attended a foreign ministers meeting there in 1947.

The White House announces that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles will visit Ottawa for three days, starting July 8th. During the visit, Mr. Eisenhower will address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament.

The Air Force chief of staff...General White...told the House Armed Services Committee today that he "wholeheartedly" supports President Eisenhower's program for reorganizing the Defense Department. He called the program "essential" to the security of the country.

The United States today announced that "certain short-range missiles with nuclear warheads" will be fired during the forthcoming Pacific tests. The announcement...issued by Secretary of Defense McElroy and chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission...said the missiles will be of the "defensive" type.

And the Air Force announces that it is modifying its entire fleet of 14-hundred B-47 jet bombers. The Air Force says deterrent capability will not be affected, since the "modification" will be accomplished on a rotation basis over a period of months. Eighteen B-47 crew members have been killed in five recent accidents. The Air Force says that in the case of at least one of these

accidents, "structural failure may have been a direct or contributing factor." The Air Force also wants to adapt the B-47 for low-level operation.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Again we are warned that we must have the discipline to wage the Cold War on many fronts, over a long haul. Lao-tsze said, "There is no greater evil than taking the enemy lightly." And Will Rogers also made a wise observation. "We would be sitting pretty," he said, "if we all pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 5, 1958

This is the news:

The foreign ministers of the fifteen NATO countries met in Copenhagen today, and immediately took up the question of a summit conference. / The secretary general of NATO, Paul Henri Spaak, opened the three-day meeting by declaring...publicly...that the West "cannot afford to neglect any chance of reaching an acceptable arrangement." / So much in these negotiations, he said, is at stake. / He also warned of Russia's offensive on the economic front. / He reviewed the work of NATO in the past year, and noted that "no great progress" had been made toward meeting the Soviet economic threat. / The foreign ministers met twice today behind closed doors. / Secretary of State Dulles spoke at one of these sessions...and cautioned against letting

satellite countries have parity in any East-West talks. By "parity", Dulles meant letting the Russians equate two Communist states like Poland and Czechoslovakia with Britain and France. Russia already has proposed that Poland and Czechoslovakia take part in the ambassadorial negotiations now going on in Moscow, and the United States has rejected the proposal. Dulles said today that allowing such an arrangement would set a dangerous precedent. It would set a precedent, he warned, which might affect international conferences long after a meeting at the summit. French Foreign Minister Pineau is said to have supported Dulles on this point but with some reservation. He reportedly warned against making the question of procedures too great an obstacle. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd is also reported to have been less firm than Mr. Dulles on the subject of parity. But both Lloyd and Pineau concurred with Dulles than any summit meeting should be thoroughly prepared. Lloyd suggested that after Russia's defeat in the United Nations last week (on the issue of American bomber flights in the Arctic), the Russians might be losing some of their enthusiasm for a meeting of heads of government. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes).

Russia today sent notes to the "Big Three" Western powers, expressing regret that they had not agreed to the inclusion of Poland and Czechoslovakia in preliminary talks looking toward a summit conference. / The contents of the Russian notes were broadcast tonight by the Moscow radio. / They said, according to the broadcast, that the inclusion of Polish and Czech representatives would have "contributed to positive results." Russia expects that all sides will now make the necessary effort to conclude the preparatory work at the earliest possible date/

Red China today attacked Yugoslavia for its deviation from the Moscow line...and called for "an irreconciliable struggle against modern revisionism". The attack on Yugoslavia appeared in the Peiping Peoples Daily at the opening of Red China's party congress. ~~The official organ of the Chinese Communist Party accused Yugoslavia of trying in its political economy "to obliterate the fundamental differences between the capitalist and socialist systems."~~

There are conflicting reports from Indonesia...following the capture by government forces of the rebel capital on Sumatra. The Jakarta radio says Indonesian ~~rebel~~ rebel leaders in the Northern Celebes have asked

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to negotiate. At the same time, a rebel broadcast was heard...saying that rebel aircraft based in the North Celebes will [illegible] step up their attacks.

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The American Iron and Steel Institute today reported steel production up slightly last week for the first time since early March.

A Senate subcommittee has approved legislation which, if passed, would require all new cars to carry labels, listing the retail price suggested by the manufacturer. The labels would also have to show the cost of optional equipment.

The National Association of Manufacturers told Congress today that it opposes increased Federal spending as a recession cure. Milton Lightner, president of the N.A.M., recommended...instead...a gradual five-year cut in income taxes for corporations and individuals. The "crux" of today's unemployment problem, he said, is that unions have won wage increases "far in excess of the growth of national productivity."

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Gordon Tiffany as staff director of the new Civil Rights Commission. President Eisenhower appointed Tiffany to the job last February, and operation of the commission has been held up, pending Senate confirmation. The chairman of the judiciary committee is Senator Eastland of Mississippi. The nomination now goes to the Senate floor.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 5, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It pays the United States to take the initiative in making positive peace proposals to the Russians. If the Russians accept them, peace is brought nearer, and we get the credit for leadership. If they reject them, they have to do the explaining. Thus, the Soviet veto of Arctic inspection in the U.N. Security Council was an American success, and a Soviet setback. The Russians themselves gave us the opening, by making sensational use of our bomber flights in the Arctic. But they were leading with their chins. Unless they were willing to accept inspection, they were sure of a beating. And they weren't willing. This happened on the eve of the meeting in Copenhagen of NATO Foreign Ministers, and it cooled off considerable hope among some of the European ministers that the Russians really want a productive summit meeting.

We followed up the victory in the United Nations with another positive peace proposal, President Eisenhower's offer of an international treaty to preserve the Antarctic for peaceful development. If the Russians accept this one, it will help restore President Eisenhower's prestige. If they reject it, they will have difficulty in explaining why. So it was good affirmative policy just to make the proposal.

However there is more to report. We also are in the position of having received a proposal, which we either had to accept or reject. / This is the plan of Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki to set up a de-[redacted]ized zone in Europe. Yesterday we rejected it. / The State Department can take credit for offsetting the effect of this rejection by doing the two positive things first, and no doubt it timed its steps with that in mind.

The rejection of the Rapacki plan on the eve of the opening of the NATO meeting also must have been carefully timed. Some of the NATO ministers like the plan, perhaps not in all its details, but as being a promising first step toward an agreement with Russia. / Europe has been ringing with talk about "disengagement," meaning the withdrawal of foreign troops of East and West from European countries. Disengagement has become a kind of slogan for the opposition in several NATO lands. Both the British Labor Party and the German Social Democrats are committed to it. / And the Rapacki plan is accepted as the way to get started on disengagement. So the American rejection of the Polish plan will have some impact on European opinion not favorable to us.

To recognize this is not to suggest, however, that the Rapacki plan should not have been turned down, and turned down before the NATO meeting got underway. / The ultimate result of disengagement would be the abolition of

NATO, for the thesis is that when all foreign troops are out of Central Europe the need for a defensive alliance in the West will have disappeared. That, of course, is what the Soviet Union wants, almost above anything else. It would swing the balance of power sharply in favor of the Soviet Union, even if a general security treaty took the place of the NATO AND Warsaw pacts.

Western leaders all want a first step toward an agreement with the Soviet Union, but most of them do not believe disengagement is the thing to aim for. For if disengagement in the empty Arctic is impossible -- as the Russian veto has shown it to be -- disengagement in a crowded and troubled Europe can hardly be expected to work. If there is to be a first step, these Western leaders believe it must be in the field of inspection and controls. And while there is some inspection in the Rapacki plan, it is not of the kind that would become a pattern for all other disarmament agreements.

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A week ago the prospect of producing Western unity on the subject of a summit meeting was not good. Now, thanks to the play of the hands this past week, it is a lot better. The Copenhagen meeting will now demonstrate how much better. If the Western governments have learned the value of taking the initiative, they will come up with a series of positive proposals which the Russians must either accept or reject. If they are proposals about inspection and control, we obviously hope they will be accepted, for that would be a real start on reducing tensions. But if they are rejected, we need to be sure that world opinion knows who really wants the peace.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The progress made in the field of diplomacy is necessarily piecemeal with a constant weighing of advantages against disadvantages and profits against losses as we go. Cervantes said optimistically, "What's lost today may be won tomorrow." But Cicero was on sure ground when he predicted, "Tomorrow will give us something to think about."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 6, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower ~~will~~ tonight will make a new appeal for bipartisan ~~congressional~~ support for his foreign aid program and for his proposals ~~program~~ for reorganizing the Department of Defense. / Mr. Eisenhower will also promise to "stand beside" every Republican candidate who supports these programs...and he predicted a Republican congressional victory in November, "if we will but try." / Mr. Eisenhower will be addressing a dinner, honoring Republican members of Congress. / He will say that from his reorganization program he expects very specific results: "A stronger, more efficient defense---a less costly, more tightly directed defense---and every Spring,

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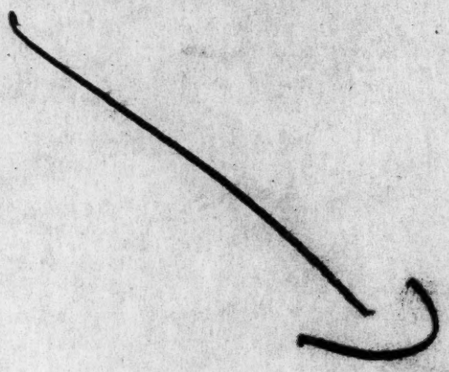
come appropriation time, a more rational, less noisy defense." With respect to his foreign aid and reciprocal trade programs, he will warn of Russia's current economic offensive. He will say, "Either we stand idly by and watch this tremendous force funneled into violence, dissolution of orderly government, and Communist exploitation, or we help channel it into better education and improved living standards and thereby strengthen peace and freedom everywhere in the world."



This morning, President Eisenhower spoke off-the-cuff before the annual meeting of the Advertising Council./ He ~~put [illegible]~~ advocated extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act...warning that high tariffs and restrictive import quotas could "ruin" America./ And again he urged approval of his defense reorganization program.

Chairman Cannon of the powerful House Appropriations Committee defended Mr. Eisenhower's reorganization plan today as a "reasonable, sensible, long-delayed, much needed" piece of legislation which should be approved at the earliest possible date./ Cannon said the Defense Department needs to be reorganized to eliminate duplication in spending, put an end to "insane" inter-service rivalry, and save the country from possible military disaster./ He referred to criticism of the President's program by "obtuse admirals" who, he charged, "never learn how to fight the next war."/ Chairman Cannon spoke [illegible] from the House floor./ And Representative Taber of New York, the top Republican on the appropriations

committee, called it "a magnificent speech." / By his action, Cannon split publicly with Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee, who strongly opposes the reorganization program.

A special Senate committee opened hearings today on the proposal for a new civilian space agency. / The first witness was retired General James Doolittle, who is now chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. / He expressed the view that the United States should send a manned space ship to the moon as soon as research permits, "and then on to other planets." / If Russia gains control of outer space, he said, the result would be "probable Soviet world domination." / The civilian agency would handle non-military space projects. / A member of the special committee---Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico---contended that the agency would be controlled by private industry. Doolittle conceded under questioning that the original plan had been re-drafted...so that non-government members would outnumber government members, 9 to 8. / He also conceded that the agency...at some future date...would be awarding large contracts. / It was his opinion, however, that the proposed membership was revised in order to gain more scientific and technological representation. Senator Anderson pressed his charges later in a speech on the Senate floor.

In Copenhagen, the foreign ministers of all fifteen NATO countries...large and small...agreed today on the necessity of thorough preparation for a possible summit conference. / This has been the policy of Secretary of State Dulles all along, but it is a policy with regard to which not all NATO countries until now have seen eye to eye. / Mr. Dulles has insisted that there must first be some prior assurance of success. / In their closed door sessions, the foreign ministers today considered the possibility of breaking down the West's over-all disarmament program into separate parts.

And tonight, Mr. Dulles received a first-hand report from Llewelyn Thompson, the United States ambassador to Moscow, on the Soviet attitude toward a summit conference. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd was present at this meeting, as was a representative of France. The French foreign minister did not attend because of a prior engagement. / They were able to go over a long memorandum from Foreign Minister Gromyko, outlining the Soviet position. This memorandum...said to run some 15 pages... is in addition to the other briefer note delivered by Gromyko to the Western powers last night. / That note agreed to continue preliminary talks

~~without the participation of Poland and Czechoslovakia.~~

Red China and North Korea said today that a complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is "the necessary condition" for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Communist statement was in answer to last month's British note, asking that free elections be held in North and South Korea under United Nations supervision. ~~The British note was delivered in Peiping on behalf of the United Nations Command.~~ The Communists say they will propose an international conference to settle the Korean problem, if all United Nations forces---mostly American---are withdrawn from South Korea. Red China claims that an evacuation of its forces from North Korea already is under way.

Reports from Washington say that President Eisenhower has chosen Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, to succeed Marion B. Folsom as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. White House News Secretary Hagerty confirmed today that Mr. Folsom wishes to leave his post this year for personal reasons. The report of the possible Flemming nomination is unconfirmed.

Edward R. Murrow: May 6, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

To judge from the latest Soviet note on preparation for a summit conference, the Russians are trying to regain some of the ground they lost by vetoing Arctic inspection in the U.N. Security Council. The note not only presses for an early foreign ministers' meeting -- a meeting which Mr. Dulles had proposed and they at first had scorned - they offer something else Mr. Dulles insisted on, a discussion of substantive issues by both the Ambassadors in Moscow, and the foreign ministers. The offer is circumscribed, but even as limited, represents a significant retreat by the Kremlin. It has been trying to limit the entire pre-summit discussion to procedural matters. The Western powers took the line that without discussing the problems -- first through the ambassadors, later through the foreign ministers - it would be impossible to set up an agenda for the summit that had a chance of producing results.

The Soviet note meets the Western requirement more than halfway. It says: "The Soviet government does not exclude the possibility that an exchange of opinion in some of the questions that the sides propose for the agenda of the summit conference can take place" and adds: "in case of necessity and by common consent." It concedes this latitude to the meetings with ambassadors as well as to the foreign ministers.

Free discussion is limited by the phrase, "common consent", which means that the Soviet Union clings to the right to veto the discussion of any topic it doesn't like, and to do so not only at the summit, but in the preparatory talks. / The purpose now appears to be to limit the summit conference to subjects on which agreement is fairly well assured. / The Soviet note states that the object of discussion would be "to ascertain the advisability of placing this or that question on the agenda, and the possibility of adopting mutually acceptable decisions on them."

This too is a change from what the Russians originally proposed. / As the West understood the plan, the Russians would arbitrarily decree what could and could not be on the agenda, and this would almost inevitably lead to the summit meeting being a dead-sure propaganda triumph for the Kremlin.

Another gulf remains to be bridged. / The Russians want the holding of a foreign ministers' meeting to be a binding commitment to hold a summit meeting. This the Western Powers refuse to promise. / They want to decide whether to hold a summit meeting only <u>after</u> the foreign ministers have explored the ground. / The difference still could cause trouble. / One side or the other must yield before the foreign ministers even <u>start</u> their meeting. So this may be a further test of the Kremlin's sincerity in wanting a summit

meeting..

A good deal of skepticism is being expressed in Copenhagen on the sincerity of the Soviet Union's summit policy./ Obviously nobody knows just what is going on inside the Kremlin. But signs of shift and uncertainty are detected. / It is assumed that Dag Hammarskjold would not have intervened on the side of Arctic inspection at the U.N. security council if someone in Moscow - most likely Khrushchev himself - had not said some things when he was there that Hamoshold took to be a green light for such an action. / True, he may have misread the signals. But it is more credible that Khrushchev ran into opposition at home, and found he had to reject Arctic inspection.

It is interesting to hear that Eastern European diplomats in Washington see a connection between Khrushchev's summit policy, and the recent tightening of the bonds that hold the satellites to the Kremlin./ Khrushchev himself went to Hungary to issue a strong warning against another uprising./ He forced Gomulka to strengthen communist controls in Poland. He launched a bitter attack on Yugoslavia, that seemed to reverse the decision to give wide latitude to national communist parties. These diplomats have an explanation for this upsurge of severity./ They think Khrushchev expects a summit meeting,

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The point to make is that these diplomats don't know what is happening in Moscow. Neither do the ministers now meeting in Copenhagen. They can only study and guess. And of course this inscrutability, which the Russians exploit to the utmost, hides the light to their exclusive advantage. / It is one of the inherent difficulties of dealing with the Russians.

Back in a moment. —
Joan Bryan —
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No one knows...and never has known...just what goes on inside the Kremlin. And this inscrutibility helps the Russians in their dealings with other states. President Eisenhower recognized this fact when he once said, "We are dealing with people who are unpredictable and, at times, they are practically inexplicable...so far as we are concerned."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower tonight will make a new appeal for bipartisan support for his foreign aid program and for his proposals for reorganizing the Department of Defense. Mr. Eisenhower will also promise to "stand beside" every Republican candidate who supports these programs...and he predicted a Republican congressional victory in November, "if we will but try." Mr. Eisenhower will be addressing a dinner, honoring Republican members of Congress. He will say that from his reorganization program he expects very specific results: "A stronger, more efficient defense---a less costly, more tightly directed defense---and every Spring, come appropriation time, a more rational, less noisy defense." With respect to his foreign aid and reciprocal trade programs, he will warn of Russia's current economic offensive. He will say, "Either we stand idly by and watch this tremendous force funneled into violence, dissolution of orderly government and Communist exploitation or we help channel it into better education andimproved living standards and thereby strengthen peace and freedom everythere in the world."

This morning, President Eisenhower spoke off-the-cuff before the annual meeting of the Advertising Council. He advocated extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act...warning that high tariffs and restrictive import quotas could "ruin" America. And again he urged approval of his defense reorganization program.

Chairman Cannon of the powerful House Appropriations Committee defended Mr. Eisenhower's reorganization plan today as a "reasonable, sensible, long-delayed much needed" piece of legislation which should be approved at the earliest possible date. Cannon said the Defense Department needs to be reorganized to eliminate duplication in spending, put an end to "insane" inter-service rivalry, and save the country from possible military disaster. He referred to criticism of the President's program by "obtuse admirals" who, he charged, "never learn how to

fight the next war." Chairman Cannon spoke from the House floor. And Representative Taber of New York, the top Republican on the appropriations committee, called it "a magnificent speech." By his action, Cannon split publicly with Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee, who strongly opposes the reorganization program.

A special Senate committee opened hearings today on the proposal for a new civilian space agency. The first witness was retired General James Doolittle, who is now chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He expressed the view that the United States should send a manned space ship to the moon as soon as research permits "and then on to other planets." If Russia gains control of outer space, he said, the result would be "probably Soviet world domination." The civilian agency would handle non-military space projects. A member of the special committee---Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico---contended that the agency would be controlled by private industry. Doolittle conceded under questioning that the original plan had been re-drafted...so that non-government members would outnumber government members, 9 to 8. He also conceded thtt the agency...at some future date...would be awarding large contracts. It was his opinion, however, that the proposed membership was revised in order to gain more scientific and technological representation. Senator Anderson pressed his charges later in a speech on the Senate floor.

In Copenhagen, the foreign ministers of all fiftenn NATO countries...large and small...agreed today on the necessity of thorough preparation for a possible summit conference. This has been the policy of Secretary of State Dulles all along, but it is a policy with regard to which not all NATO countries until now have seen eye to eye. Mr. Dulles has insisted that there must first be some prior assurance of success. In their closed door sessions, the foreign ministers today considered the possibility of breaking down the West's over-all disarmament program into separate parts. And tonight, Mr. Dulles received a first-hand report from Llewelyn Thompson, the United States ambassador to Moscow, on the Soviet

attitude toward a summit conference.

Red China and North Korea said today that a complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is "the necessary condition" for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Communist statement was in answer to last month's British note, asking that free elections be held in North and South Korea under United Nations supervision. The Communists say they will propose an international conference to settle the Korean problem, if all United Nations forces---mostly American---are withdrawn from South Korea. Red China claims that an evacuation of its forces from North Korea already is under way.

Reports from Washington say that President Eisenhower has chosen Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, to succeed Marion B. Folsom as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. White House News Secretary Hagerty confirmed today that Mr. Folsom wishes to leave his post this year for personal reasons. The report of the possible Flemming nomination is unconfimmed.

To judge from the latest Soviet note on preparation for a summit conference, the Russians are trying to regain some of the ground they lost by vetoing Arctic inspection in the U.N. Security Council. The note not only presses for an early foreign ministers' meeting - a meeting which Mr. Dulles had proposed and they at first had scorned - they offer something else Mr. Dulles insisted on, a discussion of substantive issues by both the Ambassadors in Moscow, and the foreign ministers. The offer is circumscribed, but even as limited, represents a significant retreat by the Kremlin. It has been trying to limit the entire pre-summit discussion to procedural matters. The Western powers took the line that without discussing the problems - first through the ambassadors, later through the foreign ministers, it would be impossible to set up an agenda for the summit that had a chance of producing results.

The Soviet note meets the Western requirement more than halfway. It says: "The Soviet government does not exclude the possibility that an exchange of opinion

in some of the questions that the sides propose for the agenda of the summit conference can take place" and adds: "in case of necessity and by common consent." It concedes this latitude to the meetings with ambassadors as well as to the foreign ministers.

Free discussion is limited by the phrase, "common consent," which means that the Soviet Union clings to the right to veto the discussion of any topic it doesn't like, and to do so not only at the summit, but in the preparatory talks. The purpose now appears to be to limit the summit conference to subjects on which agreement is fairly well assured. The Soviet note states that the object of discussion would be "to ascertain the advisability of placing this or that question on the agenda, and the possibility of adopting mutually acceptable decisions on them."

This too is a change from what the Russians originally proposed. As the West understood the plan, the Russians would arbitrarily decree what could and could not be on the agenda, and this would almost inevitably lead to the summit meeting being a dead-sure propaganda triumph for the Kremlin.

Another gulf remains to be bridged. The Russians want the holding of a foreign ministers' meeting to be a binding commitment to hold a summit meeting. This the Western Powers refuse to promise. They want to decide whether to hold a summit meeting only after the foreign ministers have explored the ground. The difference still could cause trouble. One side or the other must yield before the foreign ministers even start their meeting. So this may be a further test of the Kremlin's sincerity in wanting a summit meeting.

A good deal of skepticism is being expressed in Copenhagen on the sincerity of the Soviet Union's summit policy. Obviously nobody knows just what is going on inside the Kremlin. But signs of shift and uncertainty are detected. It is assumed that Dag Hammarskjold woold not have intervened on the side of Arctic inspection at the U.N. Security Council, if someone in Moscow - most likely

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, a word from Ford.

COMMERCIAL

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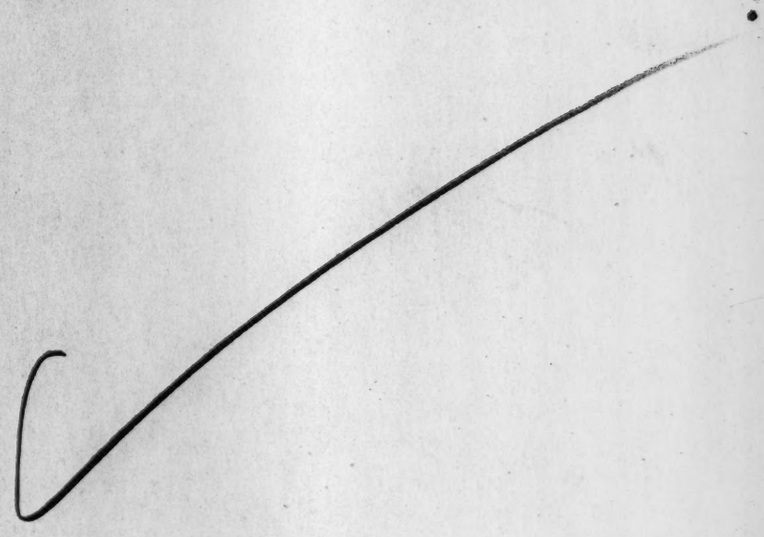
Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 7, 1958



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The statement did not admit the Soviet claim for numerical parity in future negotiations with the West. / Nevertheless, there is speculation that the inclusion of Italy...or some other Western country besides the "Big Three"... might open the way for the participation of either Ccechoslovakia or Poland in a foreign ministers conference and perhaps...later...at the summit. Russia has asked that these Communist countries be allowed to participate, and last week the United States turned down the request. Now the door seems to be left slightly ajar.

In Washington, the Atomic Energy Commission announces that it started its Spring series of nuclear tests in the Pacific on April 27th. / It gave no details. / Word that the tests had begun came first---not from the Atomic Energy Commission---but from Democratic Representative Porter of Oregon, in a speech earlier in the afternoon on the House floor. Porter returned from the test area last night. / He attacked the [redacted] failure of the A.E.C. to announce the explosion, calling it "a defiance of the people's right to know." And he [redacted] called for an end to nuclear weapons tests...as he has on occasion in the past.

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report says that President Eisenhower may try a new approach in order to put his defense reorganization plan in operation. The committee...which is a private group...says Mr. Eisenhower may submit a presidential reorganization plan, which would automatically become law sixty days after submission to Congress---unless it is rejected by a majority vote in either house. The plan presently is in the form of legislation which requires approval by both houses of Congress. Doubt is expressed in official quarters that the President will try to by-pass the normal procedures.

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House Speaker Rayburn said today that President Eisenhower must make some concessions, if he wants Congress to extend the reciprocal trade program. Rayburn said this does not mean abandoning the principle of reciprocal trade, which he strongly supports./ The House Ways and Means Committee has put off a vote on the extension bill until Monday to see what concessions---if any---the Administration may offer. (In Mr. Eisenhower's speech last night urging approval of the trade program there was no suggestion of compromise. And Secretary of Commerce Weeks said tonight, "We are standing pat."

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In London, wage talks aimed at averting a nationwide rail strike have collapsed. A decision...whether to call a walkout...is expected

The NATO foreign ministers have said...once again...that a summit conference must be properly prepared. But all the preparation in the world does not insure success. For as Montaigne observed, "Preparation gives more to hope than it brings with it. A man doth often strip himself into his doublet to leap shorter than he did in his gown."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, May 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: The NATO Foreign Ministers meeting ended tin Copenhagen today with the issuance of a joint communique. For a first hand report on this we switch to my colleague Charles Collingwood in Copenhagen.

COLLINGWOOD: As the NATO Foreign Ministers conference broke up in Copenhagen tonight, John Foster Dulles was puppy-eyed and tired. But he was tired with the air of a man who could feel that his efforts had been to good avail. For things at this meeting have gone very much Mr. Dulles's way. His 15-ministerial colleagues unanimously agreed with what he would have every right to call "the Dulles attitude toward the summit conference." The final communique fairly drips with caution about the approach to such a conference. It's at pains to point out that meetings at the summit are not the only way or necessarily the best way of conducting negotiations or reducing international tension. It's heavy with suspicion of Russian motives and flatly lays down that any summit meeting must offer prospects of reaching settlements and must be properly prepared and take place in a favorable atmosphere. Now, before the Foreign Ministers came to Copenhagen, it was by no means certain that that was the way they would feel. After all, the last time they met in Paris last December there was powerful sentiment for a summit meeting almost at once and almost on any terms. These, were the days of the Sputniks and the Bulganin letters and the growing wave of popular demand for accomodation with the Russians. Dulles was hard put then to stave it off. As it was he had to make concessions. And as this Copenhagen meeting neared it looked as though he might have to make some more concessions for public opinion in Europe was still the pressing the NATO governments to make faster progress toward the summit.

But then the Russians played into Dulles's hands and it was felt all through this conference by a series of obstructive moves culminating in their veto of the United States Arctitic inspection plan, they convinced NATO's political leaders that Russian price for a summit meeting is too high. "I hate to admit it" a Scandinavian diplomat told a reporter, "but it looks as though Dulles was right."

So tonight, Mr. Dulles is basking in the warm glow of success. And, NATO is congratulating itself on a new found unanimity on a major question. The congratulation is doubtless justified for the unanimity is real. But, it might be worth noting, that that unanimity was achieved only by concentration on one subject, the summit. All the other things which perplex and divide the nations of the western coalition were brushed aside at this meeting or touched upon only lightly. No one knows that better than our Paris colleague David Schoenbrun whose daily watch includes the permanent headquarters of NATO in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The Middle East, North Africa and Indonesia are among the areas of the world that NATO BRUSHED under the carpet here at Copenhagen. And yet, the resources of these areas in oil, rubber and other raw materials are vast and their loss could be a catastrophe, particularly at this time when the West is suffering from an economical recession in the home of the leader of the Alliance. Several of the ministers did refer to the Middle East but there was little discussions and no new ideas presented about a joint strategy to be followed in this area where the West has been losing friends and influence. North Africa was not discussed at all, although Algeria is legally within the treaty area. France was on the point of bringing the Algerian crisis under discussion, but the Government fell before the meeting was convened, so there was little point in discussing it with a lame duck Foreign Minister. Nevertheless, Algeria is very much

on the minds of the Atlantic allies and is a source of dissention, for there is little sympathy for French policies. There is (indistinct) pressure in America and Britain to persuade France to attempt to negotiate a cease fire with the rebels and then proceed to hold democratic elections, leading to a new status for Algeria.

But no one has any clear idea of what that new status can be. Even those who are most critical of the French agree that an early grant of independence and a French evacuation would be a disaster for the Algerian people as well as for Western influence in North Africa. This Algerian question remains unanswered and it's likely to become the most critical issue facing NATO this year. Equally critical and perhaps in the long run more improtant is the economic crisis of the West. If the American recession worsens or even continues much longer at its present level the reperecussions here in Europe will be grave. The Russians will be presented with the unique opportunity for making mischief. Their purchase of 7,000 tons of Danish butter on the eve of this conference in Denmark is an example of economic warfare looming ahead. And, as the Secretary General warned the diplomats "The Soviets have already had success in telling the non-committed and under developed nations of the world that the capitalist countries cannot solve their problems. The doctrine and the future of the free enterprise system is being challenged. Many of the NATO countries already have Socialistic or have Socialist economies. The bastion of Democratic capitalism is in the United States which also happens to be the bastion of the Western Alliance. Thus, the United States is on trial both at home and abroad. The success or failure of America's struggle with its own economy involves the success and defense of the free alliance. This issue is as much on the minds of the diplomats as anything discussed at the conference table here in Copenhagen the last 3-days. This is David Schoenbrun reporting, now back to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 8, 1958

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon was the target today in a violent anti-American demonstration in Lima, the capital of Peru. For a first-hand report on the incident, we switch to my colleague, Wells Church, in Lima.

(Tape runs 1:30
(Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

In Washington, the State Department announces that the government of Peru has formally apologized for the incident and has expressed its "deep regret". The apology was delivered by officials of the Peruvian Embassy, who called at the State Department. So far, the White House has declined comment.

In Congress, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee...[redacted]

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Representative Morgan of Pennsylvania...said the incident "proves" the Communists of South America are a real menace. ~~"I hope," he said, "that this convinces the State Department and takes up the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs."~~ Anti-American feeling has increased in Peru since the United States Tariff Commission recommended raising the import duty on two of Peru's major exports---zinc and lead.

Secretary of State Dulles visited West Berlin today...and said ~~[illegible]~~ the continued division of Germany shows that mere Soviet promises cannot be trusted. Dulles referred to Russia's promise... made at Geneva in 1955...that it would agree to the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections. The agreements of Russia, he said, carry "no moral sanction". But he predicted that some day as in the case of Austria Russia may suddenly come around to the Western point of view. Mr. Dulles ~~[illegible]~~ reaffirmed the pledge of the United States that it would regard an attack on West Berlin as an attack upon itself. ~~And he again called for "dependable steps" to reduce the prospect of a new war.~~

The Soviet government today announced that it will not send an observer to witness a "shot" in the current series of American nuclear tests. The United States

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—INSERT—

Russia said tonight that the NATO attempt to include the German question on the agenda of a summit conference indicates a desire to [redacted] "wreck" such a conference.

(This "insert" on Pg 3)

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~~Major Johnson said after his flight that today's fighter pilot "is moving well out to the region where the sky is deep blue, turning almost black."~~

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The Polaris is a ballistic weapon designed for firing from nuclear submarines while submerged. Its range is 15-hundred miles.

Edward R. Murrow: May 8, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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Senator Anderson has been the most explicit critic of the legislation sent over from the White House. He starts by finding fault with its structure.

It is linked with the existing National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which is only a research and study group. / It services the air forces and private plane manufacturers, but it never sets up and carries through a project. It simply studies small phases of projects, and gives advice. An outer space agency, the Senator is sure, must devise and direct entire projects, much as Admiral Rickover and his staff built the Nautilus, and now are nuclearizing much of the future Navy.

The proposed space agency would work through committees. At the top would be one of seventeen members, nine from private life, eight from the government. An agency that is destined to spend vast sums of public money is thus being purposely freed from rigid government control. / Senator Anderson wants the agency to be small in top members, not more than five, preferably three, all full-time government administrators, confirmed by the Senate, reporting to Congress, and forbidden to have outside interests. / Only in this way does he believe responsibility can be pinpointed, and results achieved promptly. [And almost incomprehensible omission from the draft legislation, is any reference to the development of nuclear energy for outer space propulsion. [~~The government does have a modest program of research on the application of nuclear power to missiles. But of the far-flung~~

scientific and engineering staff which the government is financing, not one man in a hundred of its top men had had even an opportunity of studying the role of nuclear power as applied to missiles, let alone outer space. Even since the Sputniks, Senator Anderson says, the Atomic Energy Commission has not been instructed to conduct broad studies of outer space propulsion.

The Russians, we know, are going in for nuclear rocket propulsion in a most thorough way, which is one reason we must do it. The need for it is made all the greater by the evidence supplied by our own space satellites. They have demonstrated that a deadly band of radiation exists outside the earth's atmosphere, so that space vehicles will need shielding, and that calls for the use of the most powerful Rocket Engines available.

The dividing line between civilian and military personnel is not clearly defined in the proposed legislation. The military is going to get the lion's share of the money, and the suspicion exists that the agency will be primarily a military program concealed under a civilian label. However, Roy Johnson, who heads the advanced missile research in the Pentagon, told a Senate Committee he was afraid that such civilian control as is provided would hamper military development.

Senator Anderson would like the new agency set up to service the military

in the same way the Atomic Energy Commission now does, which certainly is proving satisfactory. / He also wants it authorized to requisition the assistance of all existing government facilities for its projects. He suggests dividing the field with the military, by giving the Defense Department jurisdiction only over missiles fired from the earth or its atmosphere, and returning to an earth target. / Everything else he would turn over to the civilian agency. And he wants the agency clearly dedicated to work for the limitation of outer space for peaceful uses.

Defense Secretary McElroy and other military spokesmen made it clear today that they want the new agency to handle only the non-military aspects of space exploration. / So the question is an old one: how to divide the control, how to determine what gets priority, and how to divide up the dollars appropriated for the exploration of outer space.

If we believe in the space age at all, except as an era dominated by missiles, now is the time to plan for it wisely. If it is only for military missiles, an Outer Space Agency would hardly seem necessary.

Back in a moment
now - a word from Ford.
George Hamilton

Word for Today

In planning for the Space Age, it is important to get the right start. For as the German poet Goethe observed, "If you miss the first button-hole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat." And Robert Burdette, the American writer, said, "If a man had half as much foresight as he has hindsight, he'd be a lot better off."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, May 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: Vice President Nixon was the target today in a violent anti-American demonstration in Lima, the capital of Peru. For a first-hand report on the incident, we switch to my colleague Wells Church in Lima.

CHURCH: Vice President Richard Nixon was struck by a small stone, was pelted with refuse and spat upon in Lima, the capital of Peru, today as he attempted to talk to students at San Marco's University in connection with his good-will tour of South America. The incident occured when Nixon ignored the withdrawal of an invitation to speak to the students in the belief the withdrawal was a Communist manipulated move. Authorities say the mob of 2,500 which greeted Nixon when he arrived at the campus was Communist led, although it purported to be just students. The crowd has obviously been inspired to great anti-American heights before Nixon arrived and the cheers, the whistles - that's the Latin version of a boo, reached fever pitch as he stepped from his open car and headed for the center of the exsited crowd. Nixon shouted at the police not to harm the students and he shouted at the students to let him speak to their leaders. With his interpreter repeating at the top of his voice, Nixon said, "are you afraid of the truth?" in minutes the stones began to fly, one struck the car where I stood another knocked a chip off a tooth of John Sherwood, Nixon's secret service chief. Nixon then, reluctantly left to visit the Catholic University here and while he did that, the San Marco's mob reformed in front of his hotel and on his return, the flying wedge rushed for him, throwing refuse and spitting at him. He had been in his hotel room for 10-minutes before more police arrived and dispersed the crowd.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: In Washington, the State Department announces that the government of Peru has formally apologized for the incident and has expressed its "deep regret." The apology was delivered by officials of the Peruvian Embassy who called at the State Department. So far, the White House has declined comment. In Congress, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee...Representative Morgan of Pennsylvania...said the incident "proves" the Communists of South America are a real menace. Anti-American feeling has increased in Peru since the United States Tariff Commission recommended raising the import duty on two of Peru's major exports---zinc and lead.

Secretary of State Dulles visited West Berlin today....and said the continued division of Germany shows that mere Soviet promises cannot be trusted. Dulles referred to Russia's promise... made at Geneva in 1955...that it would agree to the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections. The agreements of Russia, he said, carry "no moral sanction." But he predicted that some day as in the case of Austria Russia may suddenly come around to the Western point of view. Mr. Dulles reaffirmed the pledge of the United States that it would regard an attack on West Berlin as an attack upon itself.

The Soviet government today announced that it will not send an observer to witness a "shot" in the current series of American nuclear tests. The United States had invited the United Nations atomic radiation committee to observe one of the American test explosions. Russia is a member of that committee. It points to its own suspension of tests...and claims that acceptance of the invitation "would encourage the policy of a nuclear arms race."

Russia said tonight that the NATO attempt to include the German question on the agenda of a summit conference indicates a desire to "wreck" such a conference.

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COMMERCIAL

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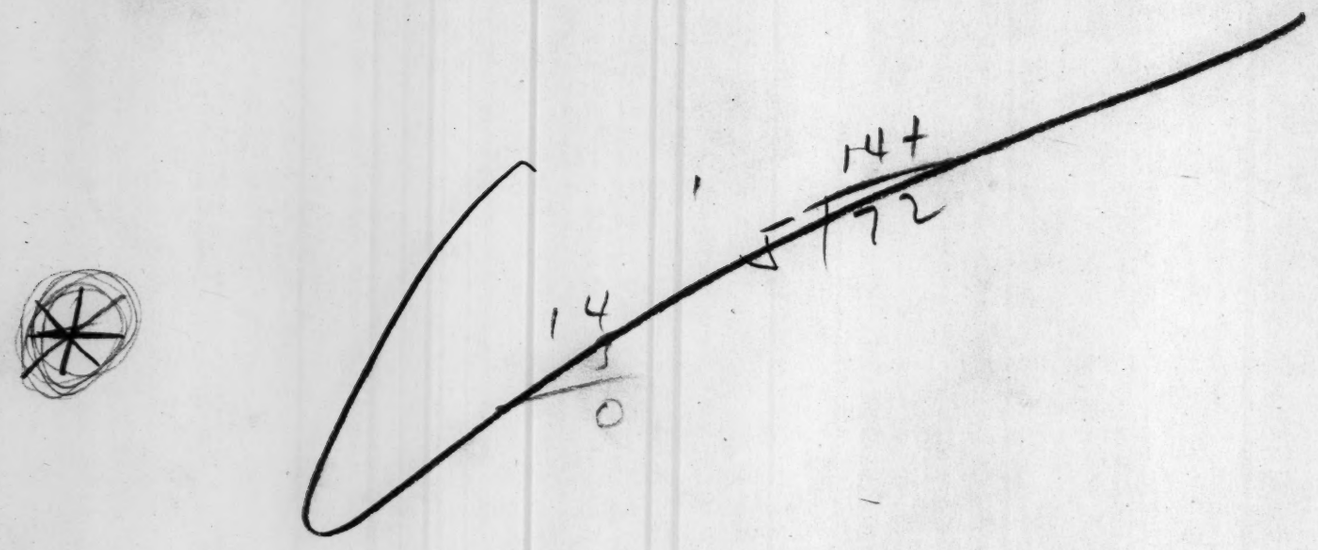
Lesueur for Murrow Fri., May 9, 1958



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I am certain," he said, "that the vast majorities of citizens...both in Peru and in the United States...deplore the incident caused by a few." President Eisenhower used the phrase "radical agitators". The State Department issued a statement which described the incident as "Communist inspired." And the United States, it said, does not intend to let this impair the friendly relations between our two countries. A statement ALSO was issued by the Peruvian Embassy...following up last night's apology. It said: "American public opinion may rest assured that this most unfortunate incident is no indication of the real feelings of the Peruvian people toward the United States and the noble cause she is striving for." A spokesman for the embassy said the affair may "open our eyes" to the menace of Communist infiltration in Latin America--a threat, he said, to peace, progress and understanding in the hemisphere.

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The latest French political figure with the FORTITUDE to try to form a new government. and end the 24 DAY crisis, [redacted] day... is

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the former premier, Pierre Pflimlin. Pflimlin is a Moderate Republican, an economic expert like Felix Gaillard, whose government fell on April 15th. And tonight he's conferring with the leaders of other political parties, to see if they will help him form a coalition which the National Assembly will approve. He's given not much more than a 50-50 chance.

In Algeria, the National Liberation Front announces that it has executed three French soldiers...on charges of "murder committed against the civilian population." The announcement says the soldiers were tried in a rebel court on April 25th..and that [redacted] their death sentences were carried out five days later at dawn. Such an announcement is bound to stir up strong emotion in France.

In this country---a decline in the number of persons covered by the unemployment insurance program who are out of work. The drop...amounting to almost 67-thousand persons in the week ending April 26th...is the BIGGEST drop to be recorded since last July. The decline in the number of claims filed for unemployment compensation was most noticeable in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

And the Agriculture Department says that FARM employment in April increased more than usual--to within one percent of the number working a year ago.

A "more than seasonal" increase ALSO is reported in the construction of new homes. Twenty-two thousand new units were started under F.H.A. inspection in April.

A voluntary one-year "freeze" on wages and prices was recommended today by a special anti-recession committee of the Business Advisory Council. The council is a semi-governmental body formed 25 years ago to advise the Secretary of Commerce. And it is made up, for the most part, of prominent leaders of industry. The chairman of the special committee...which made today's report...is T.V. Houser, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company. In fact, it's being called "The Houser Report". The report says the call for a voluntary moratorium on wage AND price increases should be made by President Eisenhower. The group strongly opposes federal projects of the so-called "make work" variety. And it is AGAINST any general tax reduction at this time. The members of the committee agreed unanimously that [redacted] the principal LONG-TERM threat to the economy is inflation. And they urged that all measures [redacted] to combat the recession be taken with the inflationary risks in mind.

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There's been much conjecture over the reasons for Moscow's sudden turn-about, in its drive for a summit conference[illegible]s.. But out of the welter of speculation, only two things are outstandingly clear...Russia has lost the diplomatic initiative, temporarily, at least.. And her sputnick diplomacy has failed..

For reasons best known to the masters of the Kremlin, Russia has failed to follow up the panic in the West[illegible] That followed its first SPUTNICK last [illegible] October, and its sensational dog-launching in November.. Indeed, May Day has come and gone, leaving only the three american satellites [illegible] orbiting the globe..

With their demonstrations of A rocket-thrust potentially capable of hitting any spot on earth with a nuclear war-head, The Russians began their drive for a summit conference by refusing to negotiate any longer with the United Nations Disarmament Commission...They flatly declared that its composition was too heavily weighted in favor of the West...[illegible]

and These rough Soviet demands for equality with the United States on the basis of demonstrated scientific ACHIEVMENT, JOLTED the smaller western Powers... it forced a convalescing Eisenhower, to stake his personal prestige on a visit to the Paris NATO conference, Last december to keep the NATO nations in line...Even then the president only secured an agreement"in Principle" from the smaller NATO powers, to station american rocket bases on their soil. And while the small nations were still wavering, Kruschyev called for a quick summit conference last April...

When we look back now, that appears to be the high tide of the Soviet sputnick diplomacy. , Secretary Dulles was then in the uncomfortable position of having to say "NO unless"... But now he finds himself in the happy situation of being able to say "YES" to the Russian--"IF"---

NOW This country is in a recession...But there's evidence in the skies, that we haven't lost our scientific skill...And Western Europe, miraculously enough, is still untouched by the American business slump...

From the vantage-point of hind-sight, it looks as tho the Russians overplayed their hand...They turned down the Nato offer of a foreign minister's conference and played for the big stakes ABSOLUTE equality between Kruschev and Eisenhower over the bargaining table..

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Kruschev's star was certainly on the rise then..He got rid of his greatest potential rival, by sending Marshal Zhukov on a state visit to Yugoslavia, then cut the ground from under Zhukov, giving Bulganin the pitch, was EVEN easier.. since then, of course, It's been Premier Kruschev..

But then Dulles made his finesse, by demanding diplomatic talks at lower levels before even a foreign Minister's conference..The Russians countered by accepting the NATO demand for a foreign minister's Meeting.

But by this time the tide had changed..And the Army's explorer satellite was up in Space... The smaller powers of Western Europe, breathed easier..

By his maneuvers, Mr. Dulles forced the Russians to take the negative side of the issue..Moscow refused to talk to the Western Ambassadors jointly, insisted on talking to them one-by-one...And when the world recognized this as hedging... Foreign Minister Gromyko showed his frustration, [illegible] By his sensational charges that we are endangering the peace in the Arctic by our H-Bomb patrols..Then MR Dulles forced Russia into a U.N. veto of our arctic inspection PROPOSAL since any inspection is apparently intolerable to Russia..

The stage was then set for this week's Nato meeting in Copenhagen, where the smaller powers were willing to go along with a sharp criticism of Russia for "raising unreasonable conditions" FOR summit negotiations..

And Pressing their new-found advantage, the West is now AGAIN demanding some preliminary agreement on German re-unification, // Even tho Russia has already turned that down, as a basis for international discussion.. Asserting that only East and West Germany CAN talk about it

So the diplomatic wheel has turned almost full circle now.. with Russia taking the seamy side of the argument, and shouldering the blame FOR lack of a summit conference..

Meantime, Premier Kruschyev finds himself in other difficulties.. a few chickens have come home to roost. His friendship with Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia has never been the same, since he used Zhukov's visit to Tito, as a means of getting rid of HIS RIVAL.. Tito has declined to visit Moscow ever since, and indeed the Yugoslav communist party has pointedly refused to obey Moscow's dictation..

And this has gotten Kruschyev INTO trouble with his own Stalinist elements, and with Communist China.. He's apparently being accused of not being tough enough..

In order to please Red China, Pravda reprinted a Bayping attack on the "heritical"Yugoslav communists.// Following it up with a milder attack of its own, TEMPERED with a promise that Soviet President Voroshilov would pay Tito a state visit.// But this has failed to placate the Stalinist element in Russia and Red China. So tonight Premier Khrushchev has again been forced to [redacted] preparations for Voroshilov's visit [redacted] against Tito... accuses him of "currying favor with american monopolists." The very prospects of Voroshilov's visit to Belgrad, are [redacted] Communist bosses, are forcing Premier Khruschyev [redacted].

This is Larry LeSueur...Ed Murrow is on his way to London, to talk to the British Prime Minister.// We'll be hearing from Ed on Monday.. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News.. [redacted] First a word from George Bryan..

The [redacted] newspapers of [redacted] Moscow and Belgrad, exchanged a fresh round of barbed comments today...amid preparations for Soviet President Voroshilov's planned, but now doubtful visit..

[redacted] a Yugoslav spokesman was forced to resort to wry humor, to duck questions. Asked whether the new russian attacks on Marshall Tito had cast a cloud over Voroshilov's visit..//the Yugoslav spokesman said:/ I'm not the representative of a meteorological /institute/ able to discuss CLOUDS..

This is Larry LeSueur---Good nite..

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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Secretary of State Dulles met in Paris today with the United States ambassadors to 14 European countries...in what is described as a "diplomatic pep talk." Mr. Dulles gave the ambassadors a first-hand report on what happened at the recent NATO foreign ministers meeting. And the ambassadors, in turn, briefed the Secretary of State on developments in the various capitals to which they are assigned. Mr. Dulles also kept a social engagement--an informal luncheon with French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau. And this may have been their last meeting as working foreign ministers. Mr. Pineau is serving in what is only a caretaker government. He is a Socialist, and the Socialist Party has said that it will not participate in any new cabinet which may be formed.

The latest French political figure with the fortitude to try to form a new government...and end the 24 day crisis, is the former premier, Pierre Pflimlin. Pflimlin is a Moderate Republican, an economic expert like Felix Gaillard, whose government fell on April 15th. And tonight he's conferring with the leaders of other political parties, to see if they will help him form a coalition which the National Assembly will approve. He's given not much more than a 50-50 chance.

In Algeria, the National Liberation Front announces that it has executed three French soldiers...on charges of "murder committed against the civilian population." The announcement says the soldiers were tried in a rebel court on April 25th...and that their death sentences were carried out five days later at dawn. Such an announcement is bound to stir up strong emotion in France.

In this country---a decline in the number of persons covered by the unemployment insurance program who are out of work. The drop...amounting to almost 67 thousand persons in the week ending April 26th...is the biggest drop

to be recorded since last July. The decline in the number of claims filed for unemployment compensation was most noticeable in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

And the Agriculture Department says that farm employment in April increased more than usual---to within one percent of the number working a year ago.

A "more than seasonal" increase also is reported in the construction of new homes. Twenty-two thousand new units were started under F.H.A. inspection in April.

A voluntary one-year "freeze" on wages and prices was recommended today by a special anti-recession committee of the Business Advisory Council. The council is a semi-governmental body formed 25 years ago to advise the Secretary of Commerce. And it is made up, for the most part, of prominent leaders of industry. The chairman of the special committee...which made today's report.. is T.V. Houser, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company. In fact, it's being called "The Houser Report." The report says the call for a voluntary moratorium on wage and price increases should be made by President Eisenhower. The group strongly opposes federal projects of the so-called "make work" variety. And it is against any general tax reduction at this time. The members of the committee agreed unanimously that the principal long-term threat to the economy is inflation. And they urged that all measures to combat the recession be taken with the inflationary risks in mind.

There's been much conjecture over the reasons for Moscow's sudden turn-about, in its drive for a summit conference. But out of the welter of speculation only two things are outstandingly clear...Russia has lost the diplomatic initiative, temporarily, at least...And her sputnik diplomacy has failed.

For reasons best known to the masters of the Kremlin, Russia has failed to follow up the panic in the West that followed its first sputnik last October, and its sensational dog-launching in November...Indeed, May Day has come and gone,

leaving only the three American satellites orbiting the globe.

With their demonstrations of a rocket-thrust potentially capable of hitting any spot on earth with a nuclear war-head, theRussians began their drive for a summit conference by refusing to negotiate any longer with the United Nations Disarmament Commission...They flatly delcared that its composition was too heavily weighted in favor of the West.

These rough Soviet demands for equality with the United States, on the basis of demonstrated scientific acheivement, jolted the smaller western powers... it forced a convalescing Eisenhower, to stake his personal prestige on a visit to the Paris NATO conference last December to keep the NATO nations in line... Even then the president only secured an agreement "in Principle" from the smaller NATO powers to station American rocket bases on ther soil... And while the small nations were still wavering, Khrushchev called for a quick summit conference last April.

When we look back now, that appears to be the high tide of the Soviet sputnik diplomacy... Secretary Dulles was then in the uncomfortable position of having to say "No---unless"...But now he finds himself in the happy situation of being able to say "Yes" to the Russians---"If"---Now this country is in a recession...But there's evidence in the skies, that we haven't lost our scientific skill...And Western Europe, miraculously enough, is still untouched by the American business slump...

From the vantage-point of hind-sight, it looks as though the Russians overplayed their hand...They turned down the NATO offer of a foreign ministers' conference, and played for the big stakes---absolute equality between Khrushchev and Eisenhower over the bargaining table. Khrushchev's star was certainly on the rise then. He got rid of his greatest potential rival, by sending Marshal Zhukov on a state visit to Yugoslavia, then cut the ground from under Zhukov's feet and giving Bulganin the pitch, was even easier...since then, of course,

it's been Premier Khrushchev.

But then Dulles made his finesse, by demanding diplomatic talks at lower levels before even a foreign Minister's conference...The Russians countered by accepting the NATO demand for a foreign minister's meeting. But by this time the tide had changed...And the Army's explorer satellite was up in space...The smaller powers of Western Europe breathed easier.

By his maneuvers, Mr. Dulles forced the Russians to take the negative side of the issue...Moscow refused to talk to the Western Ambassadors jointly, insisted on talking to them one-by-one...And when the world recognized this as hedging... Foreign Minister Gromyko showed his frustration by his sensational charges that we are endangering the peace in the Arctic by our H-Bomb patrols...Then Mr. Dulles forced Russia into a U.N. veto of our arctic inspection proposal since any inspection is apparently intolerable to Russia. The stage was then set for this week's NATO meeting in Copenhagen, where the smaller powers were willing to go along with a sharp criticism of Russia for "raising unreasonable conditions" for summit negotiations.

And pressing their new-found advantage, the West is now again demanding some preliminary agreement on German re-unification. Even though Russia has already turned that down, as a basis for international discussion...Asserting that only East and West Germany can talk about it.

So the diplomatic wheel has turned almost full circle now...with Russia taking the seamy side of the argument, and shouldering the blame for lack of a summit conference.

Meantime Premier Khrushchev finds himself in other difficulties...a few chickens have come home to roost. His friendship with Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia has never been the same since he used Zhukov's visit to Tito as a means of getting rid of his rival... Tito has declined to visit Moscow ever since, and indeed, the Yugoslav communist party has pointedly refused to obey Moscow's dictation.

And this has gotten Khrushchev into trouble with his own Stalinist elements and with Communist China...He's apparently being accused of not being tough enough. In order to please Red China, Pravda reprinted a Bayping attack on the "heretical" Yugoslav communists... Following it up with a milder attack of its own, tempered with a promise that Soviet President Voroshilov would pay Tito a state visit... But this has failed to placate the Stalinist element in Russia and Red China.

This is Larry LeSueur...Ed Murrow is on his way to London to talk to the British Prime Minister. We'll be hearing from Ed on Monday. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News. First a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The newspapers of Moscow and Belgrad exchanged a fresh round of barbed comments today...amid preparations for Soviet President Voroshilov's planned but now doubtful visit. A Yugoslav spokesman was forced to resort to wry humor in order to duck questions. Asked whether the new Russian attacks on Marshall Tito had cast a cloud over Voroshilov's visit...the Tito spokesman said: I'm not the representative of a meteorological institute able to discuss clouds.

This is Larry LeSueur---Good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., May 12, 1958

Good evening, everyone../.. Here's what happened today:

Angry mobs stormed through the streets of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, setting fire to at least five buildings../..including the library/of the United States \Information/Agency.// This is the SECOND American library to be sacked/by street mobs/in Lebanon/in three days. The U.S.I.A. library in Tripoli,/the country's second largest city/ was(burned)on Saturday. EACH TIME [illegible], the crowd was demonstrating/against/the pro-Western government of President Champun. Chamoun/not only follows a pro-Western policy, but he has stood up/to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.// And propaganda broadcasts from Egypt and Syria have been trying to incite the Lebanese

people into open revolt. The constitution of Lebanon allows a president to serve only one term. Chamoun has only four more months in office (under this provision) and there is speculation that he may ask to have the constitution amended so that he can seek re-election. Still another factor is the assassination last Thursday of a newspaper publisher in Beirut who was pro-Nasser. Today's disorders began with a general strike which is said to have been 100 percent effective in Beirut, with all shops closed. Then the mobs formed...setting fires, putting up street barricades and clashing with national security forces and police. At least five persons--including a woman and a child--were killed. Another report sets the death toll for the day at 10. Rioting on a smaller scale also broke out again in Tripoli. And the border between Lebanon and Syria is reported closed. Still another report is that tomorrow the Lebanese prime minister may ask parliament to invoke martial law. At the moment, order has been restored in Beirut, with armored cars patrolling the streets. And the Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, has expressed his profound regret to the United States ambassador. Our embassy in Beirut has warned all Americans to stay indoors.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters...in Washington...that the anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon and in Peru, as in the case of the Nixon incident, are part of a pattern. Mr. Dulles said, "Anti-American feeling is being cultivated by sources which we can all imagine." He did not identify the sources (which reporters immediately took to be Communist) but he added that, with sufficient propaganda and money, "anyone can stir up a demonstration."

Vice President Nixon received a cordial reception today in Bogota, the capital of Colombia. But his bodyguards have been told to watch out for a possible assassination attempt tomorrow, when he arrives in Venezuela--the last stop on his South American tour. The United States Secret Service has received a report that such an attempt may be made. The report is NOT verified, and it is the belief of U.E. Baughman, chief of the Secret Service, that there is no cause for alarm. ~~Nevertheless, the agents guarding the Vice President have been notified.~~

Secretary Dulles called at the White House to report to President Eisenhower on the NATO foreign ministers conference. He and Mr. Eisenhower also were expected to discuss Khrushchev's acceptance of the American

proposal for technical talks on how to enforce an international ban on nuclear tests. // Mr. Dulles said Khrushchev's note was "gratifying" in that it indicates a step toward the American position. But the message, he said, requires further evaluation.

Congress completed action today on the bill raising the pay of most members of the armed forces. // And President Eisenhower is expected to sign the measure in time for it to go into effect on June first. The purpose of the bill is to keep trained personnel from leaving the armed forces for better paying jobs in private industry. During the first year of operation it will cost ~~[illegible]~~ Five Hundred and 76 million dollars. //

Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee announces that his group ~~[illegible]~~ has completed its open hearings on President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. // .."at least for the time being." The committee will now start writing its own reorganization measure behind closed doors. //

The House began debate today on the foreign aid bill, and Speaker Sam Rayburn predicted the 3-billion, 600-million-dollar measure will pass in substantially its present form. The measure has strong bipartisan support.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson suggested today that the current rise in farm prices may act as a boomerang against some congressmen who have demanded his resignation. Said Benson: "It's going to be hard to 'demagogue' on the agricultural issue this fall, and that's going to be hard on a few people." He told a group of farm editors that farmers "aren't dumb, they know American agriculture is not going to pot." Mr. Benson said farm prices are up 10 percent from a year ago...and he expects the trend to continue in the months ahead.

A federal grand jury has indicted five of the country's biggest drug companies on charges of violating the federal anti-trust law. The defendants are Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis, Allied Laboratories, Incorporated of Kansas City; American Home Products Corporation, New York City; Merck & Company of Rahway, New Jersey, and Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit. The companies are accused of conspiring to fix prices and eliminate competition in the sale of the Salk Polio vaccine to federal, state and local government agencies. The charge has been promptly denied by all the companies involved.

Poland's Communist leader Gomulka flew to Roumania today after a three-day meeting in Budapest with Hungarian leaders. A joint communique---signed by Gomulka and Hungarian party boss Janos Kadar--denounced both revisionism AND dogmatism. "Revisionism", of course, is the charge leveled by Russia and Red China against President Tito of Yugoslavia, who insists on following an independent line. "Dogmatism" is rigid adherence to doctrine in the Stalin manner. And so it would appear that Gomulka--very conscious of his own position in Poland--chose to soft-pedal the issue. The communique does not even mention Yugoslavia by name. It DOES note with satisfaction the "achievements" of the Hungarian Communist Party--Kadar's party. And it supports Russia's call for an end to nuclear weapons ~~[illegible]~~ tests.

Latest returns in the Greek general election confirm the victory of Premier Karamanlis' pro-Western party. The new revised count gives his party 173 seats in the 300-member parliament--in other words, a clear working majority. But the new Leftist party, which succeeded the outlawed Communist organization, has shown unexpected strength, winning more than twice as many votes as it did in the last election in 1956. ~~The leftists who may be expected to oppose the setting up of American [illegible] bases in~~ rocket

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Greece, are estimated to have won 70 seats, making them the country's second party. The center Liberal party, which had been expected to run a close second to the government party, ran a poor third.

Ed Murrow is in London, on a brief overseas assignment. For his direct report, we take you now to the British capital.

(Tape runs 4:55
(Ends on cue: "Goodnight and good luck!"

We expect to have another report from Ed Murrow in London tomorrow night. This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the day's news. First, here is George Bryan.

Great Powers rarely Bluff...and there may be more than co-incidence / connecting \today's anti-western Violence in Lebanon, with Russia's phony war scare over Turkey and Syria, last October..

At THAT time, Russia said it could NOT ignore, the situation on its Caucasus frontier...and grimly threatened to go to war, if Turkey harmed Syria... Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko \was telling the U.N. that the Soviet Frontiers lie in Syria.//

And \if that's the case, the Russians were also \staking a claim to almost completely surrounded Lebabon...

This is Larry LeSueur---Good Nite..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, May 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is London. Many years ago, a wise editor counselled this reporter "When reporting from England you must always make your discounts for the weather." He meant that the English are starved for sun, react to it in an altogether exaggerated fashion. A Mediterranean climate over this island would change the character of the people who live here. For the past three days, there have been what's called "bright intervals," which means that for an hour or two at a time the sun has lanced down through the white clouds and bounced off the bright green of hedge, lawn and trees with an almost blinding brilliance. The tulips, standing steady in martial formation, the white tenons bent from the horse-chestnuts and the sun have combined to make this city a place that men in far places like to remember. There are no buses, a strike. There are letters in the papers saying there were too many buses anyway; walking is good for you. Reminds me of the war when people were told to eat carrots instead of chocolate, better for them and improved the night vision too.

These people are best in adversity. Most courteous when there is most reason to complain. They stand patiently in line waiting for the subway. Private cars offer lifts. And you can travel all day without being shoved or pushed.

The visiting American is asked about our recession, but in a rather detached way - you aren't expected to do anything about it or even to understand it. These people have their own problems and some of them are much like ours. The government is trying to streamline its Defense Department, trying to save money, and the draft, put the main reliance on missiles. The Royal Air Force is in almost open revolt, contending that missiles may be the big deterrent in a few years but not now,

that you can't find today's battles with tomorrow's weapons. And the men who saved Britain once don't believe that the American intermediate range missiles - due to be installed by the end of this year - will be the answer. They're prepared to admit that the days of manned bomber may be numbered, but contend that the number isn't up yet. Britain is the third power with nuclear capability. They have the bombs and they can deliver them. The United States and Russia have a greater capability, more bombs and more planes. But in considering the military posture of a nation, more than capability must be considered. There is also the matter of intention.

In vast areas of the world, there is fear that the Russians may use their weapons deliberately for world conquest. There is also the fear that the United States - through reckless inadvertence - may start the destruction of humanity. But there is no evidence of any widespread concern about British intentions or recklessness. Vast areas of the world appear to rate the British as more reliable and restrained than either Russia or the United States. There is considerable agitation in this country for the abolition of nuclear weapons, proposals that Britain should announce that she is giving up testing, manufacture and development no matter what other nations may do. The present government isn't going to do that. The British are behind us and the Russians in the development of weapons, although not in the peacetime uses of atomic energy. They don't want another power or powers to acquire the ability to make and deliver bombs or missiles. They might be willing to call a halt to further tests if we would tell them what we have learned. But under existing legislation we can't do that. It is reasonable to ask - as many people here are asking - why should this small island, which has beggered itself in two world wars, short of money and of trade, the recipient of repeated grants from the United States, why should this small island press

forward with this expensive armaments program? The answer - at least for the time being - is that this government refuses to rely upon the forebearance of the Russians or the automatic cooperation of the United States. Put in its simplest terms: The British want their own deterrent and their own striking power. They're not prepared to rely upon neutralism or the United States. They are an ancient and prideful people and continue to want a hand in determining their own destiny. It is as simple and as difficult as that. The desire to have a weapon in hand. An old fashioned attitude perhaps, but understandable. And like the weather, subject to change. Good night and good luck.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening everyone...Here's what happened today:

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Great powers rarely bluff...and there may be more than co-incidence connecting today's anti-western violence in Lebanon, with Russia's phony war scare over Turkey and Syria, last October.

At that time, Russia said it could not ignore the situation on its Caucasus frontier...and grimly threatened to go to war if Turkey harmed Syria... Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was telling the U.N. that the Soviet frontiers lie in Syria.

If that's the case, the Russians were also staking a claim to almost completely surrounded Lebanon...

This is Larry LeSueur...Good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., May 13, 1958

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Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

An historic development in France. And for that story we switch AT ONCE ~~a~~ to Paris and CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 6:00
(Ends on cue: "---to CBS News in New York."

In Venezuela today, Vice President Nixon was subjected to still another mob attack. He "narrowly" escaped serious injury. And tonight the Defense Department announced that...as a precautionary measure...two companies of Airbourne Infantry and two companies of Marines are being moved to "certain United States bases in the Caribbean area." // The bases were not identified. The paratroopers are en route from 101st Airbourne Division headquarters at

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Fort Campbell, Kentucky..|.and,| including the two Marine companies, the entire force numbers about 1-thousand men.| According to the Defense Department, |the movement |is being undertaken /so these troops will be in position /to cooperate with the Venezuelan Government, |should their assistance be requested.' The announcement repeats: "This is a purely precautionary measure../.and there is no indication that such assistance will be required."

In Washington this afternoon,\ Secretary Dulles summoned| the Venezuelan// chargé d'affaires /to the State Department and demanded.|.bluntly.//.that Venezuela \"take every possible measure"/ to protect the Vice President. Mr. Dulles acted /on instructions /from President Eisenhower. He told the Venezuelan diplomat \that if there is any lack of will, or capacity, on the part of the government of Venezuela |to give protection, "we want to know that quickly." //And the White House said tonight| that the situation looks "much better."// It said, "Mr. Nixon's staff in Caracas /assures us that both the Vice President and his security aides /are satisfied the situation is under control." //However, there is a new report of violence in Caracas---this time against leaders of the Venezuelan government. Members of

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the ruling junta had [redacted] stones thrown at their cars, as they returned from a meeting with Mr. Nixon. Windows in one of the cars were smashed.

Today's attack on Vice President Nixon was more serious than the incident in Lima, PERU five days ago. Today the Nixon motorcade was entering Caracas...on the way from the airport...when a crowd stormed the lead car in which the Vice President was riding and smashed its windows [redacted] with rocks. Mr. Nixon was showered with broken glass, but escaped injury. The foreign minister of Venezuela...who was with him...suffered a cut lip. At least two U.S. secret servicemen were stoned. And the American flag was ripped from the Vice President's car...and from the car in which Mrs. Nixon was riding. The crowd...at one point...rushed at Mrs. Nixon, but secret servicemen intervened. Both her car and that of [redacted] the Vice President were attacked with clubs...as well as rocks...and smeared with spit and rotten eggs. Mrs. Nixon was in tears. Mr. Nixon WAS to have laid a wreath at the tomb of Simon Bolivar. But when a large crowd gathered at the scene...shouting anti-Nixon slogans...the wreath-laying ceremony was cancelled.

The pro-western government of Lebanon has formally accused Egypt AND Syria of "massive interference" in Lebanese Affairs.. The accusation against Nasser's United Arab Republic, follows four days of anti-western rioting throughout Lebanon..

Lebanon's foreign minister, Doctor Charles Malik, charged that six Lebanese frontier officials had been killed on the Syrian border, by 500 armed men coming from Syria..He said the invading force was driven back across the Syrian frontier. ADDED THAT Doctor Malik said three other groups, from the Egyptian-occupied Gaza strip, had been captured trying to enter Lebanon aboard small boats..He said the men were armed and had orders to carry out a campaign of terrorism inside Lebanon..

As the Lebanese foreign minister spoke, street fighting and explosions continued in Beirut, in demonstrations against President Camille Chamoun's pro-western regime..Much of the violence was expressed as anti-americanism..Yesterday the rioters sacked and burned the U.S. Information Service Library in Beirut, and sabotaged an Iraq Petroleum company pipeline, near the Syrian border.. Today a leftist mob was driven off from an attempt to storm the U.S. Embassy.

The state department in Washington has instructed embassies in Europe to discourage travel by americans to Lebanon, where the famed American University in Beirut is situated.. No Americans have been ordered to leave, however.

Lebanon's internal strife is reported hottest in a desert area where Moslem Druze tribesmen have entered the fray..Lebanese military planes reported in action against the tribesmen, and the small Lebanese army is now reported committed against the rebels.

~~Young King Hussein of Jordon pledged his support today to~~ the Lebanese government...He did so before flying to Baghdad to seal his country's union with oil-rich Iraq. Informed sources say the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Beirut has also delivered an important message from the Saudi Government.

Some american officials are saying the crisis is Lebanon may go to the U.N. Security Council, if it gets worse.. Lebanese President Chamoun ~~says his country is the "object of attacks from abroad."~~ SAID

As yet there ~~has~~ HAS been no request for invocation of the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine.. It pledges this country to use armed force to help any Middle East nation against armed aggression... ~~London officials predict the Lebanese situation will put the Eisenhower doctrine to its most severe test.~~ SEVERE TEST,..

In Washington, President Eisenhower's foreign aid program has survived its first test on the floor of the House of Representatives. A move to slash all economic aid from the measure...and make it a MILITARY aid bill.... was defeated by a vote of 102 to 59.

The Commerce Department reports national production of goods and services down 4 22-billion dollars in the first quarter of 1958. This is a drop of 2 and a half percent from the rate for the FINAL quarter of LAST year.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the day's news. Now a word from Ford.

Lost note

The Scene--the top of the sixth inning in Chicago...The St. Louis cardinals trailing, three to one...Stan Musial on the bench..He'd been held out of the game, because Manager Fred Hutchinson wanted him to wait for his record try before a home audience in Saint Louis..

But the die was cast...There was a man on second and the pitcher due to bat...Manager Hutchinson shrugged his shoulders and called upon Stan the Man. MUSIAL ran the count to two and two, and then connected to become the eighth [redacted] big LEAGUER in history ever to hit safely three thousand times..

This is L.L. good note.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Tuesday, May 13, 1958
7:45-8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: And historic development in France. And, for that story we switch at once to Paris and CBS NEWS Correspondent David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The National Assembly here in Paris has suspended itd decision in view of the grave crisis in Algers where rioting Frenchmen have stormed and occupied the Government-General building while at the same-time, what appears to be a revolutionary hunta of Army officers and civilians has been formed in Algers. Here in Paris, the National Assembly was holding a debate on the investiture as the new Prime Minister of a Catholic Party politician Pierre Pflimlin. Mr. Pflimlin himself interrupted the debate with when news came through of rioting in Algers and he asked for a suspension of session in order to gather the Democratic forces of France together to face this grave situation in Algeria. The candidate Premier left the Parliament building immediately to go to the Prime Ministers residence to confer with Premier Felix Gaillard the care-taker Premier of the government whose Cabinet was defeated one month ago tonight.

What is happening in Algers is a most extraordinary thing. The junta which was was informed calls itself the Committee of Public of Public Safety. Now, that is an historic name in France, taken from the French Revolution which leads observers here to believe that this is a revolutionary movement. The Committee is headed by Army General Jacques Massu, he is commander of the paratroopers in Algers. General Massu sent a telegram to the President of the Republic - Rene Coty tonight informing him of the formation of this Committee and announcing that it was done because of the gravity of the situation and the absolute necessity of maintaining order and avoiding all bloodshed. General Massu's telegram stated that he was the chief of the Committee and he called upon President Coty to form a government of Public Safety in Paris, because he said, "such a government

alone is capable of keeping Algeria an integral part of metropolitan France." At the very moment that these events were taking place in Algers the Deputies of France were meeting here in the Palais Bourbon. And, earlier today, the candidate Premier Pierre Pflimlin told these Deputies that if elected Prime Minister he would on the one hand increase the war effort to crush the rebels in Algeria but that he would at the sametime seek cease fire talks with the rebels and hold free elections. This liberal policy of candidate Premier Pflimlin led to riots here in Paris this afternoon when a crowd of war veteran tried to march upon the Palais Bourbon. There were 2000 demonstrators here but they were broken up by the police lines. However, the police were apparently less successful in breaking up the Algers riots where there were tens of thousands of demonstraters. The Algers rioters attacked the government general building and they easily broke through the lines and incidentally according to reports from Algers, these were surprisingly thin lines of police guarding the building, leading to the suspicion that there may have been some collusion between the police and the rioters.

The rioters have occupied the Government-building and at this moment they are still in control of headquarters. In this context, General Massu seems to be emerging as the strong man of the Algers movement which is taking on the shape of an insurrection. General Massu did not say that he was assuming power nor did he call his movement a coup d'etat. However, he did say, that his Committee was assuming direct contact between the military and the people. And, he did send a telegram to the Chief of State which is well outside the narrow limits of a paratroopers General command. General Massu told the rioting crowds this afternoon in Algers "Our Committee is with you - it will not leave the scene until a government of Public Safety is formed." This committee is composed of 3 Army colonels in addition to the General. They are; Col. Geta, Col. Faintai and Col. Thomaso. They are all known to be close associates of General Massu. There are also 7 civilians on the committee but this reporter has not yet received their names. I know

General Massu and when I was in Algers some six months ago I interviewed the General. He told me at that time, "make no mistake about it Algeria is part of France and will remain French and our Army will see to it that that happens We are going to fight here - if necessary, we are going to die here. The Army will never leave Algeria." That's what General Massu told me six months ago and tonight when it appeared that a candidate Premier was perhaps going to make some move to deal with the Nationalist rebels in Algeria, General Massu made his move. That's the situation here in Paris tonight. It's one of great confusion, nobody knows what the reaction will be of the Army Chief of Staff of the police, the dangers of riots in Paris and perhaps an insurrection in this city cannot be ruled out. A broadcast has just been monitored here in Paris coming from Radio Algers. A representative of the junta has just been on the air and he had said and I quote, "This is a Committee which we have formed and not a government. Now, we await the news from Paris. We have good reason to believe that we have won the battle and that Algeria will remain French definitely." Apparently this broadcast from the representative of the Committee is destined to avoid charges that this is a coup d'etat and so they are using the word "committee," that's the latest development in the news crisis of France, David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. Now, back to CBS NEWS in New York.

LE SUEUR: In Venezuela, today, Vice President .....

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: In Venezuela today, Vice President Nixon was subjected to still another mob attack. He "narrowly" escaped serious injury. And tonight the Defense Department announced that...as a precautionary measure...two companies of Airbourne Infantry and two companies of Marines are being moved to "certain United States bases in the Caribbean area." The bases were not identified. The paratroopers are en route from 101st Airbourne Division headquarters at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and, including the two Marine companies, the entire force numbers about 1-thousand men. According to the Defense Department, the movement is being undertaken so these troops will be in position to cooperate with the Venezuelan Government, should their assistance be "requested." The announcement repeats: "This is a purely precautionary measure...and there is no indication that such assistance will be required."

In Washington this aftrrnoon, Secretary Dulles summoned the Venezuelan charge d'affaires to the State Department and demanded...bluntly...that Venezuela "take every possible measure" to protect the Vice President. Mr. Dulles acted on instructions from President Eisenhower. He told the Venezuelan diplomat that if there is any lack of will or capacity on the part of the government of Venezuela to give protection, "We want to know that quickly." And the White House said tonight that the situation looks "much better." It said, "Mr. Nixon's staff in Congress assures us that both the Vice President and his security aides are satisfied the situation is under control." However, there is a new report of violence in Caracas---this time against leaders of the Venezuelan government. Members of the ruling junta had stones thrown at their cars, as they returned from a meeting with Mr. Nixon. Windows in one of the cars were smashed.

Today's attack on Vice President Nixon was more serious than the incident in Lima, Peru five days ago. Today the Nixon motorcade was entering Caracas... on the way from the airport...when a crowd stormed the lead car in which the Vice President was riding and smashed its windows with rocks. Mr. Nixon was showered

with broken glass, but escaped injury. The foreign minister of Venezuela...who was with him...suffered a cut lip. At least two U.S. secret serviceman were stoned. And the American flag was ripped from the Vice President's car...and from the car in which Mrs. Nixon was riding. The crowd...at one point..rushed at Mrs. Nixon, but secret servicemen intervened. Both her car and that of the Vice President were attacked with clubs...as well as rocks..and smeared with spit and rotten eggs. Mrs. Nixon was in tears. Mr. Nixon was to have laid a wreath at the tomb of Simon Bolivar. But when a large crowd gathered at the scene... shouting anti-Nixon slogans...the wreath-laying ceremony was cancelled.

The pro-western government of Lebanon has formally accused Egypt and Syria of "massive interference" in Lebanese Affairs...The accusation against Nasser's United Arab Republic, follows four days of anti-western rioting throughout Lebanon.

Lebanon's foreign minister, Doctor Charles Malik, charged that six Lebanese frontier officials had been killed on the Syrian border, by 500 armed men coming from Syria. He said the invading force was driven back across the Syrian frontier...Doctor Malik added that three other groups, from the Egyptian-occupied Gaza strip had been captured trying to enter Lebanon aboard small boats. He said the men were armed and had orders to carry out a campaign of terrorism inside Lebanon.

As the Lebanese foreign minister spoke, street fighting and explosions continued in Beirut, in demonstrations against President Camille Chamoun's pro-western regime...Much of the violence was expressed as anti-americanism...Yesterday the rioters sacked and burned the U.S. Information Service Library in Beirut, and sabotaged an Iraq Petroleum company pipeline,near the Syrian border...Today a leftist mob was driven off from an attempt to storm the U.S. Embassy.

The State Department in Washington has instructed embassies in Europe to discourage travel by Americans in Lebanon where the famed American University in Beirut is situated. No Americans have been order to leave, however.

Lebanon's internal strife is reported hottest in a desert area where Moslem Druze tribesmen have entered the fray...Lebanese military planes reported in action against the tribesmen, and the small Lebanese army is now reported committed against the rebels.

As yet there has been no request for invocation of the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine....It pledges this country to use armed force to help any Middle East nation against armed aggression.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the day's news. Now a word from Ford.

COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR:The Scene---the top of the sixth inning in Chicago...The St. Louis Cardinals trailing, three to one...Stan Musial on the bench...He'd been held out of the game, because Manager Fred Hutchinson wanted him to wait for his record try before a home audience in St. Louis.

But the die was cast...There was a man on second and the pitcher due to bat...Manager Hutchinson shrugged his shoulders and called upon Stan the Man... Musial ran the count to two and two, and then connected to become the eighth big leaguer in history ever to hit safely three thousand times...

This is Larry LeSueur...Good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., May 14, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The new shaky government of Pierre Pflimlin...25th postwar premier of France...fought to prevent a possible coup d'etat. He ordered all [redacted] public demonstrations banned in France. The leaves of all French Army troops in Metropolitan France are cancelled. And Pflimlin ordered General Salan, commander of French Army troops in Algeria, to maintain order in Algiers. General Massu, who formed a committee of public safety yesterday...and called for the return of General DeGaulle to power... played his cards close to his chest. It is not certain whether Massu's apparent attempt at a coup in Algeria is succeeding. It is not even sure which side General Salan is on. (In a few minutes we'll have a direct report--an analysis of the situation from CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun in Paris).

President Eisenhower began his NEWS conference today...by asking to be excused from commenting on what he called the "delicate" situation in Algeria and Lebanon. He said developments there are being watched closely. They COULD become "very grave."

Anti-American disorders continued today in Lebanon. A stick of [redacted] dynamite exploded on the lawn of the United States Embassy in Beirut. And our ambassador urged all Americans in the port city of Tripoli to leave. (A ship is being sent to Tripoli [redacted] FOR THEM, if they WANT to be evacuated. // They are not being ORDERED out.) The pro-Western president of Lebanon, Camille Chamoun, [redacted] conferred again today with the American, British and French ambassadors. // HE shows no sign of yielding to the terrorist campaign to overthrow his government. [redacted] Radio broadcasts from Egypt and Syria have been urging Chamoun's downfall, and yesterday the Lebanese foreign minister, DR. Charles Malik, formally accused President Nasser's United Arab Republic of "massive interference" in Lebanon's internal affairs. Today, the United Arab Republic rejected this protest by Lebanon. // .called it "full of lies and falsehoods." In Washington, the State Department praised the

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"courageous efforts" of the Lebanese government to preserve its security. And we are giving more than MORAL support. The United States announces that it is airlifting a quantity of "police equipment" to Lebanon, to help Chamoun maintain the country's "internal security." CBS News Correspondent Dick Kallsen...reporting from Beirut... says this equipment consists of tear gas, gas masks and ammunition and the first delivery is due within 48 hours. At Gibraltar, twelve American warships OF THE 6TH FLEET have weighed anchor and headed for the Eastern Mediterranean. The Navy refuses to disclose their mission OR destination. According to some naval sources, say the ships are leaving on maneuvers planned long before the present situation arose. There IS a formal announcement by the Navy in Washington that IT'S DOUBLING the size of its amphibious force in the Mediterranean. The announcement says: "Certain amphibious units originally scheduled to return to the United States shortly will remain in the Mediterranean for the time being." A Navy spokesman insisted the action is NOT related to the (EVENTS IN) Lebanon

Vice President Nixon cut short his visit to Venezuela late today...and flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he is spending the night. Actually, Mr. Nixon shortened his stay in Venezuela by only a few hours. // He WAS to have left around midnight. //.and because of the stopover in Puerto Rico, he will be back in Washington tomorrow as originally planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon spent most of today inside the United States Embassy in Caracas...guarded by about fifty Venezuelan M.P.'s armed with rifles and machettes. // The Vice President left the embassy once...around noon...to attend a luncheon given by leaders of the government. // HE MADE ~~There were~~ NO public appearances. There was No repetition of yesterday's ugly outbreak // .and no need to call on those United States MARINES AND PARATROOPERS dispatched yesterday to the Caribbean as a precautionary measure. // Mr. and Mrs. Nixon rode out to the Caracas airport this afternoon in a bullet-proof limousine supplied by the Venezuelan government. // The route itself was patrolled by armored cars and tanks.

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower defended the airlifting of troops to the Caribbean area as "the simplest precautionary measure in the world." The troops were made available, in the event the Venezuelan government asked for assistance to protect the Vice President. "THAT," he said, "is all there was to it." Mr. Eisenhower would not accuse the Communists directly of setting off the disturbances in South America...or the anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon. But where there's so much smoke, he said, there probably is some fire.

Mr. Eisenhower added that there are economic factors. Some Latin-American countries are in economic difficulties....and there's natural envy of the United States. // In Peru, he said, there's bitterness over the new low prices of lead and zinc. And in Venezuela, there are rumors the United States wants to impose an import quota on Venezuelan oil.

Mr. Eisenhower said that regarding oil imports, there is no truth to this at all.

Venezuela has sent a note to Washington...apologizing for yesterday's "lamentable occurrence." The Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Washington is said to have described the majority of anti-Nixon demonstrators as sympathizers of General Perez Jimenez, the ousted Venezuelan dictator. But he assured the State Department that the role played by Communist agitators ALSO is being investigated.

The Soviet news agency Tass denies that Communists were to blame...calls the charges "provocative fabrications spread by foreign agents." Russian newspapers are reporting the Nixon story in great detail. And the Moscow radio says the REAL fiasco is not Mr. Nixon's tour but...in Moscow's phrase..."the fiasco of United States policy."

In Congress today, the House passed the Administration's foreign aid bill...and sent it to the Senate. The measure authorizes the SPENDING of 3-billion, Gfundred and 3-million dollars for economic and military assistance. It gives the President 339-million dollars LESS than he asked for. But this cut was made in committee and all other attempts to slash the measure further...in the course of House debate...were beaten down. The final vote of approval: 259 to 134.

President Eisenhower told reporters to

(7)

Now for THAT analysis of the French political situation...as it has evolved in recent years, up to today...[redacted] we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 4 minutes
Ends on cue: "---to CBS News in New York.")

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the [redacted] News. Now, here is George Bryan.

(8)

Vice President Nixon will get a different kind of reception when he arrives home at Washington airport about noon tomorrow..

President Eisenhower will be there to shake his hand...So will the entire cabinet. Plus more than half of Congress... ALL the Latin-American Ambassadors... and a couple of thousand College students.

The Capital pay tribute to the Nixons. "for the Admirable way they handled themselves

And a reporter relayed it

and

agreed

Thus ends CL- Good Nite

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Wednesday, May 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... In a few minutes we'll have a direct report, an analysis on the situation, from CBS News correspondent David Schoenbrun in Paris.

... Now, for that analysis of the French political situation, as it has evolved in recent years up to today, we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Anarchy is the French people's sword of defense against tyranny. But anarchy is a double-edged sword and it cuts into the heart of democracy as it fights tyranny - and that's the tragic dilemma of the Fourth Republic of France tonight. This Fourth Republic, now eleven years old, has been fighting since its post-war birth against two forces of tyranny, communism on the Left and autocracy on the Right. In order to assure their defense against these extremes, the framers of the French Constitution deliberately wrote anarchy into their laws. The Constitution puts a premium on unstable government, apparently to prevent any strong man, like de Gaulle, or any powerful group like the Communists, from seizing control of the Legislature. From this viewpoint the Constitution has admirably fulfilled its purpose. Only three men have been able to hold office for more than one year in the past decade. And in the meantime - despite Cabinets that change with the seasons of the year, France has prospered miraculously. Thus, one edge of the blade has cut clean and true for the Republic. But at the same time - the authority of the State, the prestige of the democratic regime, has been slashed to ribbons in the battle. And tonight the fabric of the Republic is hanging together by a thread. Why did this happen? How did this happen? What's likely to happen now? These are the questions being asked tonight, not only here in France but by an anxious Western world. Let's try to deal with each question in turn, trying

to separate fact from fiction. First, why is France in this present crisis, teetering on the brink of civil war? Well, we've noted that the authority of the State has been progressively weakened by unstable government. In the past year, France has been without a government three months out of twelve, a political phenomenon unique in the history of a great country. In the absence of government, special interest groups are tempted to seize power for their own objectives. The current insurrection of Algeria is not unique; it's part of a series of coup d'force going back eleven years. It began with Admiral d'Argenlieu's seizure of power in Cochin-China, in 1946. Then Army officers and colonials carried out a coup d'etat against the Sultan of Morocco, in 1953. This coup was followed by the air kidnaping of Algerian nationalist leader Ben Bella, in 1956. And this year the French Air Force bombed the Tunisian village of Sakiet, while in Paris the police marched upon Parliament. There is thus little new or surprising in the incurrectional act of General Jacques Massu and his Committee of Public Safety in Algiers. It's all part of a pattern; the withering away of the State, not in the Marxist sense but in the French sense of unstable government.

Most of these spectacular coup d'force you will note, have been carried out in the overseas territories. That too is logical, not surprising, for they are furthest removed from the central government - and this crisis of authority has been heightened by the great emotional crisis of the desperate French attempt to stop the clock of history, to maintain Eighteenth Century power and privelege in the Twentieth Century world of renascent nationalism. That's the meaning of the current agony of France. The most severe, the most complex of all the crises of this country, for Algeria is not just a colony, it has been regarded by France as part of this country, even more than we Americans regard Alaska or Hawaii or Puerto Rico to be American territory. More than a million Europeans live in Algeria, an island of wealth and strength, in a sea of Arab misery. This complex problem

can be surmounted. All human problems are susceptible to solution, but only on condition that there is the necessary unity of purpose to solve it. That is what France lacks. And for that unity there is no easy solution. It depends upon the courage and responsibility of political leaders. And tonight there is some small hope. For the Socialist party has revoked last week's decision not to participate in government and has decided to join the new Cabinet to save the Republic. We hope in subsequent reports on this program to analyze the chances for a last-minute recovery. Meanwhile, for tonight, this is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1958
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LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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Vice President Nixon cut short his visit to Venezuela late today...and flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he is spending the night. Actually, Mr. Nixon shortened his stay in Venezuela by only a few hours. He was to have left around midnight...and because of the stopover in Puerto Rico, he will be back in Washington tomorrow as originally planned. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon spent most of today inside the United States Embassy in Caracas...guarded by about fifty Venezuelan M.P.'s armed with rifles and machettes. The Vice President left the embassy once....around noon...to attend a luncheon given by leaders of the government. He made no public appearances. There was no repitition of yesterday's ugly outbreak...and no need to call on those United States Marines and Paratroopers

dispatched yesterday to the Caribbean as a precuationary measure. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon rode out to the Caracas airport this afternoon in a bullet-proof limousine supplied by the Venezuelan govennment. The route itself was patrolled by armored cars and tanks.

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower defended the airlifting of troops to the Caribbean area as the simplest precautionary measure in the world." The troops were made available, in the event the Venezuelan government asked for assistance in protecting the Vice President. That," he said, "is all there was to it." Mr. Eisenhower would not accuse the Communists directly of setting off the disturbances in South America...or the anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon. But where there's so much smoke, he said, there probably is some fire. Mr. Eisenhower added that there are economic factors. Some Latin-American countries are in economic difficulties...and there's natural envy of the United States. In Peru, he said, there's bitterness over the new low prices of lead and zinc. And in Venezuela, there are rumors the United States wants to impose an import quota on Venezuelan oil. Mr. Eisenhower said that regarding oil imports, there is no truth to this at all.

Venezuela has sent a note to Washington...apologizing for yesterday's "lamentable occurrence." The Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Washington is said to have described the majority of anti-Nixon demonstrators as sympathizers of General Perez Jimenez, the ousted Venezuelan dictator. But assured the State Department that the role played by Communist agitators also is being investigated.

The Soviet news agency Tass denies that Communists were to blame...calls the charges they were responsible "provocative fabrications spread by foreign agents." Russian newspapers are reporting the Nixon story in great detail. And the Moscow radio says the real fiasco is not Mr. Nixon's tour but...in Moscow's phrase..."The fiasco of United States policy."

In Congress today, the House passed the Administration's foreign aid bill

and sent it to the Senate. The measure authorizes the spending of 3-billion, 603-million dollars for economic and military assistance. It gives the President 339-million dollars less than he asked for. But this cut was made in committee and all other attempts to slash the measure further...in the course of House debate...were beaten down. The final vote of approval: 259 to 134.

Now for that analysis of the French political situation...as it has evolved in recent years, up to today...we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Anarchy is the French people's sword of defense against tyranny. But anarchy is a double-edged sword and it cuts into the heart of democracy as it fights tyranny - and that's the tragic dilemma of the Fourth Republic of France tonight. This Fourth Republic, now eleven years old, has been fighting since its post-war birth against two forces of tyranny, communism on the Left and autocracy on the Right. In order to assure their defense against these extremes, the framers of the French Consitution deliberately wrote anarchy into their laws. The Constitution puts a premium on unstable government, apparently to prevent any strong man, like De Gaulle or any powerful group like the Communists from seizing control of the Legislature. From this viewpoint the Constitution has admirably fulfilled its purpose. Only three men have been able to hold office for more than one year in the past decade. And in the meantime - despite cabinets that change with the seasons of the year, France has prospered miraculously. Thus, one edge of the blade has cut clean and true for the Repbulic. But at the same time - the authority of the State, the prestige of the democratic regime, has been slashed to ribbons in the battle. And tonight the fabric of the Republic is hanging together by a thread. Why did this happen? How did this happen? What's likely to happen now? These are the questions being asked tonight, not only here in France but by an anxious Western world. Let's try to deal with each question in turn, trying to separate fact from fiction. First, why is France in this present crisis, teetering on the brink of civil war?

Well, we've noted that the authority of the State has been progressively weakened by unstable government. In the past year, France has been without a government three months out of twelve, a political phenomenon unique in the history of a great country. In the absence of government, special interest groups are tempted to seize power for their own objectives. The current insurrection of Algeria is not unique; it's part of a series of coup d'force going back eleven years. It began with Admiral d'Argenlieu's seizure of power in Cochin-China, in 1946. Then Army officers and colonials carried out a coup d'etat against the Sultan of Morocco in 1953. This coup was followed by the air kidnaping of Algerian nationalist leader Ben Bella in 1956. And this year the French Air Force bombed the Tunisian village of Sakiet, while in Paris the police marched upon Parliament. There is thus little new or surprising in the insurrectional act of General Jacques Massu and his Committee of Public Safety in Algiers. It's all part of a pattern: the withering away of the State, not in the Marxist sense but in the French sense of unstable government.

Most of the spectacular coups d'force you will note, have been carried out in the overseas territories. That too is logical, not surprising, for they are furthest removed from the central government - and this crisis of authority has been heightened by the great emotional crisis of the desperate French attempt to stop the clock of history, to maintain eighteenth century power and privilege in the twentieth century world of renascent nationalism. That's the meaning of the current agony of France. The most severe, the most complex of all the crises of this country, for Algeria is not just a colony, it has been regarded by France as part of this country, even more than we Americans regard Alaska or Hawaii or Puerto Rico to be American territory. More than a million Europeans live in Algeria, an island of wealth and strength, in a sea of Arab misery. This complex problem can be surmounted. All human problems are susceptible to solution, but only on condition that there is the necessary unity of purpose to solve it.

That is what France lacks. And for that unity there is no easy solution. It depends upon the courage and responsibility of political leaders. And tonight there is some small hope. For the Socialist party has revoked last week's decision not to participate in government and has decided to join the new Cabinet to save the Republic. We hope in subsequent reports on this program to analyze the chances for a last minute recovery. Meanwhile, for tonight, this is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. Now, back to CBS News in New York.

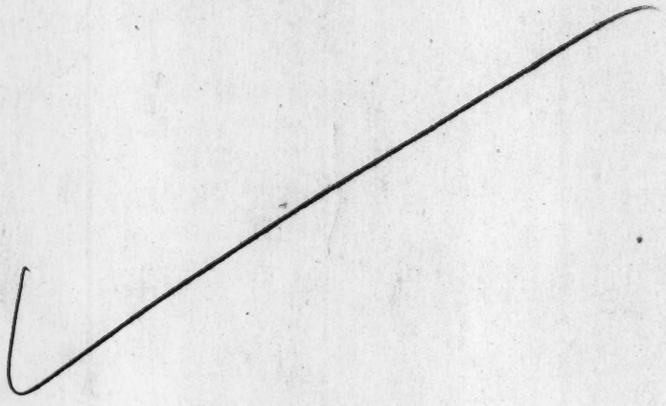
This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Vice President Nixon will get a different kind of reception when he arrives home at Washington airport about noon tomorrow...President Eisenhower will be there to shake his hand...So will the entire cabinet. Plus more than half of Congress...all the Latin-American Ambassadors...and a couple of thousand American college students.

This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., May 15, 1958



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Church to run approx 2:30
Returns on cue: "--to CBS News in N.Y."

The new Russian sputnik...weighing almost a ton and a half...MAY be visible over parts of the United States tonight. According to Russian figures, Sputnik III is circling the earth every 106 minutes at a maximum altitude of about 1-thousand, 200-miles. It has solar batteries, many scientific instruments, but apparently NO LIVING animal passenger. At least, the Soviet announcement makes no mention of one. The new Sputnik is CONE-shaped.. almost 12 feet in length and about six feet across at the base. It joins our three much smaller satellites, which have had outer space all to themselves since April 14th...when the second Sputnik and the remains of the dog Laika ceased to exist. There is no indication whether the Russians hope to bring THIS satellite back to earth intact.

The American scientist, Dr. William Pickering, says the THRUST of the rocket that launched the new one-and-a-half-ton Sputnik must have been AT LEAST half a million pounds. Dr. Pickering told the Senate Space Committee this demonstrates beyond doubt that the Soviet Union can launch [redacted] intercontinental ballistic missiles with "very substantial warheads".

[redacted]

agree that the new satellite is more than DOUBLE the size of Sputnik II. The one exception is Dr. John Rinehart of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory who thinks the second sputnik ALSO weighed [redacted] about one and a half tons. He believes the weight of HALF a ton--as given by the Russians for the second sputnik---applied only to the instruments it carried, NOT to the satellite AND the instrumentation.

[redacted]

In Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev made a speech ridiculing the size of the American satellites...calling them "oranges". Then he complimented the Russian scientists on their achievement but said it is not the purpose of the new Sputnik to "blackmail the world." He said, "We must stop scaring each other. We must sit down at the same table and talk about how we can live together on one planet." Khrushchev was speaking at a Kremlin meeting in honor of Gamal Abdel Nasser, visiting president of the United Arab Republic. Khrushchev said, ON the subject of disarmament, that it is possible to approach the question in "gradual" stages. "It is time," said he, "to seek a settlement of urgent and topical questions in a businesslike manner." He accused "some countries" of obstructing a summit conference by trying to introduce unrelated issues---such, he said, as German

reunification and the situation in Eastern Europe. He also denounced "colonialism". President Nasser then made a speech, saying it was obvious from what he had seen on his visit that Russia was working for peace and the development of its economy. He thanked Russia for the arms he said it had given Egypt "without strings"... and Nasser invited Khrushchev to visit the United Arab Republic.

In Lebanon, anti-government violence continues. Four persons died today when a bomb exploded in a cafe in Beirut. [redacted]

AND the United Press reports from Washington that Lebanon has appealed to the United States for a shipment of tanks, to help put down the disorders.

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The threat of a British rail strike ended today in London. Leaders of the biggest railroad union accepted a three percent wage boost offered by the British Transport Commission. But the BUS strike continues.

Red China warned the United States today---in a Peiping broadcast---that it is prepared to give Indonesia "further assistance." The broadcast did not say just what this "assistance" might be...although it referred to past shipments of cotton piece-goods and rice. Peiping again accused the United States of actively supporting the rebel movement in Indonesia---something the State Department repeatedly has denied.

In Congress today, the House Ways and Means Committee voted to limit President Eisenhower's authority to regulate tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Act. It approved a plan whereby Congress...by a two-thirds vote of House and Senate...could enforce the recommendations of the Tariff Commission to raise tariff rates. Under the present system, the President has discretionary authority to reject the findings of the commission...IF he deems it in the national interest. The House Ways and Means Committee then went on to approve this compromise extension of the reciprocal trade program. The extension is for FIVE years.

This is Larry Haseman - I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News - First a word from Greg Bergen

Most frenchmen have a traditional fear of another Napoleon, but despite the strong feelings many of them HOLD about De Gaulle, he still remains a political enigma... He's been publically silent for several years..But one thing is certain...if he assumes power, it will be on his own terms..And one of them is--to change the French constitution, so that the Chief executive would have more power and the French Assembly would have less..

This is Larry LeSueur... Ed Murrow will be back from London tomorrow... Good nite..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Thursday, May 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today. General de Gaulle broke his long silence, said he is willing - in the face of mounting difficulties - to assume power in France. For a first-hand report we switch to CBS correspondent David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: French Premier Pierre Pflimlin has just come out of a Cabinet session to say that he would ask Parliament to declare a state of emergency in France when it meets in special session tomorrow morning. This is just short of martial law and will permit the government to outlaw subversive activity. This, he said, is not a time for division. However, the premier's appeal was made to a France that is more divided than ever, agonizing through what may be a fatal fever. A powerful blow against a weak and sick regime was struck today by the father of the Republic himself, the liberator of France, General Charles de Gaulle, who broke a silence of almost three years to announce his readiness to assume power. The General, who came to Paris yesterday from his retreat in the eastern provinces, issued a statement this afternoon that has staggered France. He said that the problems facing this nation are too great now to be solved by a political party regime. He reminded his fellow countrymen that once before in the past they trusted him to rescue the nation and that today he was again holding himself ready to assume the powers of the Republic. By the time his manifesto was made public, the General had already left this capital and returned to his home in Colombey to await events. What kind of events is he awaiting? What does the statement mean? What can happen next and what is happening now?

Meanwhile in Algiers - the insurrection is gathering momentum and a virtual military dictatorship now rules in that province. The commanding general there, Raoul Salan, whom the government

thought was loyal and to whom it entrusted the mission of restoring order, made a nationwide radio address today which ended with the words: "Long live France. Long live French Algeria. Long live General de Gaulle." Not one word about a defense of the Republic. He only spoke of France - and instead of paying homage to the President who's the symbol of the nation, he invoked the name of de Gaulle. Throughout Algeria new branches of the original Committee of Public Safety are sprouting in the village squares and on the farms, more than one hundred ofthem, and to all practical effects Algeria tonight has seceded from the Republic. Not from France but from the authority of the Central Government. Nothing has been heard today from General Massu, the paratroop commander who staged the Algiers putsch. My informants there have told me that he is actively consolidating his command and letting Salan make the public speeches for the moment. It wasMassu who first called for de Gaulle's return to power. And the question everybody is asking is, what did de Gaulle mean by being ready to assume power, how could he return to power? What is likely to happen? The first observation to make is that many observers here believe that General de Gaulle's statement came as close to sedition as many any man can come. He did not claim to be seeking political office. He said he would assume powers of the Republic. Well, in this country the powers of the Republic are posed in the hands of the President and the sovereign Parliament, and to assume these powers there must be something like a coup d'etat. Unless the President chooses to resign and call de Gaulle in - and even that would be unconstitutional. What does de Gaulle mean by he is holding himself ready? Well, against the background of the appeal from General Massu that could mean that he's waiting for somebody to strike and then 'invite' him to take power. Whatever happens it means there must be some kind of a violent or illegal change of regime for that to come about. Meanwhile, what are the other parties doing about it? At the moment, the Socialists

are saying that they've got to rally all the Democratic forces to save the Republic from fascism. The Communists are saying nothing. There is the threat of a general strike. This can go anywhere. The Fourth Republic seems to be in its death agonies at this moment. Only a miracle can save democracy in France.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

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Here is how Mr. Nixon put the problem today at the airport.

VICE PRES. NIXON: One rule we must never forget, in international

relations as well as in political or business affairs, is that we must never take our friends for granted. We do not take our friends for granted in Latin America. We don't think that we ever have. But some of them may have gotten the impression that we did. And may I say that in that connection that what we must get across, there as well as in other parts of the world, is this very simple message that we, the Government, the people of the United States, want for other peoples just what we have for ourselves, independence for our country, freedom for our people and the greatest possibilities for economic progress that can be devised. (Applause)

CHURCH: Mr. Nixon's trip appears to have come at a good time. It came when the Communist leadership in South America felt strong enough to attack him with violence, another instance of communism helping us by waking us up to a bad situation. As Mr. Nixon sees it, if anti-Americanism is widespread enough to produce those riots against him, it is time we checked ourselves before we lose our Latin American friendships.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: The new Russian Sputnik, weighing ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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This is Larry LeSueur. Ed Murrow will be back from London tomorrow. Good nite.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 16, 1958

This is the news:

The French parliament has voted Premier Pflimlin emergency powers to fight what he called "a plot against the Republic." / Pflimlin told the National Assembly, "This is not a time for speeches but for action." He denied that his policy ever was to "scuttle" Algeria. / He did not name names, but he said "certain civilian leaders" had tried to create an "insurrectional situation." Nor did he refer specifically to General DeGaulle's declaration that he---DeGaulle---was ready to assume power. / Pflimlin said: "There is a real plot against the Republic and the established order. / The government will react with vigor against those who prepared it." To enable the government to "react with vigor" to the threat against its existence,

→

Pflimlin asked the assembly to pass a bill declaring a state of emergency. And the assembly, after six hours of debate, granted his request. The vote was 461 to 114...with the Communists and the Socialists joining the center parties to give him an overwhelming majority.

Under the emergency powers, the Pflimlin government will be able to order the house arrest of anyone whose activities are deemed dangerous to public law and order. Foreigners who endanger public order may be expelled. Newspapers, radio and television programs, and motion pictures may be censored. Curfews may be ordered, and the movement of persons and vehicles forbidden by decree.

All French troops on leave in Metropolitan France have been ordered back on duty. In Algeria, the various "Committees of National Safety" are banding themselves together in one organization...and are continuing to call for the return of General DeGaulle.

But the focus is on Paris. For a direct report on how the French capital looks and feels in this hour of crisis, we switch to Paris and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

Jules Moch ~ Comm. 47-48

(Tape runs 4:35
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

The United States government is viewing the French crisis with deep concern. But the State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, told reporters today it would be "completely inappropriate" to comment . It is an internal affair. White added, "We are, of course, following developments with great, great care and attention."

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota...said the United States should do everything possible "by word and deed" to help avert a collapse of civil order in France. The loss of France's contribution to NATO, he said, would be "a staggering blow."

Secretary of State Dulles met this afternoon with the ambassadors of Tunisia and Morocco at their request. The two North African countries flank Algeria on the East and West. After this meeting of 40 minutes...at the State Department...there was no comment.

There is also a crisis in Lebanon...where the pro-Western government headed by President Chamoun is under strong attack. For the latest on that story, here is Richard Kallsen, reporting from Beirut.

Tape runs 2:07
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

The United States said today that it expects to send further "modest"

military assistance to Lebanon soon to bolster the Chamoun government. The State Department said the new military supplies will include tanks.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to inquire into the background of the anti-American riots in Lebanon, in South America, "and elsewhere." Democratic Senator Morse first proposed an investigation of the disorders that marked Vice President Nixon's visits to Venezuela and Peru. Morse said he wanted to know whether the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency were -- in his phrase -- "ignorant or knowingly taking a gamble" in letting Mr. Nixon visit those countries. Chairman Green says witnesses from these agencies will be heard behind closed doors...and that the investigation will include incidents "elsewhere".

The House Armed Services Committee today approved legislation for reorganizing the Defense Department. /The committee rewrote the Administration measure, but gives President Eisenhower most of what he asked for. /It calls...as did Mr. Eisenhower...for a single director in charge of all military engineering and research./ It agrees that the command functions of the heads of the three separate armed services should be reduced. It would enlarge the staff operating under the Joint Chiefs./ And the authority of the Defense Secretary would be strengthened. President Eisenhower has sent the committee a letter...commending its work "by and large." / He expressed hope that some of the language of the bill would be "suitably adjusted" in the course of debate on the House floor. One thing the committee refused to do was authorize the Defense Secretary to reassign military functions among the services.

The Moscow radio said today that Russia is ready to negotiate a "radical solution" to the problem of disarmament. It did not spell out the "radical solution". /The broadcast did warn the Western powers against trying to dictate their own terms.

Today...in a New York federal court...Democratic Representative Adam Clayton Powell pleaded innocent to charges of income tax evasion. He was released without bail, pending the filing of motions and the setting of a trial date.

The United States Air Force today claimed a new world speed record for operational aircraft---one thousand, four hundred and four miles an hour. The plane was a Lockheed F-104-A jet, flown over Edwards Air Force Base in California at 40-thousand feet. The pilot was Captain Walter Irwin of the Hamilton Air Force Base.

Back in a moment
George Bryan

Word for Today

David Schoenbrun...a few minutes ago...was describing Paris as a city which is quiet but not calm, because its citizens are aware that "anything can happen." What will happen? Last year, Schoenbrun wrote a book, "As France Goes". And in it, he said: "The latent Bonapartism of the French people is always there under the surface, ready to erupt."

Goodnight and good luck."

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE news

May 16, 1958, Friday
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: For a direct report on how the French capital looks and feels in this hour of crisis, we switch to Paris and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Paris is calm tonight. Ominously calm. This usually frivolous almost frantically gay nightspot is sedate. Except for the normal noise of shattered glass and the clash of metal on metal as French cars meet at intersections, Paris is a quiet city. It's the kind of quiet that makes one extremely uneasy. Like that of parents of a particularly boisterous child who begin worrying when Johnny is suddenly well behaved. Paris tonight is too well behaved to be true. And, this calm obviously is not true. It does not reflect the kind of sang froid that the government appealed for, that's a different kind of coolness. The coolness of people who go about their usual business with courage, determination and no fuss like the British under the blitz - no, this is an unusual calm, reflecting fear and indecision rather then coolness and determination. This capital does not know what's going to hit it and it's not taking any chances. People are staying home. Traffic is down about 80 percent in the streets. Cafes and restaurants which normally insult waiting customers are now almost empty and the frustrated waiters of Paris have nobody to keep waiting. This just is not Paris tonight.

Indeed it isn't Paris. Not the Paris that cynically smiles at crisis with a 2000-year-old habit of trouble shrugging it off with the addage "the more things change the more they stay the same." No, not tonight. There are no smiles, few cynics - much change. No matter how this crisis ends and for once the word crisis is properly being used, things will not be the same here. The case of General de Gaulle is the case - the perfect case of change without similiarity or return. For more then a decade

ever since that day in January 1946, when he folded his presidential tent and stole silently away to sulk in the bleak forests of the east, Charles de Gaulle has been the man of crisis. He's been a kind of retired aging, ailing but willing Joan of Arc. Now, in this crisis, de Gaulle - like Joan has heard voices again. But, they are real voices calling him back to power, voices of his old comrades in arms and he's answered those voices. For de Gaulle now, there's no retreat possible. Either one of two alternatives is before him. Either the government of the Republic freightened and powerless will resign and call him back with unlimited powers - which is his real desire or the Generals who led the insurrection in Algers will succeed in leading similiar revolts here inside France. The first possibility is fading for at this moment, the government of Pierre Pflimlin does not seem freightened nor on the point of resigning. The Prime Minister has called in Army and police reinforcements today around Paris. He apparently trusts the troops to be loyal. Today he arrested two army officers, he outlawed four subversive organizations. He has even sent police to surround de Gaulle's own house and keep him under surveillance. Pflimlin is fighting back. He doesn't look like a man ready to call in a savior. That leaves the other alternative, an army coup d'etat in France. The terrible choice from which de Gaulle himself shrinks.

Joan of Arc is exhalted by the fight against a foreign enemy but not against her own King and Charles de Gaulle fought the Germans but hesitates to leave the fight personally against the Republic which he saved. This is his dilemma. It is the dilemma of millions of his countrymen who are sickened by the weakness and division of the Republic but who hesitate to follow insurrectionists who wish to strike the coup de grasse. This is the key to the drama being played out here tonight. Will the Army strike for power? Will the people stand by or will they fight against the coup? Will the colonial virus of Algeria infect this motherland? No one can say for sure. That is why Parisis so quiet tonight, but not calm.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Jules Moch has been named the Minister of Interior in the new government.

MURROW: For the latest on that story here is Richard Carlson reporting from Beirut.

CARLSON: In some ways Arab politics is like French politics - the same intensity, the same condition of semi-anarchy, the same rather brutal maneuvering for power. Tonight here in Beirut a Lebanonese friend suggested another similiarity. "Soon," he said, "we also will have our de Gaulle." This is a somewhat exaggerated way of saying what Beirut is talking about tonight. But, there is not any doubt that efforts are being made here to bring the Army Commander in Chief General Chechab to the Premiership. He's a highly respected man acceptable to both Moslems and Christians and one who has managed to keep a record of impartiality. The idea is that he would be able to end the present chaos and hold the country together until Presidential elections are held this summer. This would mean that President Chamoun would have to give up his reported desire to amend the constitution and succeed himself. It is reported in Beirut tonight that the President has discretely passed the word around that he is indeed willing to do this. The question now, is whether too much blood has been shed already. Whether the opposition will or can back down on its demand for the President's resignation. Meanwhile, the fighting goes on. The government has announced that 8 people were killed in the countryside today. The government used airplanes in the action. The situation seems to be worsening in the south. The curfew was imposed in Saida tonight and there are reports that bridges were blown up earlier today.

Here in Beirut there was a pleasant reprieve today from major incidents but most of the stores were closed. The opposition newspapers came out in concerted rath against the American airlift of anti-riot supplies to Lebanon. One paper said, that if the United States insists on violating the sovereignty of Lebanon then we - meaning the opposition Lebanonese would welcome any intervention that would rescue us.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM DST

This is the news:

The French parliament has voted Premier Pflimlin emergency powers to fight what he called "a plot against the Republic." Pflimlin told the National Assembly, "This is not a time for speeches but for action." He denied that his policy ever was to "scuttle" Algeria. He did not name names, but he said "certain civilian leaders" had tried to create an "insurrectional situation." Nor did he refer specifically to General DeGaulle's declaration that he---DeGaulle---was ready to assume power. Pflimlin said: "There is a real plot against the Republic and the established order. The government will react with vigor against those who prepared it." To enable the government to "react with vigor" to the threat against its existence, Pflimlin asked the assembly to pass a bill declaring a state of emergency. And the assembly, after six hours of debate, granted his request. The vote was 461 to 114...with the Communists and the Socialists joining the center parties to give him an overwhelming majority.

Under the emergency powers, the Pflimlin government will be able to order the house arrest of anyone whose activities are deemed dangerous to public law and order. Foreigners who endanger public order may be expelled. Newspapers, radio and television programs, and motion pictures may be censored. Curfews may be ordered, and the movement of persons and vehicles forbidden by decree.

All French troops on leave in Metropolitan France have been ordered back on duty. In Algeria the various "Committees on National Safety" are banding themselves together in one organization...and are continuing to call for the return of General DeGaulle.

But the focus is on Paris. For a direct report on how the French capital looks and feels in this hour of crisis, we switch to Paris and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Paris is calm tonight, ominously calm. This usually frivolous, almost frantically gay nightspot is sedate. Except for the normal noise of shattered glass and the clash of metal on metal as French cars meet at intersections, Paris is a quiet city. It's the kind of quiet that makes one extremely uneasy. Like that of parents of a particularly boisterous child who begin worrying when Johnny is suddenly well-behaved. Paris tonight is too well behaved to be true. And, this calm obviously is not true. It does not reflect the kind of sang froid that the government appealed for; that's a different kind of coolness, the coolness of people who go about their usual business with courage, determiniation and no fuss like the British under the blitz. No, this is an unusual calm, reflecting fear and indecision rather than coolness and determination. This capital does not know what's going to hit it and it's not taking any chances. People are staying home. Traffic is down about 80 percent in the streets. Cafes and restaurants which normally insult waiting customers are now almost empty and the frustrated waiters of Paris have nobody to keep waiting. This just is not Paris tonight.

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For De Gaulle now, there's no retreat possible. Either one of two alternatives is before him. Either the government of the Republic frightened and powerless will resign and call him back with unlimited powers - which is his real desire or the Generals who led the insurrection in Algiers wil succeed in leading similar revolts here inside France. The first possiblility is fading for at this moment, the government of Pierre Pflimlin does not seem frightenednor on the point of resigning. The Prime Minister has called in Army and police reinforcements today around Paris. He apparently trusts the troops to be loyal. Today he arrested two army officers, he outlawed four subversive organizations. He has even sent police to surround De Gaulle's own house and keep him under surveillance. Pflimlin is fighting back. He doesn't look like a man ready to call in a savior. That leaves the other alternative, an army coup d'etat in France. The terrible choice from which De Gaulle himself shrinks.

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This is David Schoenbrun reporting. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Jules Moch has been named the Minister of Interior in the new government.

The United States government is viewing the French crisis with deep concern. But the State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, told reporters today it would

be "completely inappropriate" to comment. It is an internal affair. White added, "We are, of course, following developments with great, great care and attention."

There is also a crisis in Lebanon...where the pro-Western government headed by President Chamoun is under strong attack. For the latest on that story, here is Richard Kallsen, reporting from Beirut.

RICHARD KALLSEN: In some ways Arab politics is like French politics - the same intensity, the same condition of semi-anarchy, the same rather brutal maneuvering for power. Tonight here in Beirut a Lebanese friend suggested another similarity. "Soon," he said, "we also will have our De Gaulle." This is a somewhat exaggerated way of saying what Beirut is talking about tonight. But, there is not any doubt that efforts are being made here to bring the Army Commander in Chief General Chechab to the Premiership. He's a highly respected man acceptable to both Moslems and Christians and one who has managed to keep a record of impartiality. The idea is that he would be able to end the present chaos and hold the country together until presidential elections are held this summer. This would mean that President Chamoun would have to give up his reported desire to amend the constitution and succeed himself. It is reported in Beirut tonight that the President has discretely passed the word around that he is indeed willing to do this. The question now, is whether too much blood has been shed already. Whether the opposition will or can back down on its demand for the President's resignation. Meanwhile, the fighting goes on. The government has announced that 8 people people were killed in the countryside today. The government used airplanes in the action. The situation seems to be worsening in the south. The curfew was imposed in Saida tonight and there are reports that bridges were blown up earlier today.

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that would rescue us. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The United States said today that it expects to send further "modest" military assistance to Lebanon soon to bolster the Chamoun government. The State Department said the new military supplies will include tanks.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to inquire into the background of the anti-American riots in Lebanon, in South America, "and elsewhere."

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at 40-thousand feet. The pilot was Captain Walter Irwin of the Hamilton Air Force Base.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: David Schoenbrun...a few minutes ago...was describing Paris as a city which is quiet but not calm because its citizens are aware that "anything can happen." What will happen? Last year, Schoenbrun wrote a book, "As France Goes." And in it, he said: "The latent Bonapartism of the French people is always there under the surface, ready to erupt."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 19, 1958

This is the news:

General DeGaulle has offered...at an extraordinary news conference...to lead France out of its crisis by legal means. He denied any intention of becoming a dictator. For a direct report, we switch to my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris.

Tape runs 3:50

Ends on cue: "--This is David Schoenbrun reporting.

Alex Kendrick attended the DeGaulle News conference. How was it, Alex?

Tape runs 2:43

Ends on cue: "---to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

CBS News will present a special program on the French crisis at 10:05 tonight, Eastern Time, over most of these CBS Radio stations.

In Lebanon, the pro-Western government of President Chamoun is still in jeopardy. His opponents still demand his resignation, and there has been more scattered fighting throughout the country. CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen says the reports of casualties in the week-end action in Tripoli ---reports that went as high as one hundred dead---are exaggerated. A more accurate death toll, he says, would be twenty.

President Eisenhower discussed the French situation with Republican congressional leaders today at their weekly White House meeting. The crisis in Lebanon also was discussed, but those who attended the meeting gave out no details.

The President saw Secretary of State Dulles this afternoon.

The White House announces that Mr. Eisenhower will fly to Gettysburg tomorrow morning by helicopter...to vote in the Pennsylvania primary. The White House shed no light on whether the President will vote for Harold Stassen, who is seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Eisenhower will fly to New York...where he will make a major speech dealing with the national economy. The speech to be delivered in the evening will be before a special economic conference...called by the American Management Association. Secretary of Commerce Weeks told the conference today that the federal government "will do everything possible to build a firm foundation for confidence."

In Miami Beach, the Governors Conference today debated President Eisenhower's offer to shift some federal activities...and tax money...to the states. The governors of some states with low population complained that they would lose money in the "swap", while more densely populated states

would gain. Mr. Eisenhower would shift the responsibility for vocational education...and the control of stream pollution...back to the states. The states, in turn, would get a bigger cut of the federal tax on local telephone calls.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today began its inquiry into the disorders that attended Vice President Nixon's visit to South America...as well as the recent anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon "and elsewhere." The committee met behind closed doors, with the head of the Central Intelligence Agency...Allen Dulles...as its first witness.

The House space committee says the United States must overcome Russia's lead in space, in order to ensure our survival. / The committee has been hearing testimony regarding the formation of a civilian space agency. It says, in its first report, that the agency should have authority to direct the "boldest and most sustained large-scale effort in the history of exploration." / It recommends that the new agency...like the Atomic Energy Commission..."be the supreme arbiter, subject only to priority considerations of national security." / And it says these decisions, as to priority, should be made by the National Security Council and the President; that it "must be coordinated...at the highest levels of government...with

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other aspects of our military, foreign, technological, and economic policy." The committee tonight approved such legislation.

The United States Supreme Court today refused to review a lower court order...requiring the racial integration of four white schools in Arlington County, Virginia. / Seven Negro students are involved in the case, which Arlington County authorities had appealed. / No further step toward enrolling the Negroes in classes is expected to be taken until school re-opens in the fall.

The Supreme Court also threw out the contempt of Congress conviction of Harry Sacher, a New York attorney who had represented various Communist leaders. / Sacher refused to answer questions put to him by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1955. The Supreme Court said...in a 6-to-2 decision...that the questions were "not clearly pertinent."

The United States and Canada today formally announced the establishment of a joint North American Air Defense Command. / Under the agreement...which has been operating on an interim basis for some time... American interceptor aircraft carrying nuclear missiles may fly over Canada without advance approval by the Canadian government.

In Rome, the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church were administered tonight to Samuel Cardinal Stritch...a few hours after he (suffered a

cerebral stroke. The cardinal underwent the amputation of his right arm three weeks ago. Doctors believed, until today, that he was making a good recovery.

And in Santa Barbara, California... Ronald Colman died today of a lung infection. The actor was best known for his starring roles in the motion pictures, "Lost Horizon" and "Random Harvest". He was 67.

[redacted]

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

WORD FOR TODAY.

Elmer Davis died yesterday. In a sense he wrote his own epitaph: "This Republic was not established by cowards, and cowards will not preserve it." No man ever used a microphone with less fear or greater faith in the republic.

Elmer Davis brought to this medium, wisdom, maturity, a fierce faith in democratic processes, and an unequalled ability to condense news without distorting it. He never knowingly did violence to the truth. He was at all times a responsible man. Those of us who worked with him, and those who listened to him, are alike in his debt. ~~He was tolerant of most things, save intolerance, and never abused his privileged position.~~

~~Elmer used to say: "Radio would be improved by a little more silence". The next few seconds are his.~~

Good Night & Good Luck -

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, May 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a direct report we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is the first broadcast to CBS from France under the new decree of censorship, which went into effect at midnight here in Paris, lessthan one hour ago. There is no censor in this studio. Nor have I had to submit my script to a censor. I would guess, although I cannot confirm this, that the censor, if he is already installed in office, is sitting at a monitoring station somewhere along the cable link. It is a strange feeling broadcasting under censorship from the land of France, which so fiercely fights for its liberties, particularly the liberty of expression. But it is precisely because the democratic government believesthese liberties to be threatened that it has imposed censorship upon all references to Algeria.

Government sources here have pointed out to me that all reports coming from Algeria are already being censored by the insurrectionists. Indeed, they claim the situation is worse than censorship. Sources here insist that the Algiers committee is spreading lies to influence the political situation back here in France, for it is here in Paris, not in Algiers, that the fate of the Republic is at stake.

Tonight it might be said that the Republic has survived another day. A big day. The day of a great challenge - the challenge ... the challenge of General Charles de Gaulle. If de Gaulle had given the signal for a coup today, then France might have been plunged into civil war tonight. But de Gaulle did not do that. On the contrary, he rejected the charges that he had any dictatorial ambitions and made it clear that he was not seeking power by violent or illegal means. Frenchmen already owe this lonely, dour general a great debt of the past. That debt has in-

creased in value today by the General's restraint on the issue of force, and by his statement that he wanted to assume power only if it is offered by those who hold it legally, that is - a bid to be chosen chief of government. De Gaulle went further than that in easing tensions, for he made it clear despite his tortured and elliptical prose, that he was disavowing his so called spokesmen in Parliament. He didn't even mention the name of his self appointed chief lieutenant, Jacques Soustelle. The General proved again, if any proof was needed that he is not a vulgar rabble-rouser nor a thick-browed, spur-jangling dictator. No, De Gaulle's role is rather that of Prince Louis Napoleon, the nephew of the emperor, the legal dictator of France, who used his popularity through plebiscite to win full powers from the people. De Gaulle sees himself as the father of all the people of France.

He said today without a blush, and I quote, "I am a man who belongs to no one, yet, who belongs to everyone." That's how de Gaulle sees himself. The question now is, how do his countrymen see him? Is this their vision? That question was answered once before, in 1951, when some 40% of the French voted for the General's party. 40% is a huge plurality but it's not everyone. Yet, it does include some powerful forces in this country and they will come into play in the next few days. The government is still under heavy pressure, but under less pressure than last night. De Gaulle's thunderbolts today look more like Roman candles than Jovian fire. And now tonight the gloomy hermit of Colombey has gone back to his retreat to await the reply of his people in answer to the call he made here in Paris today. This is David Schoenbrun reporting.

MURROW: Alexander Kendrick attended the de Gaulle news conference today. How was it, Alex?

KENDRICK: The ...? is the first bridge on the Seine below the Place de la Concorde and the Chamber of Deputies and ...? was the place where the Paris police and riot squads concentrated today. Fifty carloads of them

- instead of at the chamber. So did thousands of other people or tried to, for a tight cordon was put around the antiquated Palais d' Orsay, the hotel that looks like a railway station and is. Nobody got through without a piece of paper stamped 'Cabinet of General de Gaulle.' At the other end of the bridge stood two French rifle squads with rifles. But in front of the hotel, in the lobby, up and down the corridors, were strapping young men not in uniform but obvious military types, some with the French equivalent of the British Guardsman's mustache. They allowed close to a thousand reporters, correspondents and cameramen to fight a way into the huge Rococo ballroom of the hotel. The cameras needed bright lights. There were 15 sound cameras on the job, so the windows had to be blacked out with heavy red curtains. The temperature began to rise. The room was full an hour before de Gaulle arrived for his first news conference in three years and in his reappearance on the French political stage. Right on the stroke of three, after looking at his watch in the hallway, the tall, clumsy but still erect figure shouldered a path into the room through scores of still photographers. His hair was gray and thinning. His face was pale, almost waxen, despite his residence in the country. He had on a ...? Oxford gray suit. He sat behind the battery of fifteen microphones and seemed nervous and looked tired. He made his opening statement still ill at ease. And then the questions began. He answered them as if leading an infantry charge; he made all the Gallic gestures, energetically, almost fiercely sometimes. He expressed scorn, indignation, calm reasonableness, Olympian rectitude all in turn. But he was saying words that he had said before. At the end of a half hour exactly he looked at his watch again, arose and said he was returning to his small village to await the call. The fifteen sound cameras stopped turning. The one thousand reporters began to fight their way out. It was one hundred degrees in the ballroom and the General was the only one not perspiring. Outside the sun was shining brightly. The river was serene and beautiful.

The props were still there and so were the two rifle squads at the other end of the bridge of ... And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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MURROW: Alexander Kendrick attended the de Gaulle news conference today. How was it, Alex?

KENDRICK: The Pont de Solserino is the first bridge on the Seine below the Place de la Concorde and the Chamber of Deputies and Solserino was the place where the Paris police and riot squads concentrated today. Fifty carloads of them - instead

of at the chamber. so did thousands of other poeple or tried to, for a tight cordon was put around the antiquated Palais d'Orsay, the hotel that looks like a railway station and is. Nobody got through without a piece of paper stamped Cabinet of General de Gaulle. At the other end of the bridge stood two French rifle squads with rifles. But in front of the hotel, in the lobby, up and down the corridors, were strapping young men not in uniform but obvious military types, some with the French equivalent of the British Guardsman's mustache. They allowed close to a thousand reporters, correspondents and cameramen to fight a way into the huge Rococco ballroom of the hotel. The cameras needed bright lights. There were 15 sound cameras on the job, so the windows had to be blacked out with heavy red curtains. The temperature began to rise. The room was full an hour before de Gaulle arrived for his first news conference in three years and in his reappearance on the French political stage. Right on the stroke of three, after looking at his watch in the hallway, the tall, clumsy but still erect figure shouldered a path into the room through scores of still photographers. His hair was gray and thinning. His face was pale, almost waxen, despite his residence in the country. He had on an Oxford gray suit. He sat behind the battery of fifteen microphones and seemed nervous and looked tired. He made his opening statement still ill at ease. And then the questions began. He answered them as if leading an infantry charge; he made all the Gallic gestures, energetically, almost fiercely sometimes. He expressed scorn, indignation, calm reasonableness, Olympian rectitude all in turn. But he was saying words that he had said before. At the end of a half hour exactly he looked at his watch again, arose and said he was returning to his small village to await the call. The fifteen sound cameras stopped turning. The one thousand reporters began to fight their way out. It was one hundred degrees in the ballroom and the General was the only one not perspiring Outside the sun was shining brightly. The river was serene and beautiful. The props were still there and so were the two rifle squads at the other end of the bridge of Solsetino

And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: CBS News will present a special program on the French crisis at 10:05 tonight, Eastern Time, over most of these CBS Radio stations.

In Lebanon, the pro-Western government of President Chamoun is still in jeopardy. His opponents still demand his resignation, and there has been more scattered fighting throughout the country. CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen says the reports of casualties in the week-end action in Tripoli---reports that went as high as one hundred dead---are exaggerated. A more accurate death toll, he says, would be twenty.

President Eisenhower discussed the French situation with Republican congressional leaders today at their weekly White House meeting. The crisis in Lebanon also was discussed, but those who attended the meeting gave out no details.

The President saw Secretary of State Dulles this afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Eisenhower will fly to New York...where he will make a major speech dealing with the national economy. The speech to be delivered in the evening will be before a special economic conference...called by the American Management Association. Secretary of Commerce Weeks told the conference today that the federal government "will do everything possible to build a firm foundation for confidence."

In Miami Beach, the Governors Conference today debated President Eisenhower's offer to shift some federal activities...and tax money....to the states. The governors of some states with low population complained that they would lose money in the "swap," while more densely populated states would gain. Mr. Eisenhower would shift the responsibility for vocational education...and the control of stream pollution...back to the states. The states, in turn, would get a bigger cut of the federal tax on local telephone calls.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today began its inquiry into the disorders that attended Vice President Nixon's visit to South America...as well as the recent anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon "and elsewhere." The

committee met behind closed doors with the head of the Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles...as its first witness.

The House space committee says the United States must overcome Russia's lead in space in order to ensure our survival. The committee has been hearing testimony regarding the formation of a civilian space agency. It says in its first report that the agency should have authority to direct the "boldest and most sustained large-scale effort in the history of exploration." It recommends that the new agency...like the Atomic Energy Commission..."be the supreme arbiter subject only to priority considerations of national security." And it says these decisions as to priority, should be made by the National Security Council and the President; that it "must be coordinated...at the highest levels of government... with other aspects of our military, foreign, technological, and economic policy." The committee tonight approved such legislation.

The United States Supreme Court today refused to review a lower court order...requiring the racial integraion of four white schools in Arlington County, Virginia. Seven Negro students are involved in the case, which Arlington County authorities had appealed. No further step toward enrolling the Negroes in classes is expected to be taken until school re-opens in the fall.

In Rome, the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church were administered tonight to Samuel Cardinal Stritch...a few hours beter he suffered a cerebral stroke. The cardinal underwent the amputation of his right arm three weeks ago. Doctors believed until today that he was making a good recovery.

And in Santa Barbara, California...Ronald Colman died today of a lung infection. The actor was best known for his starring roles in the motion pictures, "Lost Horizon" and "Random Harvest." He was 67.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Elmer Davis died yesterday. In a sense he wrote his own epitaph: "This Republic was not estabiished by cowards, and cowards will not preserve it." No man ever used a microphone with less fear or greater faith in the republic.

Elmer Davis brought to this medium, wisdom, maturity, a fierce faith in democratic processes, and an unequalled ability to condense news without distorting it. He never knowingly did violence to the truth. He was at all times a responsible man. Those of us who worked with him, and those who listened to him are alike in his debt.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 20, 1958

This is the news:

The French National Assembly today gave Premier Pflimlin what amounted to a vote of confidence./ Here is my colleague, David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris.

(Tape runs 2:30
(Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in New York."

Secretary of State Dulles was asked about the French crisis today, at his weekly news conference. /Mr. Dulles said he hopes...and expects... with every American that France will find a solution in keeping with its great tradition for freedom and democracy. It would be inappropriate, he said, for him to make any further comment./ He said President Eisenhower may

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reply this week to Khrushchev's message...agreeing to technical talks on how to enforce a ban on nuclear wespons tests. / Mr. Dulles accused the United Arab Republic of intervening in Lebanon on the side of the forces trying to overthrow its pro-Western government. / He said the situation in Lebanon, as of now, does not warrant the sending of American troops. | But the United States, he added, will not be deterred from doing what it thinks is right by any Soviet threats. (Mr. Dulles commented on the Eisenhower Doctrine, as it applies to Lebanon, and I should like to examine these remarks in a few minutes).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today ordered a full-scale study of the relations of the United States with Latin American countries. / The investigation is to be carried out by a subcommittee headed by Democratic Senator Morse. And it is an outgrowth of the disorders which marked Vice President Nixon's South American tour. / Another subcommittee will investigate American policy toward other countries such as Lebanon where there have been recent anti-American demonstrations.

Here in New York tonight, President Eisenhower will make a major speech on the state of the American economy. ~~Mr. Eisenhower will be speaking before~~

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~~the economic mobilization conference sponsored by the American Management Association. And the text of his speech already has been released.~~

There are strong indications, he will say, that the economic decline of recent months is slowing down...although "not all our troubles are over by any means." He will promise "certain decisions soon in the field of ~~[illegible]~~ taxation," after consultation with congressional leaders. But News Secretary Hagerty says the decisions could be either <u>for</u> or <u>against</u> a tax cut. No decisions have been reached. Mr. Eisenhower will again urge business to tempt buyers with better values and to expand its industrial plant. As for wages and prices, he will say the American people are going to be "looking over the shoulders" of those sitting at the bargaining table, "to see whether the wage settlement and subsequent price decisions are consistent with a stable dollar." The future, he will say, "is bursting with vitality and promise. America is not going to stand still. America is going to grow." (The President's speech will be broadcast over most of these stations ~~tonight~~ at 9:30 p.m., Eastern Time).

~~Before Mr. Eisenhower came to New York, he flew to Gettysburg by~~ helicopter...to vote in the Pennsylvania primary, where his former

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disarmament adviser, Harold Stassen, is seeking the Republican nomination for governor. Mr. Eisenhower did not say how he voted. And the election results are not yet available.

Maryland also held a primary today. In both elections, the voting was light.

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The Army today announced the organization of a new, special force set up to deal with limited wars "and move promptly to potential trouble spots anywhere in the world." The force is composed initially of about 50-thousand men...and is known officially as the Strategic Army Corps. It includes two airborne divisions---the 82nd and 101st...and the First and Fourth Infantry Divisions.

Twelve persons died today when a Capital Airlines plane and an Air National Guard jet trainer collided over Maryland. The airliner... bound from Chicago to Baltimore...with a stopover at Pittsburgh...carried seven passengers and a crew of four. The pilot of the jet trainer parachuted...and escaped with burns. His companion was killed. This is the fifth collision between military and civilian aircraft since 1949.

Edward R. Murrow: May 20, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Last week the United States ordered 3,000 Marines, who were slated to be relieved, to stay in the Mediterranean, thus doubling the number available for use. / Then the Sixth Fleet sailed East, ostensibly to take part in maneuvers with the British, but making a show of Western power in a troubled area. / We next airlifted defense weapons for police use in Lebanon, at the request of the government. As violence increased in Lebanon, the United States sent eighteen big transport planes - C 124's - to German bases. / These could deliver light tanks promised to the Lebanese government, or evacuate Americans from Lebanon, or take troops there. / On Saturday evening the State Department admitted that consideration was being given to the dispatch of troops, should President Chamoun of Lebanon ask for them, because he could not guarantee the safety of American lives and property. [~~The State Department also consulted Britain and others on concerted action in Lebanon.~~] On Saturday the Soviet government charged the West with interfering in internal affairs in Lebanon, and warned that these activities would lead to serious consequences, for Lebanon and the Middle East. Today Secretary Dulles told his news conference that the United States is not barred by Soviet communist threats, from doing its duty anywhere in the world. The United States, he said, has "plenty of authority" under the language of the Eisenhower doctrine ~~resolution~~

to act to preserve Lebanon's independence and integrity if asked to do so.

This chain of events looks very much like a new crisis of so-called "brinkmanship". We openly offer American troops to Lebanon if requested; the Soviet Union warns of serious consequences. Whatever the merits of the case, the crisis is grave and has incalculable possibilities.

It may have surprised some congressmen who voted for the Eisenhower resolution, to discover that it gives Mr. Dulles "plenty of authority" to use American forces in Lebanon at this time. There would be no question if the troubles there were due to armed aggression by a country controlled by international communism." That is the precise wording of the Eisenhower doctrine. In the Congressional resolution were two introductory sentences before the doctrine was stated. One authorized the President to undertake military assistance programs. "Furthermore", the resolution went on to say, "the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East." This is the authority to which Mr. Dulles referred. But the resolution did not authorize the use of American forces without limitation. It proceeded to say: "To this end, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any nation or group of nations requesting assistance

against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism."

Nobody attributes the troubles in Lebanon to armed aggression by a country under communist domination. The State Department doesn't, neither does the government of Lebanon. It is due to an involved tangle of difficulties, many of them domestic. Undoubtedly the United Arab Republic has agents at work stirring up and arming resistance to the Lebanese government. Undoubtedly Syrians have crossed the border to take part in the fighting. But at least half the population of Lebanon is Moslem and is opposed to President Chamoun's openly Western policy. So are certain Christian elements. This is an Arab nation, and probably half the population would favor some kind of association with the United Arab Republic.

What triggered the crisis was President Chamoun's intention to amend the constitution to give himself a second six-year term. This would mean commitment to another six years of pro-Western policy. Enough Arabs took to the streets to fight against this to threaten the government. Efforts to bring about a compromise failed in Beirut today, and Chamoun's opponents promised to keep up the fight until he resigns.

Naturally the United States would like to save a pro-Western government in Beirut, and for it to fall would be a serious setback for this country. But it may be questioned that the Eisenhower doctrine was devised to keep friendly governments in the Middle East in office against strong internal opposition. And it is internal opposition more than anything else - and certainly not external aggression, ~~let alone communist aggression~~ - that is threatening the Chamoun regime.

Back in a moment
Jerry Bryan

Word for Today

The Pflimlin government has received a virtual vote of confidence, making the return of General DeGaulle less likely than it was 24 hours ago. "Never," some one said, "underestimate the French talent for tinkering and patching up." And it was a master politician, Thomas Jefferson, who observed...very wisely..."The hole and the patch should be commensurate."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The French National Assembly today gave Premier Pflimlin what amounted to a vote of confidence. Here is my colleague David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The government of France today won the biggest majority vote of the current legislature, an 80% majority, almost unheard of in any Western democracy but just about impossible in France. The vote was 475 for the government against only 100 negative votes. How did this happen? Well, it was the Assembly's answer to General de Gaulle's appeal to call him to power. What the Parliament said in effect today was this: No, to General de Gaulle. They rallied behind the Catholic prime minister, Pierre Pflimlin, and voted him special powers to deal with the situation in Algeria. This reporter was present at that vote - and rarely have I seen such a unanimity of opinion in the Parliament of France. For the first time in many a day the Communists voted for the government. I sat there and I watched the roly-poly Communist leader Jacques Duclos and say "We are voting for the government," and then he shook his fist at the deputies of France and he said "I want you to understand this, if there is any danger of a De Gaulle dictatorship, then there will be civil war in this country. What happened yesterday in our sporadic work stoppages was only a first warning, only a warning, as to what will come later if de Gaulle comes back." That is why the Communists are voting for France to save the Republic. The Prime Minister refused to accept the Communist votes. He made it perfectly clear that if he won his majority with their votes he would resign but he didn't have to resign. For even if you deduct the Communist votes he still comes up with a clear net majority of 325, more than half the House. Meanwhile, down in Algeria, the man to whom special powers have just been granted - the Commander-in-Chief, General Raoul Salan, delivered an address. The

general's every word, every move is being watched attentively by the followers of General de Gaulle and by the government, for everybody wants to know exactly where General Salan stands. Well, after today's address, we know. He's standing on a high fence. He gave praise to General de Gaulle, paid tribute and homage to the liberator of France - but he said not a word about the general's call for power and he talked about the Republic and the necessity of maintaining it. That's the big question mark that hangs over France tonight. David Schoenbrun reporting. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 21, 1958

This is the news:

Premier Pflimlin is sending the new commander of the French armed forces to Algiers...apparently in an effort to make sure that French military leaders there will support the Fourth Republic. / The commander is General Lorillot. Only last Saturday, he succeeded General Ely...who resigned. / A Reuters dispatch says that the conservative leader, Antoine Pinay, has offered to act as a mediator between Pflimlin and General DeGaulle to negotiate the terms under which DeGaulle would assume power. / Reuters says the offer has not been accepted. Paris tonight is reported much less tense.

In Algiers today, General Salan spoke from a balcony and said, "We will all go to the Champs-Elysees." / And the crowd shouted back, "DeGaulle to

power"...Long live the Army!" / Salan has indicated support of DeGaulle in his speeches. / On the other hand, he has not committed himself against the Republic. Pflimlin said today, "Salan has never conducted himself in a manner disloyal to the Republic." (I should like to discuss this situation further, in a few minutes).

Today...in Beirut...President Chamoun of Lebanon told a news conference that he will "withstand every pressure." / He accused the United Arab Republic of "massively interfering" in the internal affairs of Lebanon, to secure the overthrow of his pro-Western government. / And today Lebanon complained of this "interference" to the council of the Arab League.

Russia offered today to sign a non-aggression pact with Italy. Italy will elect a new parliament on Sunday, and the Russian offer would appear to be timed to help the Italian Communists in that election.

Vice President Nixon told a National Press Club luncheon today that his South American tour will have been a success if it alerts people to the importance of Latin America, and the true nature of Communism. / United States diplomats, he said, should pay more attention to the students and labor leaders of Latin America...because, he said, "they are the wave of the future." (Mr. Nixon's talk will be rebroadcast over most of these CBS Radio stations tonight at 10:05, Eastern Time).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to restore 220-million of the 339-million dollars cut from President Eisenhower's foreign aid program by the House. The money put back in the authorization bill would go for military assistance and defense support. The committee also wrote in a provision...expressing the view of Congress that this country should help India complete its current economic development program.

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a compromise bill that would extend the reciprocal trade program for five years. The measure embodies most of what President Eisenhower asked for. However, as rewritten, ~~Congress would be able to vote any refusal by~~ the President ~~to~~ Refuses higher import duties recommended by the Tariff Commission. Congress can overide him. The measure now goes to the House floor.

The bill to grant statehood to Alaska is also going to the House floor because of a ruling by Speaker Sam Rayburn. Rayburn overruled opponents of Alaskan statehood, who argued that the measure would have to go first to the House Rules Committee. The House then voted 217 to 172 to by-pass the committee.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a compromise bill to raise postal rates. The cost of mailing a First Class letter out of town would be increased to four cents, effective August first. Second and Third Class rates would also be raised. And half a million Post Office workers are due to get a pay raise, amounting to 265-million dollars a year. For most postal workers, this amounts to a raise of about 10 percent...retroactive to the first of the year.

The House Education Committee became deadlocked today on a measure that would have provided one and a half billion dollars for new schools. In two votes...which were tied 15-to-15...the committee was unable either to approve the measure, or send it back to a subcommittee for further study. The Administration introduced the bill last year, then abandoned it in favor of other legislation for accelerating the science education program. Democratic Representative Thompson of New Jersey tried to revive the measure. He concedes it is now dead so far as this session of Congress is concerned.

Final returns in the Pennsylvania primary show that Harold Stassen failed to win the Republican nomination for governor by more than 230-thousand votes. In conceding defeat today to businessman Arthur McGonigle, the Republican organization candidate, Stassen said, "I will continue my life-long devotion to public service and the Republican Party." His immediate plans call for continuing the practice of law.

In Miami Beach, the annual Governors Conference ended today with assurance from the Army chief of staff...General Taylor...that the Army has given up the plan to drop six National Guard divisions. However, Secretary of DEFENSE McElroy refused to commit the Administration, as to, maintaining the National Guard at the numerical strength of 400-thousand men. The governors passed a resolution which would have President Eisenhower work out a new bipartisan anti-recession program with leaders of Congress.

The director of the budget...Maurice Stans...told President Eisenhower today that federal spending in the 1960 fiscal year probably will climb to near 80-billion dollars. Spending in the current fiscal year ending June 30t is expected to run about 73-billion dollars.

In Indonesia...a rebel broadcast says the revolutionary government is ready to negotiate "a reasonable solution" to the Indonesian crisis. The broadcast was made by the leader of rebel forces in the North Celebes.

Edward R. Murrow: May 21, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A sense of relief -- in France and in the Western World -- followed the vote of confidence given Premier Pflimlin by the French Assembly yesterday. It may have been human to feel that way, but it was highly irrational. / The fate of the Republic now lies with those who have the power. / What the Assembly voted Pflimlin was not power, but the phraseology of power. / The actual power is with the army. / Pflimlin is not exercising power against the army in Algeria, even though it is involved in open insurrection. / Instead, he entrusted his authority to General Salan, a man who continues to call for DeGaulle, and has refrained from openly pledging loyalty to the Paris government. / And Premier Pflimlin is sending to Algeria his new Chief of Staff, General Henri Lorillot. His mission, the news dispatches say, is not to discipline or depose the unruly and disloyal generals. / It is "to make peace with them."

If Pflimlin were to try to enforce discipline, the army could easily seize France, for it has that power. / It does not have all of the power there is, for French workers under Communist leadership also have some, and civil war might well result. That would depend on how Moscow decided to play the game. Moscow stands to gain from a DeGaulle government in

the long run. But it may want to play safe, and order at least a token resistance against a facsimile of fascism. Civil war is what Pflimlin wants above all else to avoid. He wants to avoid it more than he wants to assert the power of the Republic over the army. General Salan and the other DeGaullist partisans in the army also want to avoid it. They want DeGaulle to come in without a shot being fired.

So Pflimlin and the army leaders are going through an elaborate make-believe. Pflimlin pretends he is exercising power when he hands it over to Salan, and Salan pretends he is a servant of the people when he wields it. The situation gives a sudden and tragic meaning to a wisecrack attributed to DeGaulle. He is said to have denied that he wanted a coup d'etat. "How could I" he asked, "when there is no state to overthrow?"

The DeGaulle conspiracy obviously was worked out to the last detail, from the dismissal of civil authorities in Algeria, the establishment of a Committee of Public Safety, the strident call of army leaders for DeGaulle, to DeGaulle's emergence with his remarkably temperate bid for power. He wants a lot of power, he said, but he wants it legally. That is, his would be a sugar-coated dictatorship, the sweetening being a thin layer of legality.

Then if fighting resulted, it would be the communists who started it. That would allow him to pose as upholder of law and the Republic, and to seek approval of the anti-communist West for his personal brand of dictatorship.

What this would mean for the United States would be little less than catastrophic. DeGaulle has two strong dislikes in foreign policy. He dislikes NATO, and he dislikes France's isolation from Russia. If he comes into power he can give vent to both dislikes. He wouldn't necessarily smash NATO. He might remain in it, but still make it impotent by reducing French co-operation. He could refuse bases for intermediate missiles for NATO. He could paralyze the web of supply and communications for NATO forces that honeycomb most of French territory. He could reduce French manpower in NATO. He could build up France as an atomic power working independently of the West. And he could restore the Franco-Russian entente.

It is ironic that after the restoration of NATO unity at the Copenhagen meeting, the Western allies now are faced with the possibility of losing everything that NATO has stood for. And it is clear that if this comes to pass, the foreign policy of the United States will have to go through a re-appraisal <u>far</u> more agonizing than anything Mr. Dulles has previously conceived of. During the last days, with news of anti-American outbursts

around the world, American concern has been chiefly over what was happening in Venezuela, Burma, Lebanon and Algeria. / But the implication of the events in France outweighs all of these troubles put together.

And the farther one looks down the road that seems to be opening, the more serious it becomes. If DeGaulle comes to power, he will not be there forever. [It would be asking too much of a Republic that could not keep him out, to overthrow him once he was in.] If he or his successor were to be overthrown, it probably would be by the communists. / And if that happened, the Kremlin would not only have realized its fondest dream of smashing the Western alliance, it would have all Europe in the palm of its hand.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

General DeGaulle has no fondness for NATO. And should he come to power, every member of the alliance...including the United States... would be less secure. None of us in these times is independent. "Independence?" said George Bernard Shaw. "That's middle-class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Premier Pflimlin is sending the new commander of the French armed forces to Algiers...apparently in an effort to make sure that French military leaders there will support the Fourth Republic. The commander is General Lorillot. Only last Saturday, he succeeded General Ely...who resigned. A Reuters dispatch says that the conservative leader, Antoine Pinay, has offered to act as a mediator between Pflimlin and General DeGaulle to negotiate the terms under which DeGaulle would assume power. Reuters says the offer has not been accepted. Paris tonight is reported much less tense.

In Algiers today, General Salan spoke from a balcony and said, "We will all go to the Champs-Elysees." And the crowd shouted back, "DeGaulle to power"... Long live the Army!" Salan has indicated support of DeGaulle in his speeches. On the other hand, he has not committed himself against the Republic. Pflimlin said today, "Salan has never conducted himself in a manner disloyal to the Republic." (I should like to discuss this situation further in a few minutes."

Today...in Beirut...President Chamoun of Lebanon told a news conference that he will withstand every pressure." He accused the United Arab Republic of "massively interfering" in the internal affairs of Lebanon to secure the overthrow of his pro-Western government. And today Lebanon complained of this "interference" to the council of the Arab League.

Russia offered today to sign a non-aggression pact with Italy. Italy will elect a new parliament on Sunday, and the Russian offer would appear to be timed to help the Italian Communists in that election.

Vice President Nixon told a National Press Club luncheon today that his South American tour will have been a success if it alerts people to the importance of Latin America and the true nature of Communism. United States diplomats, he

said, should pay more attention to the students and labor leaders of Latin America because, he said, "they are the wave of the future." (Mr. Nixon's talk will be rebroadcast over most of these CBS Radio stations tonight at 10:05, Eastern Time.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to restore 220-million of the 339 million dollars cut from President Eisenhower's foreign aid program by the House. The money put back in the authorization bill would go for military assistance and defense support. The committee also wrote in a provision... expressing the view of Congress that this country should help India complete its current economic development program.

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a compromise bill that would extend the reciprocal trade program for five years. The measure embodies most of what President Eisenhower asked for. However, as rewritten, if the President refuses higher import duties recommended by the Tariff Commission, Congress can override him. The measure now goes to the House floor.

The bill to grant statehood to Alaska is also going to the House floor because of a ruling by Speaker Sam Rayburn. Rayburn overruled opponents of Alaskan statehood, who argued that the measure would have to go first to the House Rules Committee. The House then voted 217 to 172 to by-pass the committee.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a compromise bill to raise postal rates. The cost of mailing a First Class letter out of town would be increased to four cents, effective August first. Second and Third Class rates would also be raised. And half a million Post Office workers are due to get a pay raise amounting to 265 million dollars a year. For most postal workers, this amounts to a raise of about 10 percent...retroactive to the first of the year.

The House Education Committee became deadlocked today on a measure that oould have provided one and a half billion dollars for new schools. In two votes... which were tied 15 to 15...the committee was unable either to approve the measure or send it back to a subcommittee for furtherstudy. The Administration introduced

the bill last year, then abandoned it in favor of other legislation for accelerating the science education program. Democratic Representative Thompson of New Jersey tried to revive the measure. He concedes it is now dead so far as this session of Congress is concerned.

Final returns in the Pennsylvania primary show that Harold Stassen failed to win the Republican nomination for governor by more than 230 thousand votes. In conceding defeat today to businessman Arthur McGonigle, the Republican organization candidate, Stassen said, "I will continue my life-long devotion to public service and the Republican Party." His immediate plans call for continuing the practice of law.

In Miami Beach, the annual Governors Conference ended today with assurance from the Army chief of staff...General Taylor...that the Army has given up the plan to drop six National Guard divisions. However, Secretary of Defense McElroy refused to commit the Administration as to maintainingthe National Guard at the numerical strength of 400 thousand men. The governors passed a resolution which would have President Eisenhower work out a new bipartisan anti-recession program with leaders of Congress.

In Indonesia...a rebel broadcast says the revolutionary government is ready to negotiate "a reasonable solution" to the Indonesian crisis. The broadcast was made by the leader of rebel forces in the North Celebes.

A sense of relief - in France and in the Western World - followed the vote of confidence given Premier Pflimlin by the French Assembly yesterday. It may have been human to feel that way, but it was highly irrational. The fate of the Republic now lies with those who have the power. What the Assembly voted Pflimlin was not power, but the phraseology of power. The actual power is with the army. Pflimlin is not exercising power against the army in Algeria, even though it is involved in open insurrection. Instead, he entrusted his authority to General Salan, a man who continues to call for DeGaulle and has refrained from

openly pledging loyalty to the Paris government. And Premier Pflimlin is sending to Algeria his new Chief of Staff, General Henri Lorillot. His mission, the news dispatches say, is not to discipline or depose the unruly and disloyal generals. It is "to make peace with them."

If Pflimlin were to try to enforce discipline, the army could easily seize France, for it has that power. It does not have all the power there is, for French workers under Communist leadership also have some, and civil war might well result. That would depend on how Moscow decided to play the game. Moscow stands to gain from a DeGaulle government in the long run. But it may want to play safe, and order at least a token resistance against a facsimile of fascism. Civil war is what Pflimlin wants above all else to avoid. He wants to avoid it more than he wants to assert the power of the Republic over the army. General Salan and the other DeGaullist partisans in the army also want to avoid it. They want DeGaulle to come in without a shot being fired.

So Pflimlin and the army leaders are going through an elaborate make-believe. Pflimlin pretends he is exercising power when he hands it over to Salan, and Salan pretends he is a servant of the people when he wields it. The situation gives a sudden and tragic meaning to a wisecrack attributed to DeGaulle. He is said to have denied that he wanted a coup d'etat. "How could I" he asked, "when there is no state to overthrow?"

The DeGuulle consipiracy obviously was worked out to the last detail, from the dismissal of civil authorities in Algeria, the establishment of a Committee of Public Safety, the strident call of army leaders for DeGaulle, to DeGaulle's emergence with his remarkablytemperate bid for power. He wants a lot of power, he said, but he wants it legally. That is, his would be a sugar-coated dictatorship, the sweetening being a thin layer of legality. Then if fighting resulted, it would be the communists who started it. That would allow him to pose as upholder of law and the Republic, and to seek approval of the

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, Here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General DeGaulle has no fondness for NATO. And should he come to power, every member of the alliance...including the United States would be less secure. None of us in these times is independent. "Independence?" said George Bernard Shaw. "That's middle-class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 22, 1958

This is the news:

The French cabinet today approved a series of constitutional amendments designed to strengthen...and make more stable...the French form of government. Under one of the reforms, it would be impossible for the National Assembly to vote a prime minister out of office unless it could first agree on a program of its own...and a new prime minister who would carry out that program. These amendments...proposed by the Pflimlin government... must still be approved by parliament. Premier Pflimlin has made their adoption an issue of confidence, and a confidence vote may come in the National Assembly next week. If Pflimlin loses that test, it will mean

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the fall of his government. If his government falls, President Coty could ask General DeGaulle to assume power.

The conservative leader, Antoine Pinay, drove to General DeGaulle's country residence today...150 miles from Paris...and talked with him for an hour and a half. The reports were that Pinay would try to get DeGaulle to mediate the differences between the Pflimlin government and the pro-DeGaulle leaders in Algiers. Pinay has not announced the outcome of his conversation. Sources in Paris who are close to DeGaulle say the general would not mediate.

In Algeria today, there were new exortations for General DeGaulle to take over the government. Jacques Soustelle and General Salan made speeches praising DeGaulle and reaffirming their intention to keep Algeria French. Soustelle...who was once governor-general of Algeria...said, "There will be no intervention." "For the past nine days," he said, "we have been taking part in an overwhelming movement of insurrection, which France has not known since the days of 1789."

The French situation was further complicated today when fighting broke out between French colonial forces and Tunisian troops. The incident

occurred in Southern Tunisia, at the Gafsa airstrip...where the French have been basing some of their aircraft. / President Bourguiba said today that four French planes took off from the airfield..and that one of the planes dropped a bomb. / The French embassy in Tunis denied that any bomb was dropped. / It said the Tunisians had tried to keep the planes from leaving, and that there was gunfire which lasted two and a half hours. The fighting, it said, was between French air force guards and Tunisian national guardsmen. / Bourguiba again called for the evacuation of French troops from Tunisian soil.

Lebanon decided today to take its complaint of "massive interference" by the United Arab Republic to the United Nations Security Council. / The action was decided on at a meeting of the Lebanese cabinet. / For two weeks, the pro-Western government of Lebanon has been rocked by violence, which it accuses the United Arab Republic...made up of Egypt and Syria...of fomenting. / There was new fighting in Lebanon today between government and rebel forces. / And a bomb exploded in a bazaar in Beirut, killing one person and wounding four others.

In London, the Bank of England today announced another cut in its official interest rate---from six to five and one-half percent. / Until March 20, the bank rate had been seven percent. The Bank of England said it could make the further reduction "because speculative pressure against the pound sterling had ceased." / ~~Reserves of sterling have continued to increase in the last two months.~~

The cost of living in this country climbed last month to a new record high. / The commissioner of labor statistics, Ewan Clague, says the entire increase of two-tenths of one percent can be attributed to the higher cost of food, with all other items balancing out. He said the

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cost-of-living index "may move up a little more by summer"...but that after that food prices are expected to decline.

Congress completed action today on a bill...raising the cost of mailing a First Class letter to four cents. Second and Third Class rates also would be raised, and half a million postal workers are due for higher pay. House approval was unanimous, following passage yesterday in the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee today approved the [redacted] bill to extend unemployment insurance payments up to 50 percent. Secretary of Labor Mitchell told Congress today that while we probably have reached the bottom of the recession, unemployment normally goes up this time of year.

President Eisenhower today ordered an emergency program for eliminating air collisions "to the maximum degree possible." There have been five collisions between commercial airliners and military aircraft in recent months; the pilot of a Capital Airlines plane reports that a jet bomber narrowly missed hitting his aircraft over Ohio last night. The President...after conferring with members of Congress...ordered five safety precautions [redacted] taken at the earliest possible time. He directed that jet pilots...making proficiency flights...stay off civilian airways; that jet planes...making cross-country flights...be required to file

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flight plans in advance with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and that all jets flown by students on civilian airways must be under Instrument Flight Rules, rather than Visual Flight Rules, regardless of weather. Operational flights...as distinguished from training flights...made on civilian airways must also be conducted under Instrument Flight Rules and civilian control. And if jet aircraft want to change to a lower altitude, they must do it off the routes used by the airlines. The White House instructed the Civil Aeronautics Administration...and any other federal agencies which may be involved...to see that this emergency program is put in effect.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted tentatively today, to restore all of the 339-million dollars cut from President Eisenhower's foreign aid program by the House. / The action raises the total authorization for the program to 3-billion, 950-million dollars.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland told a news conference today that Vice President Nixon is the "only major candidate for President on the Republican ticket." / Knowland said he does not "tie in" the events of Mr. Nixon's South American tour with the presidency and 1960. / He said that if the United States had helped Latin America as much as Yugoslavia, "we would be a lot better off."

Six persons were killed and at least 60 wounded today in a riot in Panama. / Dispatches from Panama say that National Guardsmen opened fire when a student demonstration...protesting school conditions...appeared to be taken over by "hoodlums". / The Panama government blamed the casualties on its political enemies...and said the clash was provoked by unpatriotic elements. / Panama tonight is in a state of siege.

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In Washington today, the State Department said it is now authorizing the sale and shipment of small arms to the Indonesian government.

Early returns in the Japanese parliamentary election show the pro-Western party of Prime Minister Kishi leading. However, none of the early returns are from the large cities, where the opposition Socialist Party is believed to have it greatest strength. Kishi himself has been re-elected to his seat in the lower house. And his party is expected to win---although with a possibly smaller majority.

The keel of America's first nuclear-powered merchant ship was laid today at Camden, New Jersey. / Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the Vice President, attended the ceremonies. / She said the new ship...called the Savannah... is "another way in which the United States can extend the hand of friendship to the rest of the world." When completed, it will be able to carry sixty passengers and 95-hundred tons of cargo at a speed of 20 and a half knots. It will have to be refueled only once every [illegible] 300-thousand miles.

Seven Nike missiles exploded today at a guided missile base in Middletown, New Jersey. / Army officials say that at least seven...and possibly ten...persons were killed. / There were civilian EMPLOYES as well as enlisted men among the dead. / An Army spokesman says one of the anti-aircraft missiles exploded...and then set off six others in a chain reaction. / He says the missiles were not mounted with atomic warheads and that there is no danger from radiation. / The Nike base at Middletown is one of a series of such installations guarding New York City from air attack.

Now Here is Dick Hallet who has been Covering the Governors Conference in Miami Beach.

Word for Today

who wants to be Chief of the Free World—

General DeGaulle expressed his innermost feelings long ago, in public print. Writing in his memoirs, he said: "To take action on one's own responsibility...to want no mark upon it but one's own...to face destiny alone---this is the harsh, exclusive passion of a Chief."

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Back in a moment—

Joan Bryan—

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, May 22, 1958
6:45 - 7:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: Now, here is Dick Hottlett who has been covering the Governor's Conference in Miami Beach.

HOTTLETT: The Governor's of the State's and territories have just spent 3-days at the 50th annual Governor's Conference. It was historic in that respect at least. A reporter who watched the proceedings and the results looking for rising stars in American politics and a fresh point of view on the great issues facing the country comes home with an empty notebook. If there was one problem directly concerning the governor's, it was that of regaining for the State's some of the responsibility that has drifted to the Federal government. Committee's meeting for the past year had sketched out some modest but concrete action. They advocated that the State's completely control and pay for two programs; vocational training and municipal sewage treatment. But, at Miami Beach, the Governor's could not get together on the financing. They could not agree at all on problems like unemployment compensation and the economic recession. The differences between the States - their standards and their incomes broke them up into shifting clusters of special interest and they merely be-moaned the fact that State Government is being squeezed out as the cities stake their problems straight to the Federal Government.

Some top domestic issues like Civil Rights and Labor legislation never came up at all. Civil Rights was just to hot to handle. As for foreign affairs, only in terms of national defense did the Governor's look out at the world and then - not very hard. Secretary of Defense James McElroy warned them bluntly, that within the next 2-years or less the Soviets would have the capability to hit us with long range rockets of appaling destructiveness, only intense effort by the United States would close the gap he said, and stressing the need for cutting

down the fantastic cost of modern weapon systems wherever possible, he warned that if this were not done, the entire American economy would sooner or later have to be controlled. Came question time, however, and the governor's were interested in nothing but the national guard, keeping it at present strength and in the hands of the States. They argued this point at length with passion and with every metaphor at their disposal. Under the circumstances, said Governor Holmes of Oregon, "when both are economic and diplomatic slips are showing, we certainly need to keep our powder dry." In words at least, the Governor's Conference was rich.

Now, back to ED MURROW.

PT/n.m.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General DeGaulle who wants to be chief of the French government expressed his innermost feelings long ago, in public print. Writing in his memoirs, he said, "To take action on one's own responsibility...to want no mark upon it but one's own...to face destiny alone---this is the harsh, exclusive passion of a Chief."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 23, 1958

This is the news:

An "all-Algeria" Committee of Public Safety was set up today in Algiers. The committee will serve, in effect, as a separate revolutionary government. It was formed with the help of General Salan, the principal military and civilian authority in Algeria. / And its co-chairmen...or co-presidents... are General Massu, the paratroop commander who took control in Algiers on May 13, and Cherif Sid Cara, a Moslem politician who was secretary of state for Algeria in the Gaillard cabinet. / Until today, General Salan seemed to be straddling the fence. But this morning he signed the papers incorporating the revolutionary committee. / The committee was formed, he said, "to make it possible to set up a government of public safety

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presided over by General DeGaulle." / And the committee issued a communique, saying it was "resolved" to establish a DeGaulle government in Metropolitan France. / Such a government, it said, would have for its purpose the promotion and defense of "a far-reaching reform of the institutions of the French Republic." / The communique called on all Frenchmen...in all the French territories, including Madagascar and French Equitorial Africa... to set up similar committees, for supporting the return of DeGaulle.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 23, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

David Schoenbrun, chief of our Paris bureau, flew in today. He recently published an excellent book, called: "As France Goes". David, which way is France going?

2) Would you say that the army in metropolitan France supports DeGaulle?

3) What are the steps required for him to come to power legally?

WHAT IS YOUR GUESS THAT DE GAULLE WILL COME TO POWER?

4) ~~Various groups in Algeria are today asking their fellow citizens in France to set up committees of public safety. Is this likely to happen?~~

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Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

Premier Pflimlin has made a radio appeal to the French people for their support. / But he still refrains from denouncing what amounts to insurrection across the Mediterranean in North Africa. / A remark Charles Kingsley once made comes to mind in this connection. "There are more ways of killing a cat," he said, "than choking her with cream."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: David Schoenbrun, chief of our Paris bureau and an authentic expert on France flew in today. He recently published an excellent book called "As France Goes." David, welcome home and which way is France going?

SCHOENBRUN: At the moment it seems to be going to pieces. And, indded it is. As you know, Algeria is now in a state of succession. They've set up what amounts to a revolutionary government there and in Paris the Government is holding on just by a very narrow threat indeed. This may in the long run, however, prove to be a pretty good thing. Even You and I have talked over the years about what's been happening to the Fourth Republic, how its evaded making decisions, how the state has been withering away - not in a Marxist sense, but in a French sense of failing to make a decision. I think whatever happens now - whether de Gaulle comes to power or the government holds on, we're going to see a different kind of governmental procedure in France. It's no longer true as the French used to say, "that the more things change, the more they stay the same." It won't be the same from now on in.

MURROW: David, it is quite clear that the Army - or at least a majority of it in Algeria supports de Gaulle. Would you say that the Army in metropalitan France also supports him or is the Army divided too?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, Ed, let's first examine the word "Army." The Army of France is a Republican army, the bulk of that Army is made up of draftees who are boys from Communists, Socialists, Catholic homes, who are faithful to their country and I would say that the Army is faithful to the Republic. If, however, you mean, the professional class of officer, and I think you do, there, I think that they are not faithful to the Republic, for the simple reason, that they say, and I think that

right, the Republic just hasn't existed. How can you be true or loyal to something which simply isn't there? In that respect I think the superior officers in France like those in Algeria are ready to go along with somebody who can recapture the prestige, the integrity, the grandeur that once was France.

MURROW: Now, David, spell it out for us in simple terms. Will you? What are the steps required for General de Gaulle to come to power legally?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, that is simple Ed. It's not complicated at all. Either the Government resigns and the President of the Republic call de Gaulle in or the government is thrown out of office and the President calls de Gaulle in. So, the open door for de Gaulle is dependent upon a vacation of power in Paris. Now, it gets complicated because Mr. de Gaulle in his mystical fashion has said, exceptional circumstances require exceptional procedures. And, he will not go through the normal procedure of walking into Parliament in a democratic manner presenting his program, letting it be debated and then asking the Deputies to vote for him. De Gaulle has not said what he means by exceptional procedures, so I cannot give you a simple answer. I can make a guess I think based upon history and of personal knowledge of Mr. de Gaulle. He wants to do something like Prince Louis Napoleon and have a legal coup d'etat - that is, to say to Parliament, "alright fella's - now, you've messed things up - you want me to clean the mess up for me, give me two-years in office, no questions asked, go on vacation and I'll clear up the mess." That's what he wants to do if he's called in, that's the way he's gonna do it.

MURROW: Well, David, neither one of us have done much guessing - at least in public during the past few years, but is it your guess that de Gaulle will come to power?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, as of tonight, I would say yes. But, I've

seen so many miracles in France and this Prime Minister Pierre Pflimlin is such a courageous man , he's been fighting so hard. He just might pull it off you know. If it were up to Pflimlin alone and the Democratic Center Parties, I think they could pull it off. However, the Right Wing in Franc e, which has been described by French politicians as the stupidist Right Wing in the entire world may just pull the hatch, and down the drain goes the Fourth Republic. And, if so, de Gaulle will come in. Based upon what's happening this very minute now, I would say de Gaulle is very close and if the Republic is not dead - it's as close to being dead as you can come and still be alive.

MURROW: David, let's do a little more prognosticating here. If de Gaulle should come to power, what in general terms would be his policy?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, Ed you know he says that NATO is an American protectorate that doesn't even have the virtue of protecting of France. You also remember, when you and I were working overseas together how de Gaulle behaved during the war, your friend Sir Winston Churchill used tosay, "of all the crosses that I've had to bear - the heaviest has been the Cross of Lorraine." You recall too, shortly after the liberation of France, the first thing that General de Gaulle did, was to get into an airplane and fly to Moscow, try to make a deal with the Russians. This fella's going to play a lone hand if he comes to power, he's going to play an aristocratic haughty-French version of Nasserism, positive neutrality working both sides against the middle for the greater glory of what he conceives to be the destiny of France, the 14th Century destiny of Joan of Arc You remember what Franklin Roosevelt said at the Casablanca conference, Ed when he wrote, I think a letter to John and he said "It's hard to deal with this fella cause he thinks he's Joan of Arc and he hears voices and how can you talk to a fella whose listening to somebody else's voice." Look for trouble.

MURROW: Thank you very much, David Schoenbrun.

And, while we have a few seconds left, let me thank you also for your reports on this program over the last ten days and indeed over the last ten years.

SCHOENBRUN: Thanks for the seize.

MURROW: (laughter) Thank you David. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, here is George Bryan.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

An "all-Algeria" Committee of Public Safety was set up today in Algiers. The committee will serve, in effect, as a separate revolutionary government. It was formed with the help of General Salan, the principal military and civilian authority in Algeria. And its co-chairman...or co-presidents...are General Massu, the paratroop commander, who took control in Algiers on May 13, and Cherif Sid Cara, a Moslem politician who was secretary of state for Algeria in the Gaillard cabinet. Until today, General Salan seemed to be straddling the fence. But this morning he signed the papers incorporating the revolutionary committee. The committee was formed, he said, "to make it possible to set up a government of public safety presided over by General DeGaulle." And the committee issued a communique saying it was "resolved" to establish a DeGaulle government in Metropolitan France. Such a government, it said, would have for its purpose, the promotion and defense of "a far-reaching reform of the institutions of the French Republic." The communique called on all Frenchmen...in all the French territories including Madagascar and French Equitorial Africa...to set up similar committees for supporting the return of De Gaulle.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Premier Pflimlin has made a radio appeal to the French people for their support. But he still refrains from denouncing what amounts to insurrection across the Mediterranean in North Africa. A remark Charles Kingsley once made comes to mind in this connection. "There are more ways of killing a cat," he said, "then choking her with cream."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 26, 1958

This is the news:

The French crisis deepened today./ For a direct report, we switch to Ernest Leiser in Paris.

Tape runs 2:15
Ends on cue: "---Now back to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

In Algiers, there is an atmosphere of expectancy./ And for that story, here is Lou Cioffi, reporting from Algiers.

Tape runs 1:30
Ends on cue: "---Now back to Edw. R. Murrow."

In Tunis today, thousands of Moslem demonstrators marched through the streets...demanding arms and the immediate, total evacuation from Tunisia of all French troops. / Fighting broke out over the week-end between French and Tunisian forces in Southern Tunisia. / Each side blames the other, and President Bourguiba said tonight that Tunisia is taking the "extremely grave situation which has arisen to the United Nations." / He said the proposals made by France for the withdrawal of its forces are "not satisfactory." They come, he said, "from a feeble government without any real authority." Bourguiba told his people...in a nationwide broadcast... that Tunisia has asked for arms from Britain and the United States.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower today on several matters, including the crisis in France. / When a reporter asked Mr. Dulles if the United States were taking any action, he said, "No. This is a problem for the French."

The French ambassador today gave the State Department a note detailing what he called "the provocations suffered by the French Army in Tunisia in the last few days." French authorities in Algiers have been informed of this country's hope that further military action in Tunisia can be avoided.

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Hammarskjold cancelled a trip he was to have made to Minneapolis, to address a meeting of the World Health Organization. / He is staying close to headquarters, because of the critical situation in North Africa and the Middle East.

Lebanon's complaint that the United Arab Republic has interferred "massively" in its internal affairs, is scheduled to come up tomorrow in the Security Council. / The Security Council debate, however, is likely to be delayed. / A late dispatch [redacted] says the Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, is postponing his departure for New York until the middle of the week. / Lebanon's complaint is also being taken up on Saturday by the Arab League. And there was [redacted] speculation earlier today that Lebanon might not press its charge against President Nasser until the Arab League was given an opportunity to act.

A time-bomb exploded today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, killing at least six persons. Perhaps as many as sixty persons were hurt. The bomb went off on a crowded street car. A communique...issued in Beirut tonight...said that, henceforth, the publication of material "of a nature in favor of the rebellion" is prohibited. / The Lebanese parliament meets tomorrow. And there is speculation [redacted] President Chamoun may drop

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his request that the constitution be amended, so that he could seek a new six-year term.

The head of the Israeli-Jordanian mixed armistice commission was shot and killed today in an incident on Mount Scopus. The United Nations official was Colonel George Flint, a Canadian. Mount Scopus is a demilitarized Israeli enclave in Jordanian territory. An Israeli Army spokesman says an exchange of gunfire broke out when Jordanian troops ambushed an Israeli police patrol...and that Colonel Flint was hit by a sniper's bullet while trying to rescue some wounded Israelis. The spokesman said four Israelis died in the action. Jordanian casualties are not reported.

The Soviet News Agency Tass tonight announced that Russia will pull its troops out of Roumania soon. The announcement...published in Budapest... said this decision was reached by the political committee of the eight Warsaw Pact countries meeting in Moscow. According to Tass, the Russians also are taking another division out of Hungary. Earlier this year, Moscow announced the withdrawal of 17-thousand troops from Hungary. It did not say how many would remain; nor does it say now.

President Eisenhower ruled out any tax cut today...so far as the Administration is concerned. He did this in identical letters sent by the White House to Vice President Nixon and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House. Instead, the Administration wants corporation and cunsumer excise taxes continued after June 30 at their present level.

The United States today announced the fourth in its series of nuclear tests at the Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific. The announcement was issued jointly by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. It gave no details.

At Groton, Connecticut, the country's sixth atomic-powered submarine, the Skipjack, was launched today. It reportedly will be the fastest nuclear powered submarine in the United States Fleet.

And other atomic submarines---the Skate and the Seawolf---have set endurance records of 30 days under water. This was announced by Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations.

President Eisenhower today formally dedicated the world's first large-scale atomic power plant devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes. The plant...located at Shippingport, Pennsylvania...will furnish electricity for nearly half a million customers of the Duquesne Light Company in the Pittsburgh area. Mr. Eisenhower said in his brief dedication speech, that the plant "represents what can be done, not only in America but throughout the world, to put the atom to work for the good of mankind."

Rear Admiral Rickover also spoke briefly. Admiral Rickover,

who developed the atomic submarine, supervised the construction of the Shippinport plant in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission; He said:

Rickover tape runs 1:30, last 8 seconds is applause. Last words are: "--if we do not do it [redacted] wisely. Thank you." Fade applause after [redacted] two or three seconds."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a [redacted] moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The news today demonstrated eloquently how the atom can be harnessed both for war and peace. In his book, Arms and Man, Walter Millis refused to accept a prognosis of universal catastrophe. "Presumably," he said, "the human race will in the future...as in the past... find means of getting along somehow, probably for the better, rather than for the worse."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW with THE NEWS

Monday, May 26th, 1958

MURROW: ... supervised the construction of the Shipping Port plang in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission. He said:

RICKOVER: The Shipping Port station represents combined efforts of many individuals and many organizations. No one organization and no one man is responsible for what was accomplished here. Those who worked so hard and with such personal sacrifice to speed every part of this project can never receive full recognition. It is to them and to their families that I wish to pay tribute today. This atomic power station is their off-spring, whatever credit there is belongs to them. As for myself, I am honored to have had the privilage of assisting with this project, and to be able to contribute whatever I could. Now, that man has released the energy of the atom, he holds in his own hands, the power to change his enviornment. Up till now, he has had the ability to accompdate himself to nature but not to change it. This power to modify his enviornment confers on man the great responsibility both moral and political to act wisely. In attempting to do God's work - God help us if we do not do it wisely . Thank you. (applause.)

MURROW: That was Admiral Rickover speaking at Shipping Port, Penna, today. This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

PT/n.m.

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PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The French crisis deepened today. For a direct report, we switch to Ernest Leiser in Paris.

ERNEST LEISER: The biggest news in France tonight, Ed, is that General Charles de Gaulle drove back to Paris, at his own pace, and in his own time, from his country home a hundred and fifty miles away. When he was here just a week ago, de Gaulle said that he was going home to "await the call of the country." It is not considered likely that he would have come back unless he thought that the call to head the government was coming in a matter of days, perhaps of hours. De Gaulle's trip dominated the rush of other events here today. It's attracting a good deal more attention than the declaration of Communist parliamentary chief, Jacques Duclos, this afternoon that the Communist-run unions throughout France will strike at two P.M. tomorrow, in opposition to a de Gaulle bid for power. The Communist union's statement called on workers to be ready for the most decisive and energetic action necessary to defend the Republic. That's the words of the Communists. There was no indication of how long the strike was to be called for.

An effective strike now, many observers here say, would be the surest way to bring down Premier Pierre Pflimlin's shaky government - and the question is being raised tonight how much do the Communists really want to save the present regime?

Pflimlin did survive one test today. The National Assembly voted strongly to lift the parliamentary immunity of Deputy Pascal Arrighi, a leader of the insurrection, Saturday, that put Corsica under the control of the Algeria led Committees of Public Safety. Arrighi can now be brought to trial for his part in the coup. However, even in this case, Pflimlin was forced to compromise to hold the government line for the moment. Pflimlin had proposed to throw

Arrighi out of Parliament altogether for what he did.

The uncertain government of Pflimlin has exercised a strong but erratic censorship on radio and press today. This evening's Paris papers were spotted with blank columns where articles had been cut out. But there was plenty in the papers to make it clear how fast government control was being lost. And no effective government action was taken today to suppress has been called the "sedition in Corsica." The rebels there remain in uncontested control.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In Algiers, there is an atmosphere of expectancy. And for that story here is Lou Cioffi reporting from Algiers.

CIOFFI: The Committee of Public Safety in Algiers today predicted that from now on political events will be moving very fast. A spokesman refused to be pinned down on just what he meant except to say that "events in Paris seem to be taking shape." He warned that now there is no middle road. The committee oddly enough has not been emphasizing events in Corsica. One officer told me today that events there were different from here. He said in Algeria it was a patriotic and emotional movement. In Corsica, purely political.

There's not much question that the take-over on the litte Mediterranean island has gone a bit beyond what people hoped. And like all success, it can get a bit frightening.

The committee is also being very discreet about revealing the sentiments of the French Navy, which has just completed NATO maneuvers. Two aircraft carriers arrived at Algerian ports today, along with escort vessels. More units are expected. But when questioned about how the Navy feels, a spokesman said, "That's for Admiral Obrnaneau himself to say." The Admiral has already indicated his support for the movement.

The entire movement now appears to be marking time here. Except for the usual demonstrations, there's not much that can be done except to keep up

a steady stream of propaganda and to lead the organization of the movement. The feeling here appears to be that the decisions that will affect the future of France and of Algeria are now being made in Paris. And there's confidence here that the solution will result in General de Gaulle heading the next government.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: In Tunis today, thousands of Moslem demonstrators marched through the streets...demanding arms and the immediate, total evacuation from Tunisia of all French troops. Fighting broke out over the weekend between Franch and Tunisian forces in Southern Tunisia. Each side blames the other, and President Bourguiba said tonight that Tunisia is taking the "extremely grave situation which has arisen to the United Nations." He said the proposals made by France for the withdrawal of its forces are "not satisfactory." They come, he said, "from a feeble government without any real authority." Bourguiba told his people...in a nationwide broadcast...that Tunisia has asked for arms from Britain and the United States.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower today on several matters, including the crisis in France. When a reporter asked Mr. Dulles if the United States were taking any action, he said, "No, This is a problem for the French."

The French ambassador today gave the State Department a note detailing what he called "the provocations suffered by the French Army in Tunisia in the last few days." French authorities in Algiers have been informed of this country's hope that further military action in Tunisia can be avoided.

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Hammarskjold cancelled a trip he was to have made to Minneapolis to address a meeting of the World Health Organization. He is staying close to headquarters because of the critical situation in North Africa and the Middle East.

Lebanon's complaint that the United Arab Republic has interferred "massively" in its interanl affairs is scheduled to come up tomorrow in the Security Council. The Secuirty Council debate, however, is likely to be delayed. A late dispatch says the Lebanese foreign minister, Chalres Malik is postponing his departure for New York until the middle of the week. Lebanon's complaint is also being taken up on Saturday by the Arab League. And there was speculation earlier today that Lebanon might not press its charge against President Nasser

until the Arab League was given an opportunity to act.

A time-bomb exploded today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, killing at least six persons. Perhaps as many as sixty persons were hurt. The bomb went off on a crowded street car. A communique...issued in Beirut tonight... said that, henceforth, the publication of material "of a nature in favor of the rebellion" is prohibited. The Lebanese parliament meets tomorrow. And there is speculation President Chamoun may drop his request that the constitution be amended, so that he could seek a new six-year term.

The head of the Israeli-Jordanian mixed armistice commission was shot and killed today in an incident on Mount Scopus. The United Nations official was Colonel George Flint, a Canadian. Mount Scopus is a demilitarized Israeli enclave in Jordanian territory. An Israeli Army spokesman says an exchange of gunfire broke out when Jordanian troops ambushed an Israeli police patrol...and that Colonel Flint was hit by a sniper's bullet while trying to resume some wounded Israelis. The spokesman said four Israelis died in the action. Jordanian casualities are not reported.

The Soviet News Agency Tass tonight announced that Russia will pull its troops out of Roumania soon. The announcement...published in Budapest... said this decision was reached by the political committee of the eight Warsaw Pact countries meeting in Moscow. According to Tass, the Russians also are taking another division out of Hungary.Earlier this year, Moscow announced the withdrawal of 17-thousand troops from Hungary. It did not say how many would remain; nor does it now.

President Eisenhower ruled out any tax cut today...so far as the Administration is concerned. He did this in identical letters sent by the White House to Vice President Nixon and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House. Instead, the Administration wants corporation and consumer excise taxes continued after June 30th at their present level.

The United States today announced the fourth in its series of nuclear tests at the Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific. The announcement was issued jointly by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. It gave no details.

At Groton, Connecticut, the country's sixth atomic powered submarine, the Skipjack, was launched today. It reportedly will be the fastest nuclear powered submarine in the United States Fleet.

And other atomic submarines---the Skate and the Seawolf---have set endurance records of 30 days under water. This was announced by Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations.

President Eisenhower today formally dedicated the world's first large-scale atomic power plant devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes. The plant...located at Shippingport, Pennsylvania...will furnish electricity for nearly half a million customers of the Duquesne Light Company in the Pittsburgh area. Mr. Eisenhower said in his brief dedication speech that the plant "represents what can be done, not only in America but throughout the world, to put the atom to work for the good of mankind."

Rear Admiral Rickover also spoke briefly. Admiral Rickover who developed the atomic submarine, supervised the construction of the Shippingport plant in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission. He said:

RICKOVER: The Shippingport station represents combined efforts of many individuals and many organizations. No one organization and no one man is responsible for what was accomplished here. Those who worked so hard and with such personal sacrifice to speed every part of this project can never receive full recognition. It is to them and to their families that I wish to pay tribute today. This atomic power station is their off-spring, whatever credit there is belong to them. As for myself, I am honored to have had the privilege of assisting with this project, and to be able to contribute whatever I could. Now, that man has

released the energy of the atom, he holds in his own hands, the power to change his environment. Up till now, he has had the ability to accommodate himself to nature but not to change it. This power to modify his environment confers on man the great responsibility both moral and political to act wisely. In attempting to do God's work - God help us if we do not do it wisely. Thank you. (applause)

MURROW: That was Admiral Rickover speaking at Spippingport, Pa. today. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The news today demonstrated eloquently how the atom can be harnessed both for war and peace. In his book, Arms and Man, Walter Millis refused to accept a prognosis of universal catastrophe. "Presumably," he said, "the human race will in the future...as in the past...find means of getting along somehow probably for the better, rather than for the worse."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 27, 1958

as bumper to the day network

This is the news:

Premier Pflimlin won a narrow vote of confidence tonight in the French National Assembly. The Communists voted for Pflimlin, but he won a majority without the help of their 148 votes. The final official vote was 408 to 165. For a direct report, we switch to my colleague, ~~Eleanor Lepson~~ Alex Kendrick, in the French capital.

Runs about 2:14

Ends on cue: "--to ERM IN NY."

presence of French troops on Tunisian soil. There were no incidents.

The United Nations Security Council has postponed debate on Lebanon's complaint against the United Arab Republic, ~~The postponement will give~~ IN ORDER TO GIVE the Arab League an opportunity to act in the dispute. The Arab League Council meets on Saturday. In Beirut today, the Lebanese prime minister told parliament that President Chamoun has "no intention" of trying to change the constitution, so he can run for another six-year term. The prime minister said the constitutional issue had been used as a pretext by anti-government forces for stirring up revolt.

Final returns in Italy's parliamentary election confirm that the ruling Christian Democratic Party again failed to win a clear majority. It did pick up a few seats...but so did the left-wing Socialists. The Communists lost one seat in the Chamber of Deputies, although they polled 6-million, 700-thousand votes. ~~The Christian Democrats...as in the past...will need the support of at least one of the smaller center parties to form a coalition government.~~

~~Secretary of State Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower for almost an hour today on the French crisis. Mr. Dulles declined to comment afterward...saying again that what is happening in France is a French problem. He said, "While we follow affairs with close attention and deep interest, we do not in any way interfere."~~

President Eisenhower today signed the bill raising postal rates and increasing the pay of half a million postal workers.

House Speaker Rayburn said today that he agrees with President Eisenhower's stand against a tax cut. /And Senate Democratic Leader Johnson predicted that a "substantial majority" in Congress will go along with the President's tax policy.

The House has voted...tentatively...to kill the measure giving statehood to Alaska. /The vote to strike out the bill's enacting clause was 144 to 106, with a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats joining forces against the measure. /Their action could be reversed tomorrow by a roll-call vote.

~~The House Judiciary Committee today approved a "states rights" bill~~ to keep federal laws from taking precedence over state laws on the same

Edward R. Murrow: May 27, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Now that DeGaulle is so close to power, more has to be looked at than the ethics of the way it has come about. / What matters now is the effect of a DeGaulle government on a number of countries; France first of all, Algeria and its neighbors, Germany, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

For France, the choice is a beggarly one, between a powerless parliamentary regime defied by its armed forces, and a government that again wears the garments of authority, even though they are soiled. / A legal government supported by the armed forces and obeyed by them, appears preferable to a lot of Frenchmen.

What a DeGaulle government would mean to France beyond the meager satisfaction of a restored authority is hard to say. Little is known of DeGaulle's present program. He will want more power in his own hands, power that lies with the parties in the Assembly. Since he has cast himself in the role of savior of the Republic, he probably can get it. / Beyond that he will want power to stop the rise of prices and wages. / He sees stabilization of the economy as part of the process of making France "grand" again.

DeGaulle is credited by some followers with having a moderate policy for Algeria. They say he wants a federation of France with Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, including extended rights for Moslems, genuine autonomy and

ultimate self-determination. The Algerian rebels insist on the right to be free without saying it must happen at once. DeGaulle has told visitors he would give the right to secede in twenty years. Even if Moslems were inclined to trust DeGaulle's word, twenty years is too long for them.

It is hard to know what the army in Algeria would accept. Soustelle, DeGaulle's former lieutenant, calls now for integration. If he means it, this would be equal citizenship for Moslems, and that in itself would spell the end of white supremacy, and that is what the army leaders and the French in Algeria have been fighting to save. ~~Other army leaders insist on the right to crush the help Tunisia and Morocco are sending into Algeria, so that they can stamp out the rebellion. Should this lead to military interference in those countries, the United States might find itself again lined up with the Soviet Union in the United Nations, as at the time of the Suez crisis. If DeGaulle can lord it over the generals, he might come up with a solution in North Africa which both they and the Moslems would accept. This is conceivable, but not much more.~~ aid

DeGaulle has told nobody what he will do in European affairs. Since he is emphasizing legality, he is expected to stay in NATO, which he is legally bound to do. But within NATO he can change the entire tone and

meaning of the alliance. He is a passionate nationalist, dedicated to restore the departed glories of France, something that NATO was not devised to do. He would try to do it, even if he remained an ally.

He has said that he is not against the common market, the coal and steel community, and Euratom. But he insists that France must be strong before joining them. It is too late to stay out of the coal and steel community, but if France waits before completing the other projects, they too will have to wait.

Naturally the most decisive issue in Europe is the future of Franco-Soviet relations. If DeGaulle comes to power, Moscow already will have won a victory, for NATO manifestly would be weakened. Moscow has much to bargain with. It can throw France at once into civil war, or it can be satisfied with a token resistance to DeGaulle's assumption of power. DeGaulle doesn't believe in isolating Russia, and friends of his expect him to revive the Russian entente. Presumably Moscow will play the board both ways, will take what it can get from DeGaulle now, but keep the communists in training to try to seize power when the time comes.

In Germany, the effect of a DeGaulle regime would be to strengthen the two extremes in politics. German nationalism would be whipped up by DeGaulle's

nationalism, and the left would be repelled by DeGaulle's autocracy. / If DeGaulle bargains with Moscow, the Germans are sure to do it too. And that prospect is not one to steady Western nerves.

It is enough to mention the effects of DeGaulle on North Africa, Germany and the Soviet Union to see that the United States will be as much affected as anybody. / We say that our foreign policy rests on helping people who want to be free, on NATO and on keeping a united front against Soviet expansion. / If we could do it - and we can't - we would like to keep DeGaulle out. / If we can't, we must adjust ourselves to reality. / The ability to adjust to reality is, after all, the test of sanity. / For us this would mean writing a new foreign policy, re-drafting it from scratch.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

A DeGaulle government would have far-reaching effect on many countries, including the United States. More than 200 years ago, Joseph Butler said, "Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be. Why then," he asked, "should we desire to be deceived?"

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The French National Assembly has begun voting on a choice between Premier Pflimlin and General de Gaulle. For a direct report we switch at once to my colleague, Alex Kendrick in the French capital.

KENDRICK: They order these things - if not better, as some say - at least differently in France. After two weeks of momentous events, in Algeria, in Corsica, on the parliamentary front, General Charles de Gaulle has tonight translated his intentions into action and is in the process, he says, of forming a new French government to replace the coalition of Pierre Pflimlin. But the Pflimlin government, as of this moment, is not abdicating. So how precisely de Gaulle intends to accomplish his aim, what formula he has in mind for subscribing to, or seeming to subscribe to the rules of the parliamentary regime which he despises, who is for him and who is against him in his move toward power, these things remain unknown, shrouded in a thick of the de Gaulle mystique. In cognizance of this state of affairs, the independent and respected Paris newspaper, Le Monde, tonight in a front page editorial, called on the government to tell the French people what is going on behind the scenes. However, the National Assembly is now meeting in what may be an all night session and is already a stormy one. And de Gaulle's power plays and any counter plays that may be made against him should become plainer during the course of this meeting.

Until now, despite its utter seriousness, the situation has had many of the elements of a French farce on the stage. Cabinet ministers popping in and out of doors, mistaken identities, fluctuating affiliations, de Gaulle himself making a late night dash to Paris last night, spending hours in an unknown place or places, with person or persons unknown, and then telephoning from his rural retreat at Colombey at noon

today to say that he has undertaken the regular and necessary process of forming a government. A Republican government, he added, and presumably this means he seeks to replace the Pflimlin government legally and therefore will try to find a parliamentary majority in the National Assembly. But Monsieur Pflimlin has tonight in the Assembly refused to resign, and the only other ways he can be brought down is by the resignation of other ministers or by being defeated in a vote of confidence on the subject of constitutional reform. This vote will be taken by the Assembly during the course of the night. Pflimin can be voted out. De Gaulle can be brought in. But a de Gaulle majority is by no means certain after that. The Socialists - the chief bulwark of present-day French governments - this afternoon in a party caucus voted unanimously against supporting de Gaulle. The Communists will not vote for him nor will Pflimlin's followers in the MRP. And on the record of their past statements neither will Radical leader Mendes-France and his supporters. How de Gaulle means to circumvent this set of circumstances remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, his chief opponents, the Communists, today delivered what they had hoped would be a major blow at his aspirations. They called a 24-hr. strike of a half dozen key labor unions, on the railways, in gas, electricity, in the coal mines. But the strike had very little effect and is accounted a misfire. The Paris subways and buses just kept on running. Have the workers refused to heed the Communist strike call because they do not want to oppose de Gaulle? This and a dozen other questions remain unanswered tonight, so far. The only thing clear is that Charles de Gaulle, by some means known so far only to himself, intends to take power in France. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York. Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Naturally the most decisive issue in Europe is the future of Franco-Soviet relations. If De Gaulle comes to power, Moscow already will have won a victory, for NATO manifestly would be weakened. Moscow has much to bargain with. It can throw France at once into civil war, or it can be satisfied with a token resistance to DeGaulle's assumption of power. De Gaulle doesn't believe in isolating Russia, and friends of his expect him to revive the Russian entente. Presumably Moscow will play the board both ways, will take what it can get from De Gaulle now, but keep the communists in training to try to seize power when the time comes.

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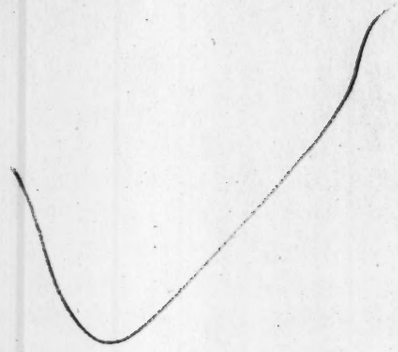
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A De Gaulle government would have far-reaching effect on many countries, including the United States. More than 200 years ago, Joseph Butler said, "Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be. Why then," he asked, "should we desire to be deceived?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 28, 1958



This is the news:

President Coty of France has acted to bring General DeGaulle back to power. For a direct report, we switch at once to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 2:00
(Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

Ernest Leiser covered the anti-DeGaulle demonstrations in Paris this afternoon. Here is his report of what he saw...and heard.

(Tape runs:50 seconds
(Ends on cue: "--to Edw R. Murrow in N.Y."

Another CBS News correspondent has an important story in Algiers. Here is Lou Cioffi, reporting from Algiers.

(Tape runs 1:42
(Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he did not intend to discuss the French situation. Then ten minutes later, in answer to a question as to what he thought of General DeGaulle personally...without reference to the political situation...Mr. Eisenhower, said, "I happen to be one of those people who liked him. I had a long experience of friendly contact with him." The President recalled his associations with DeGaulle during World War Two and later, when he was NATO commander.

Regarding the Eisenhower Doctrine, the President said that if a friendly Middle East government is threatened, "there are probably certain actions that we might be able to take beyond aggression from a Communist-controlled state." This question recently came up with regard to the pro-Western government of Lebanon, which has accused the United Arab Republic of interfering in its internal affairs...in an attempt to aid in the overthrow of that government.

A shipment of American arms and light tanks is reported to have arrived today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

President Eisenhower said he favors statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska. And this afternoon the House voted to make Alaska the 49th state. The

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final roll-call vote was 208 to 166...reversing yesterday's action tentatively killing the measure. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters the recession "has largely spent its force." But, he added, it is too early to say flatly that "now we are on the upper leg." ~~He deplored the rising spiral of wages and prices...but said he did not know what the government could do as long as it insists upon the freedom of an economy to establish its own wage and price levels."~~

Tonight, the Labor Department classified 86 of the country's industrial centers as "areas of substantial unemployment." This compared to a total of 70 such areas in March.

The Senate tonight passed...and sent to the White House...a bill to provide a temporary extension of unemployment benefits. The Senate approved the measure unanimously, after Democratic efforts to liberalize the measure went down in defeat. The bill allows states to extend the various periods in which they pay jobless benefits by 50 percent. The states would borrow the money to pay these benefits from the Federal Government.

The House Appropriations Committee voted today to increase military spending in the next fiscal year to 38-billion, 310-million dollars. An extra 600-million dollars was allowed for the construction of four atomic submarines, capable of launching the Polaris ballistic missile. Cuts were made in other categories...making an over-all increase in the defense budget of about a hundred million dollars. ~~The committee ignored President Eisenhower's request for authority to transfer up to 2-billion dollars from one program to another should the need arise.~~

The action was taken as Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress for an additional 334-million dollars for the Atomic Energy Commission, mostly for normal operating expenses and new plant construction.

And the House Ways and Means Committee today approved an extension of present corporation and excise taxes for one year, as recommended by the President. A separate proposal to reduce the excise tax on new cars was defeated 19 to 2.

A dispatch from Tunis says that Tunisian forces have encircled two French troop garrisons in Tunisia. A Tunisian government spokesman says the action is "a purely defensive and precautionary measure."

The Civil Aeronautics Board today ordered the creation of three special transcontinental air lanes to reduce the danger of aerial collisions. Each air lane will be 40 miles wide and extend from an altitude of 17-thousand to 22-thousand feet. All aircraft flying these lanes---whether military or commercial---must operate under instrument flying rules with ground supervision. The order is effective June 15th.

President Eisenhower has issued a new statement...objecting to some of the language of the defense reorganization bill written by the House Armed Services Committee. He said one committee revision would permit "legalized insubordination." He referred to the provision that would authorize the military and civilian chiefs of the individual services to protest directly to Congress, if they disagree with any defense policy.

Russia has suspended a multi-million-dollar credit agreement it made with Yugoslavia two years ago. Relations between Russia and Yugoslavia have been strained, due to the insistence of President Tito on the right to follow a policy independent of Moscow. Yugoslavia was to have used the Soviet loan to build a new aluminum extraction plant and modernize its mines. Moscow says it is "freezing" the loan for five years.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

The government of Pierre Pflimlin appeared resolute, at the beginning of the French crisis, in its opposition to the insurgent movement in Algiers and the return of General DeGaulle. Later it was <u>not</u> resolute...recalling the warning of Elihu Root, who said: "The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, May 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... President Coty, of France, has acted to bring General de Gaulle back to power. For a direct report we switch at once to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The President of the Republic, Rene Coty, has announced that he has instructed the heads of the houses of Parliament to make contact with General de Gaulle with a view to forming a government for France. This news was announced here in Paris tonight to some four hundred reporters, gathered in the courtyard of the Presidential palace, and some three thousand Parisians standing outside wondering about the fate of their country. This is one of the most unusual announcements in French history, for normally when a President chooses a chief of government he simply calls him in, gives him a mandate to prepare a program and asks him to consult with the political parties. The candidate then goes before Parliament, proposes his government and his program and awaits a vote. This is normal, democratic procedure under the Republic of France. This is, however, not the procedure which is being adopted tonight. On the contrary - the President has merely said that he has asked the Speakers of Parliament to make contact with the general, to establish the conditions under which he is to come to power. Why this unusual procedure? Well, because General de Gaulle himself stated that these were exceptional circumstances and that he would only come to power under exceptional procedures. These sibylline remarks of the general need clarification. And the clarification is the following: General de Gaulle has several times expressed his disapproval, if not his contempt, for the constitutional proceduresof the Fourth Republic. He has said that he holds himself above political parties,

and will not descend into what he calls the "swamps of French politics." Therefore, he refuses to consult with parties in the normal way; he refuses to go to Parliament; he requires special procedures; and therefore, the explanation is that the President of the Republic tonight has yielded to the demands of General de Gaulle and has asked him to set up his unusual procedures for coming to power. However, the big question has been answered, they're calling de Gaulle to power.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Ernest Leiser covered the anti-de Gaulle demonstrations in Paris this afternoon. Here is his report of what he saw and heard.

LEISER: A few hours ago, demonstrators, mainly Communist and Socialist, marched down the streets of Paris from the Square of the Nation to the Square of the Republic, bearing banners that said: "Long Live the Republic" and shouting slogans that said: "De Gaulle shall not pass" "De Gaulle shall not come to power." The echoes of the demonstration had barely died away - but de Gaulle is now coming to power. I watched that three-hour defile down the streets earlier, listened to the surprisingly good-natured comments that the marchers made when they were not shouting for the record. I had the feeling then that they had already accepted the inevitable, despite the slogans. Tonight the calm in the city tonight would indicate that this is so, that Paris now awaits tomorrow to see what the people who were willing to march at least today will do.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Another CBS News correspondent has an important story in Algiers. Here is Lou Cioffi reporting from Algiers.

CIOFFI: A member of the Committee of Public Safety here today said that a government of national union, even with General de Gaulle at its head, would be unacceptable. In an exclusive interview with CBS

News, Leon Delbecque, who was chief aide to former Defense Minister Chaban Delmas, said that a government of national union, which was mentioned in Paris today, is really a compromise. "We want no compromises," he said. "We want a government of public safety, with General de Gaulle at its head." And he added smiling, "Long live the Fifth Republic." The question of a government of national union came up during today's usual news conference. A spokesman announced that one has just come from Paris, that the Catholic M.R.P. had just asked for such a government, with General de Gaulle leading it. Later Delbecque told me, "The political parties in France have lost the confidence of the people. We forced their hand - and now the politicians are scrambling about trying to keep their portfolios. They are trying to save as much as they can. Well," he said, "they are finished now. It will be up to de Gaulle himself to decide just which men he may want." A government of public safety, he explained, will be a government of technicians, representing the various branches of activity in the country. Delbecque said that the committee naturally expects that de Gaulle will keep the promises made here for complete integration of the two races in a French Algeria. When I asked what his position would be if de Gaulle himself agrees to head a government of national union, Delbecque spread his hands and said "I don't think he will accept. And anyway," he added, "that word 'if' is like putting all of Algeria into a bottle." Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he did not intend to discuss the French situttion. Then ten minutes later in answer to

a question as to what he thought of General De Gaulle personally...without reference to the political situation...Mr. Eisenhower said, "I happen to be one of those people who liked him. I had a long experience of friendly contact with him." The President recalled his associations with De Gaulle during World War Two and later when he was NATO commander.

Regarding the Eisenhower Doctrine, the President said that if a friendly Middle East government is threatened, "there are probably certain actions that we might be able to take beyond aggression from a Communist-controlled state." This question recently came up with regard to the pro-Western government of Lebanon, which has accused the United Arab Republic of interfering in its internal affairs...in an attempt to aid in the overthrow of that government.

A shipment of American arms and light tanks is reported to have arrived today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

President Eisenhower said he favors statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska. And this afternoon the House voted to make Alaska the 49th state. The final roll-call vote was 208 to 166...reversing yesterday's action tentatively killing the measure. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters the recession "has largely spent its force." But it is too early to say flatly that "now we are on the upper leg."

Tonight, the Labor Department classified 86 of the country's industrial centers as "areas of substantial unemployment." This compares to a total of 70 such areas in March.

The Senate tonight passed...and sent to the White House...a bill to provide a temporary extension of unemployment benefits. The Senate approved the measure unanimously, after Democratic efforts to liberalize the measure went down in defeat. The bill allows states to extend the various periods in which they

pay jobless benefits by 50 percent. The states would borrow the money to pay these benefits from the Federal Government.

The House Appropriations Committee voted today to increase military spending in the next fiscal year to 38-billion, 310-million dollars. An extra 600 million dollars was allowed for the construction of four atomic submarines capable of launching the Polaris ballistic missile. Cuts were made in other categories...making an over-all increase in the defense budget of about a hundred million dollars.

The action was taken as Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress for an additional 334-million dollars for the Atomic Energy Commission mostly for normal operating expenses and new plant construction.

And the House Ways and Means Committee today approved an extension of present corporation and excise taxes for one year, as recommended by the President. A separate proposal to reduce the excise tax on new cars was defeated 19 to 2.

A dispatch from Tunis says that Tunisian forces have encircled two French troop garrisons in Tunisia. A Tunisian government spokesman says the action is "a purely defensive and precautionary measure."

Russia has suspended a multi-million-dollar credit agreement it made with Yugoslavia two years ago. Relations between Russia and Yugoslavia have been strained, due to the insistence of President Tito on the right to follow a policy independent of Moscow. Yugoslavia was to have used the Soviet loan to build a new aluminum extraction plant and modernize its mines. Moscow says it is "freezing" the loan for five years.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The government of Pierre Pflimlin appeared resolute at the beginning of the French crisis in its opposition to the insurgent movement in Algiers and the return of General De Gaulle. Later it was not resolute...recalling the warning of Elihu Root, who said: "The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs,m May 29, 1958

This is the news:

President Coty today asked General DeGaulle to try to form a new [redacted] government. / DeGaulle accepted the task. / He also said that the General Assembly would have to give him "full powers". / For a direct report, here is my colleague, David Schoenbrun speaking from Paris.

(Tape runs approx 5 mins
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Nowhere are the developments in Paris being watched more closely than from Algiers. For a direct report, we switch to Algiers and Lou Cioffi.

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Painful reticence is being shown by officials in Washington and London about the prospect of a DeGaulle government. / This is the caution of allies. / DeGaulle is expected to weaken the alliance, but it is being left to him to do it. / The less said, the less provoked he will be.

A similar reticence in Moscow, however, has a different reason, and is much more intriguing. Since DeGaulle has long been listed as a fascist, in the Communist book, ~~and since communism is anti-colonial,~~ and DeGaulle has the French army in Algeria to thank for his return to power, one would expect unrestrained vehemence in the Moscow press. But it is not blowing off steam. ~~The~~ Russian reporting from Paris is brief and almost objective.

This is a tribute to the unusual position DeGaulle will occupy. His allies have to get along with him the best they can. / The Russians have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Khrushchev is not following the communists in the Paris Assembly, he is leading them. Last week, in Warsaw, he said that the just demands of the Algerian people have to be met. But he added that a peaceful solution should be reached "with due consideration for the historically evolved relations between France and Algeria." This is a veto on absolute independence for Algeria, which the whole Arab world

demands. So Khrushchev is prepared to snub the Arab world for bigger and more immediate results elseqhere. / He expects to get them from DeGaulle.

~~In Washington,~~ Secretary of Defense McElroy was asked this afternoon at a news conference about reports that some NATO equipment might be moved out of Paris because of the critical French situation. McElroy said he was not aware of any such plan. Developments in Paris are being watched. But the present situation, he said, does not call for a change in the alignment of either American or NATO forces in the area. When asked whether he had ever met General DeGaulle, McElroy said he had not. He suggested that no "searching" questions about France be put to him at this time.

There was a new incident today involving French forces in Tunisia. A Tunisian Army spokesman said a French patrol tried to break through a roadblock a few miles outside of Remada, in Southern Tunisia. He said the French opened fire when they were refused permission to pass and that Tunisian troops returned the fire. The action is reported to have lasted five hours. Casualties are not given. But the Tunisian government says it is calling for an immediate Security Council meeting to hear Tunisia's complaint.

Rifle and small arms fire broke out today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. The shooting occurred in the Moslem quarter, where rebel forces are well entrenched. Several explosions were heard during the early morning hours. At least three persons are reported dead.

In Washington, the government announces that the number of unemployed workers receiving compensation has dropped for the fifth straight week. The total, however, is still more than twice as high as it was a year ago. And the decline is due in large part to the fact that many jobless workers have exhausted their benefits. Congress has passed a bill to extend the payment periods...prescribed by the various states...by 50 percent. It is now on President Eisenhower's desk.

The Treasury Department says that next month it will float a 1-billion dollar bond issue. The bonds will mature in 1985...and bear interest at three and one-quarter percent. The new subscription is in addition to the 9-billion-dollar issue to be offered next week for refinancing the national debt.

Today...in Britain...18-thousand stevedores went on strike tying up the London docks. The dockworkers walked out in sympathy with striking meat truck drivers at the Smithfield Market. And the strike of London busmen...belonging to the same union...has now gone through its 25th day.

Negotiations have been resumed in Moscow looking toward a summit conference. The British ambassador called yesterday on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. And today...in London...a British Foreign Office spokesman said both East and West have agreed at this stage to keep the discussions confidential.

A Federal grand jury today indicted 29 of the country's biggest oil companies on charges of conspiring to violate the anti-trust laws. / The indictment...returned in Alexandria, Virginia...climaxes an investigation started by the grand jury a year and a half ago, at the height of the Suez Canal crisis. The indictment accuses the companies of conspiring to fix the price of gasoline and crude oil.

In Detroit... representatives of General Motors and the United Auto Workers Union are still negotiating a new wage contract to replace the agreement that expires at midnight tonight. / There have been no new concessions. Each side accuses the other of refusing to bargain. / But the union says there will be no strike. G.M. has said it will keep the plants operating without a contract, and Ford and Chrysler are expected to follow suit...if there is no agreement when their contracts run out at midnight Sunday.

West Germany announced tonight that it has agreed to pay Great Britain 240-million dollars for the maintenance of British forces in Germany until 1961. / West Germany agrees...in addition...to deposit 140-million dollars in Britain to help finance German arms purchases. / And to speed up payments to Britain on its postwar debt. / The agreement climaxes months of negotiation.

Back in a moment—
now a word from
Ford—

Word for Today

Moscow has no love for DeGaulle, but the Soviet press...with an eye to the future...is reporting the French story with great restraint. Russia's leaders would seem to know the old Chinese proverb, "Suit self to circumstances." And of course Cato said, "The wise man does no wrong in changing his habits with the times."

Goodnight and good luck!

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MURROW: ... President Coty today asked General de Gaulle to try to form a new government. De Gaulle accepted the task. He also said that the General Assembly would have to give him full powers. For a direct report here is my colleague David Schoenbrun speaking from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The rasping blasts of the French car horns, once the late motif of the Paris Symphony but outlawed in an anti-noise campaign four years ago, were heard again on the boulevards of this nation's capital tonight. The calm indifference of Parisians was suddenly broken by a spontaneous demonstration in favor of General de Gaulle as the news spread that the President of the Republic had begun the process of bringing General de Gaulle to power. The news was broadcast to the people after dinner tonight, at the end of a long tense day, highlighted by a pathetic appeal by President Rene Coty to Parliament warning that the nation was hovering on the brink of civil war. Monsieur Coty sent his warning in a precedent-shattering message to Parliament. The chief magistrate who's sworn to uphold the constitution admitted in his message that he was going beyond constitutional traditions in making a direct appeal to the legislative power. But he said the gravity of the hour made necessary a break with tradition. This, he said, was why he had asked the speakers of Parliament to contact General de Gaulle, to attempt to reach agreement with him on the formation of a government of national union to save the Republic from anarchy and civil war. The contact was made at dawn today, but agreement was not reached, the President said, because some parties still opposed the General. He did not name the parties but everyone knew that he meant the Communists and above all the Socialists. And just so long as a major democratic party like the Socialists refuses to vote for de Gaulle, the General will not try to form a government. For obviously, to be a govern-

ment of national safety and of union, to unite the country it must be backed by all of the democratic parties and particularly the party of the workers of France.

To break this deadlock the President appealed once more to Parliament to rally behind the liberator of France, and he said that this would be his last appeal. If his plea fell upon deaf ears he would resign as Chief of State.

The Coty message was listened to in deathly silence, and when the speaker ended the silence was torn by a roar from the House. On the extreme left the Communists, the biggest group in Parliament, rose from their seats and began to sing The Marseillaise. Socialist deputies jumped to attention for the national anthem and then in their turn they began to sing a song that tears at the hearts of Frenchmen, "Le ..." the song of the deportees on their way to Nazi concentration camps. The extreme Right, infuriated, began to shout and stamp and sing The Marseillaise in their turn, while from the public galleries people began to throw pro-de Gaulle cracks down into the House. While this tumult was raging inside the divided and desperate Parliament, de Gaulle himself was once again speeding to Paris, for this third flying trip since he said that he would not return until called to office. Well, he had been called again by President Coty, who appealed to him for a third and last time, he said, to try to form a government. De Gaulle saw Coty here as night was falling over Paris. He agreed to make a try - but the General refused to play the political game. He said he would not negotiate personally with the parties. They had to call him. The tired old President of France, 76-yr. old Rene Coty, caught in the riptide of passions, loosed by stubborn and tempestuous men, decided to take upon himself the role of negotiator for General de Gaulle, his intermediary with the party leaders. These consultations will begin tomorrow morning. It is the last act of

the drama of the Fourth Republic. What is there to negotiate? What's really going on inside this deadly struggle? Well, the heart of the matter is the refusal, thus far, of the Socialists to commit suicide and convert the Republic into one-man rule. President Coty will try to convince them tomorrow that de Gaulle is a savior not a dictator, that he wants power only for a limited time to accomplish a limited purpose. The time period, this reporter is told, is one year. The purpose? To bring the Army back into the ranks of the Republic, to reunite France, to restore law and order in Algeria, to create a France-Moslem community to end the war. De Gaulle, and de Gaulle alone, can do this the President believes. Many of the Democratic politicians also believe now that de Gaulle alone can end the immediate threat of civil war but they fear that the price he's asking is personal rule, and they don't believe it will end in a year as promised, and they fear the forces behind Charles de Gaulle. This is the red and angry eye of the storm. The fear and suspicion that surrounds de Gaulle and the Army behind him. How will this end? Will Coty succeed in dispelling the storm clouds? Will he win confidence for de Gaulle? One cannot be sure. For no one knows how men will react under this terrible soul searching pressure. For these are men haunted by the ghosts of the past. The Socialists remember how their fathers voted full power to old Marshal Petain, in 1940, and how the Marshal killed the Third Republic. They don't want to make the same mistake with another military man. They don't want to live eternally in history with this new shame. This is the agony of France tonight, as the Fourth Republic in its death throes yet refuses to die. This is Paris. David Schoenbrun reporting. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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A more direct threat came from committee member Leon Delbecque, who stated flatly that the Army will move if General de Gaulle is stymied in his bid to gain power. He said the Army cannot remain static at this time. "It cannot keep on looking from the Balcony at the forum. We have had enough of the Fourth Republic," Delbecque said and he expressed the hope that this morning's resolution, issued by the committee, would not have to be acted upon, except Delbecque called it an "ultimatum."

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MURROW: Painful reticence is being shown by officials in Washington and London about the prospect of a de Gaulle government. This is the caution of allies. De Gaulle is expected to weaken the alliance, but it is being left to him to do it. The less said, the less provoked he will be.

A similar reticence in Moscow, however, has a different reason, and is much more intriguing. Since de Gaulle has long been listed as a fascist, in the Communist book, and de Gaulle has the French army in Algeria to thank for his return to power, one would expect unrestrained vehemence in the Moscow press. But it is not blowing off steam. Russian reporting from Paris is brief and almost objective.

This is a tribute to the unusual position de Gaulle will occupy. His allies have to get along with him the best they can. The Russians have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Khrushchev is not following the communists in the Paris Assembly, he is leading them. Last week, in Warsaw, he said that the just

demands of the Algerian people have to be met. But he added that a peaceful solution should be reached "with due consideration for the historically evolved relations between France and Algeria." This is a veto on absolute independence for Algeria, which the whole Arab world demands. So Khrushchev is prepared to snub the Arab world for bigger and more immediate results elsewhere. He expects to get them from de Gaulle.

Secretary of Defense McElroy was asked this afternoon at a news conference about reports that some NATO equipment might be moved out of Paris because of the critical French situation. McElroy said he was not aware of any such plan. Developments in Paris are being watched. But the present situation, he said, does not call for a change in the alignment of either American or NATO forces in the area. When asked whether he had ever met General de Gaulle, McElroy said he had not. He suggested that no "searching" questions about France be put to him at this time.

There was a new incident today involving French forces in Tunisia. A Tunisian Army spokesman said a French patrol tried to break through a roadblock a few miles outside of Remada, in Southern Tunisia. He said the French opened fire when they were refused permission to pass and that Tunisian troops returned the fire. The action is reported to have lasted five hours. Casualties are not given. But the Tunisian government says it is calling for an immediate Security Council meeting to hear Tunisia's complaint.

Rifle and small arms fire broke out today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. The shooting occured in the Moslem quarter, where rebel forces are well entrenched. Several explosions were heard during the early morning hours. At least three persons are reported dead.

In Washington, the government announces that the number of unemployed workers receiving compensation has dropped for the fifth straight week. The total, however, is still more than twice as high as it was a year ago. And the

decline is due in large part to the fact that many jobless wokkers have exhausted their benefits. Congress has passed a bill to extend the payment periods... prescribed by the various states...by 50 percent. It is now on President Eisenhower's desk.

The Treasury Department says that next month it will float a 1-billion dollar bond issue. The bonds will mature in 1985...and bear interest at three and one-quarter percent. The new subscription is in additon to the 9-billion dollar issue to be offered next week for refinancing the national debt.

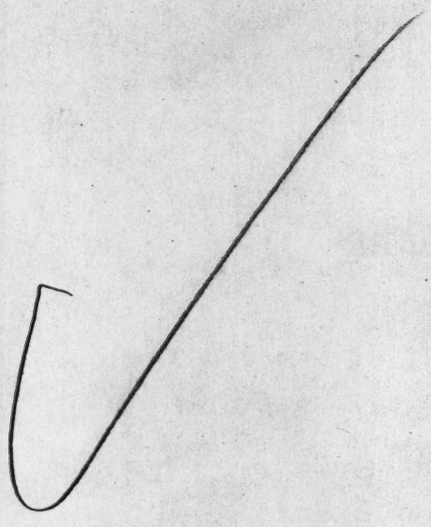
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, a word from Ford.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Moscow has no love for de Gaulle, but the Soviet press..with an eye to the future...is reporting the French story with great restraint. Russia's leaders would seem to know the old Chinese proverb, "Suit self to circumstances." And of course Cato said, "The wise man does no wrong in changing his habits with the times."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 30, 1958



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Yugoslavia today announced that President Nasser will visit Belgrade in July. Nasser recently returned to Egypt after a 17-day visit in the Soviet Union. A Yugoslav government spokesman said that a meeting between President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru of India also would be "very useful".

The government spokesman denounced Russia's suspension of economic credits to Yugoslavia. He said the action...postponing a 285-million-dollar aid program for five years...amounted to the unilateral cancellation of a valid agreement, something "obviously at odds with generally accepted norms in international relations." Yugoslavia is sending a note of protest to Moscow. And if the Soviet government does not accept the Yugoslav attitude, the spokesman said, then Yugoslavia "will be forced to demand compensation for the losses incurred." He explained that the credit suspension would create "certain difficulties" for the fulfillment of Yugoslavia's current five-year plan. Russia suspended the loan after Yugoslav Communist leaders at their recent party congress reaffirmed their political independence of Moscow.

The London dock strike has gone through its second day...idling 97 ships. And the London bus strike is in its fourth week.

In Geneva, Switzerland, the International Labor Organization today issued a report that unemployment is rising in most countries---including the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. The report says it would be a "mistake" to exaggerate the severity of the recession. But any worsening of

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the situation, it warns, could have "grave consequences". The report suggests that highly industrialized nations in Europe and North America might help combat the situation by stepping up production of capital equipment for under-developed countries. It says there are "indications" that the recession...particularly in the United States...may be primarily a "machine depression" resulting in idle machinery-producing capacity.

General Motors was operating today without a contract after the expiration...last midnight...of its old contract with the United Auto Workers Union. There is no threat of a strike. The union's contracts with Ford and Chrysler are due to expire at midnight Sunday. Negotiations held on that front today are said to have resulted in "no progress".

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drawn by six gray horses...had brought them down Constitution Avenue from the Capitol, where they had lain in state in the great rotunda for two days. At the Arlington amphitheatre, President Eisenhower bestowed on them the Medal of Honor, "on behalf," he said, "of a grateful people."

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At the Indianapolis Speedway...Jimmy Bryan, of Phoenix, Arizona, won the 500-mile Memorial Day auto race with an average speed of almost 134 miles an hour. The veteran driver, Pat O'Connor, was killed in a 12-car pile-up [redacted] at the start.

Back in moment—

George Bryson.

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 30, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The French crisis continues. For a direct report of what is happening, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris - a capital amazingly calm for a country threatened with an imminent change of regime and the menace of civil war. If you were here with us at this moment, at the CBS News studios just behind the opera, or at our office overlooking the Champs Elysees, you might think it was New Year's Eve or perhaps that a movie company was shooting some scenes of a picture recalling the liberation of Paris. But no one would believe that this is a capital teetering on the brink of revolution. Nor would you suspect that the man of destiny who's being called to save his country had just a few minutes ago driven into town and gone to his hotel just off the Champs Elysees. Yet, Charles de Gaulle did just enter Paris and he drove right past the Champs Elysees, and as of this moment there's no demonstration either for or against him at his hotel. It might come later when the crowd hears that the great man has arrived. A pro-de Gaulle claque has been touring around town all day, in expensive sports cars blowing their horns to the rhythm of the phrase: "De Gaulle au pouvoir" - de Gaulle to power. They've been blowing their horns, in New Year's style, ever since dawn this morning. It has been more or less a good natured kind of musical comedy performance, with many bejeweled ladies and elegantly tailored gentlemen standing in front of chic supper clubs shouting "The police are with us. Long live de Gaulle," as they waved ebony canes and diamond bracelets as a standard of the Republic. There were a few, but very few, fights as rude workers lost their temper at the sight of the noisy, well-heeled claque, but as of this moment nothing serious yet.

The only place that symbolizes danger in Paris tonight is the famous Concorde Bridge leading to the National Assembly, where

the Socialist party met this evening trying to decide whether to hand over power to the general or fight against him. There must be some 2,000 riot troops massed around the bridge and the Assembly. Leading the fight for de Gaulle inside that party is the Secretary General, Guy Mollet, who consulted with de Gaulle earlier today at Colombey. Monsieur Mollet, one of the chief figures of the Fourth Republic, has decided that only de Gaulle can save this country from civil war and he's trying to win his own party over to that view. Mollet has already swung more than half the Socialists over to de Gaulle, but the General wants more than just a bare majority. He wants an overwhelming majority of the democratic deputies. For de Gaulle does not want to be the candidate of a faction. He feels that he can only save the day and be true to his concept of history by getting a huge majority, symbolizing his position as the national savior over and above political parties. He is very close to winning that - but he has not yet overcome Socialist and some Radical opposition, notably the opposition of Mendes-France and some of his followers.

Meanwhile, the General and his spokesmen are showing signs of impatience. The very fact that de Gaulle has returned to this capital tonight, for the fourth time in five days, accompanied with his wife and with their car piled high with valises indicates that the climax may be at hand. The General's spokesmen are also saying that he will not be trapped into the parliamentary game of endless negotiations. They say he means to get agreement by tomorrow morning, and to go to Parliament in the afternoon or to call off his attempt to form a government and - as he said yesterday - retire into his grief until his death. In other words, de Gaulle means to force the issue to a decision within 24-hrs. But the parliamentarians are still resisting. The Socialists have just adjourned their meeting inconclusively and have scheduled a new parley for tomorrow morning. This story is something like an old fashioned serial's thriller, one of the

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The Kremlin frequently chooses roundabout negative means to state something positive. Thus, the United States, by what its President said, and Russia by denying what its President supposedly said, have held out olive branches to de Gaulle, have left themselves free to deal with him if he comes to power. But what does de Gaulle think of the two great powers? There are a few who are privy to the General's real thoughts. But one Frenchman, close to him, who had a long talk with de Gaulle recently and who has been in Washington in the last few days, has said that de Gaulle spoke bitterly of both Russia and the United States. He showed thr same disdain for the way the big powers rule world affairs as he feels for the way successive governments have run French affairs. De Gaulle was quoted as saying that Khrushchev and Eisenhower handled themselves like cows, that is to say, in a fumbling, unimaginative manner. De Gaulle gave the impression he felt it his destiny not only to guide France but the world. If this is true, and we have every reason to believe it is, then both the United States and Russia may find their courtship of de Gaulle falling on reluctant ears. And the Third Force, a conception that runs deep in France, may be revived to complicate the affairs of the world. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Edward R. Murrow: May 30, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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The dead we honor today were the defenders of the freedom, unity and safety of their country. / We remain free and united, but nobody would say we are very safe. / Our civilization could end almost in a flash. / Our safety from these awesome weapons does not lie in our defense against them, but solely in the fact that we have them. / If they are used against us or our allies, we shall use them too. We are not protected; we can only annihilate. Our safety is small. The threat of mutual annihilation produces the present uneasiness. / And that uneasiness brings the great powers to talk about disarmament.

Two institutions, the League of Nations and the United Nations, were not able to make us safe. Safety to a degree comes when law takes the place of uncontrolled power. If there is not to be mutual destruction, there must be mutual dismantling of the destructive power. / This can only be done by gradual step-by-step disarmament, under international inspection, based upon agreements and machinery of enforcement, having the effect of law. Such an agreement will be terribly hard to come by, but it would be the real start of world law, and it might be all the world law we need to be safe. It may well be impossible of achievement. / Those who died, bought with their lives the opportunity to try.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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eternal peace for which I died?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow | Mon., June 2, 1958

This is the news:

The French National Assembly today voted General DeGaulle power to rule by decree for six months. But a key committee in the assembly refused to approve his program for constitutional reform. DeGaulle then demanded that the reform bill be voted on as an issue of confidence. DeGaulle said if he lost the vote, he would resign. For a direct report, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 3:40
(Returns on cue: "--to Edw R. Murrow in N.Y."

The Committee of Public Safety in Algiers has issued a statement on the pending arrival there of General DeGaulle. Here is that story from Lou Cioffi in Algiers. (TAPE runs 1:37, ends on cue "--to Edw R. Murrow in N.Y."

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Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States expects to have "close and cordial relations" with the new government headed by General DeGaulle. / He would assume, on the basis of what DeGaulle has said, that France will be faithful to its treaty obligations.

Mr. Dulles talked to reporters after meeting for an hour with the President. / He said that he and Mr. Eisenhower are "reasonably optimistic" that technical talks with Russia, on how to enforce a ban on nuclear weapons tests, can begin this month. / Last Saturday, Premier Khrushchev sent a letter, agreeing to the talks...but suggesting that qualified Czech and Polish experts be included. / Dulles indicated that the United States would have no objection to this. He said Mr. Eisenhower has approved a reply to the Khrushchev letter, "subject to coordination with our allies."

~~The United States told Russia today that it is conducting "routine surveillance" of a small fleet of Russian fishing boats, a hundred miles off Nova Scotia. / Russia has complained that American aircraft [illegible] recently buzzed one of these vessels. / A State Department~~ spokesman ~~said today that freedom of navigation is "not violated in any manner by such reconnaissance." In conducting this reconnaissance, he said, it is sometimes necessary to~~

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—INSERT—

David Schoenbrun has just told us...over the short-wave channel...

that General DeGaulle's constitutional reform bill has been approved by the National Assembly in Paris by a vote of 350 to 163.

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~~come within visual identification range."~~

~~President Eisenhower received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree today at Mount St. Marys College, in Maryland. He told the graduating class that never before were there "more frontiers to explore, more crusades to be waged." He said he would like America's youth to crusade especially for two things---justice at home and abroad and world peace.~~

—INSERT—

The United Nations Security Council met today to hear statements in the French-Tunisian dispute. Tunisia asked the council to take all steps necessary to compel French soldiers to quit Tunisian soil. It accused French troops of aggression in the recent fighting at Remada, in Southern Tunisia. France denied the charge...and asked Tunisia to put its trust in General DeGaulle...who, it said, wanted to resume private talks, aimed at a peaceful settlement. The Security Council will Meet again Wed.

Tonight, DeGaulle sent a message to President Bourguiba of Tunisia. DeGaulle said, "I wish promptly to express my intention of settling with you the present difficulties between our two countries, and the conditions for good relations in the future." "Until we are able to do this," he said, "I trust our two governments may avoid anything which might aggravate the situation." DeGaulle also sent a message to King Mohammed of Morocco,

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(4)

urging a joint policy "in keeping with the friendship of ~~such~~ our two peoples." The ~~Security Council will meet again on Wednesday~~.

In Congress today, the House voted to set up a powerful civilian space agency. The administrator of the agency would have an advisory committee of 17 members---eight from outside the government and nine from government agencies, including at least three from the Defense Department. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The House also approved a 10 percent pay raise for a million civil service workers. And that measure now goes to a Senate-House conference committee. The Senate had voted for a raise of seven and a half percent. ~~The House favored the 10 percent figure because of the raise...in that amount...recently granted postal employes.~~

A House subcommittee today voted down the measure authorizing federal construction of a high dam in Hell's Canyon, on the Snake River. The vote was 15 to 13. And the legislation apparently is now dead. The Idaho Power Company...a private utility...has been licensed by the Federal Power Commission to build three dams in Hell's Canyon. Construction of two of these dams already is under way.

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The United States Supreme Court today barred the deportation of Frank Bonetti, of Los Angeles...an alien who came to this country from Italy in 1922 and who belonged to the Communist Party in the early 1930's. He was being deported under the McCarran Act. The court ruled...in a 6 to 3 decision...that the deportation order should be dismissed. It cited the fact that Bonetti had left the country to fight in the Spanish Civil War and...although freely acknowledging his past Communist affiliation...had been re-admitted for permanent residence in this country in 1938.

The "Big Three" auto companies----Ford, General Motors and Chrysler---- continued operations today without a union contract. The U.A.W. contracts with Ford and Chrysler expired last night without a new agreement. The union's contract with G.M. expired [redacted] at midnight Thursday. Negotiations will continue.

Edward R. Murrow: June 2, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The case of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, Spanish scholar and instructor at Columbia University, who disappeared more than two years ago, remains unsolved. Morris Ernst, well-known liberal lawyer, was engaged by General Trujillo, dictator of the Dominican Republic, to investigate accusations that Galindez had been kidnapped and killed by Dominican agents. Mr. Ernst investigated for ten months — concluded that there is no evidence connecting the Dominican Republic, or any of its agents, with the disappearance of Galindez.

The Ernst report produces documents that cast some doubt on the theory that a young American flyer, Gerald Murphy, flew Galindez to the Dominican Republic. Murphy later disappeared in the Dominican Republic, and the man accused of killing him is alleged to have committed suicide. Ernst contends that on the day in question, Murphy flew not to the Dominican Republic but to Cuba. However, the evidence supporting this contention is not considerable. Mr. Ernst merely quotes "Responsible officials of the Cuban Government", who had "reliable reports from their own confidential sources" that Murphy's plane landed in Cuba.

The investigators could not find Galindez, dead or alive. They do nothing to explain his disappearance. Galindez is alleged to have raised

more than one million dollars for the anti-Franco Basque government in exile. The report does not question Galindez' financial integrity, but the implied question is: "Where did the money come from?" The report concludes that "Federal governmental agencies may be able to answer that question." That cryptic comment could be meant to imply that Galindez received part at least of the financing for his anti-Franco activities, from a AGENCY of the United States Government.

Meanwhile Dr. Galindez remains on the New York Police files listed as a missing person".

Back in a moment —

George Bryan.

Word for Today

Josh Billings once gave some advice. "Never take the bull bi the horns," he said, "but take him by the tale. / Then you kan let go when you want to." General DeGaulle has taken the French crisis "by the horns". / This does not mean he will not let go...and resign...if parliament refuses to give him what he wants. / ~~He did that once before.~~ But this time he got what he wanted.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, June 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: The French National Assembly today voted General de Gaulle power to rule by decree for six months. But a key committee in the Assembly refused to approve his program for a constitutional reform. De Gaulle then demanded that the reform bill be voted on as an issue of confidence. De Gaulle said that if he lost the vote he would resign. For a direct report we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: After a last gasp of independence that almost brought down the new government of Charles de Gaulle, the die-hard deputies of the Fourth Republic surrendered to the General shortly after midnight here in Paris tonight. The action reflected the Byzantine mysteries of French politics when the Assembly voted by 336-to-196 against its own bill which had been put forward earlier today. What happened was this: Prime Minister de Gaulle put forward today a series of specific measures to write into law the principles of the platform on which he was elected yesterday. Two of his bills, calling for a state of emergency powers in Algeria and special powers for six months to reform the institutions of France, were approved, although by narrow margins. Then, towards the end of the day, there was a sudden surprise revolt by the deputies. Just as a dying man sometimes rises from his pillow in a last burst of energy, the Assembly Committee of Universal Suffrage threw out the de Gaulle bill on constitutional revision and substituted one of its own. Charles de Gaulle came storming into the chamber, a chamber in which twelve years ago he had sworn never again to set foot, and he marched up to the government bench. De Gaulle - in a terse blunt 8-minute speech - told the deputies that he would draw the necessary conclusions from their action if they did not immediately withdraw their substitute bill. In other words, he was ready to resign.

Meanwhile, in Algiers, a spokesman for General Salan

immediately announced that the Army and the people would rise with vigor if the deputies blocked de Gaulle at this point. The debate raged on for three tense hours, and then shortly after midnight - Paris Time - the climax came and the deputies of France lifted the white flag of surrender by voting down their own bill, clearing the way to vote in de Gaulle's project. They're still going through the motions; they're voting now. And if we get the flash, the bulletin while this program is still on the air, we'll try to bring it to you. But for all practical purposes, it's all over now. de Gaulle has won. He has the powers he wants. But in the process he's made some important concessions of his own that will shape the future of his regime. These concessions came when he stood before the Assembly to defend himself from Communist charges of dictatorship and said "My government is a legal government of the Fourth Republic. My constitutional reform bill preserves the parliamentary system. I have rejected the Presidential system." As de Gaulle said this there was a thunderous roar of applause from all the benches except the Communists. De Gaulle had won the day. But the deputies, although defeated, had not surrendered unconditionally. They had won ... they had won an important concession from the General, who until now had always favored the American-style Presidential system of direct elections. Such a system in divided France could, with the uncertain loyalty of the Army, open the path to dictatorship, to one-man rule. But de Gaulle has rejected it. It therefore might be fair to say tonight that although the Fourth Republic is dead, long live the Republic of de Gaulle. The Republic of a man who rode into power under the military guns but has refused to be a military dictator so far. The next step on the fast-moving agenda of events will come when de Gaulle leaves for Algiers tomorrow or the next day. His entourage says he's going to crack down hard on the settlers there and offer the hand of friendship to Algeria. Thus, a new era begins tonight. Any-

thing may happen. It usually does here in France. This is Paris. David Schoenbrun reporting - and returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in N. Y.

MURROW: The Committee of Public Safety in Algiers, has issued a statement on the pending arrival there of General de Gaulle. Here is that story from Lou Cioffi in Algiers.

CIOFFI: The Committee of Public Safety here today warned that it will remain on guard until it finds out what General de Gaulle plans for Algeria. A spokesman said flatly tonight that the answer to that question will come Wednesday, June 4th, G-Day, as he called it, when de Gaulle will visit Algiers. He said all questions relative to Algeria will be answered that day and by De Gaulle himself, and he predicted that the new Prime Minister of France will confirm what the revolutionary leaders here have done. A spokesman said June 4th will be at least as important as May 13th, the day the peaceful revolution broke out here. He also said that confirmation has been received here that de Gaulle is coming on Wednesday. And he again pointed out that while ministers have been named, they have not been given definite jobs. There was considerable surprise and disappointment here that none of the leaders of this movement were named to de Gaulle's Cabinet. But there's confidence that changes will be made <u>after</u> de Gaulle is in full power.

In a speech before a small crowd gathered in the forum this evening, Jacques Soustelle, the man considered the most likely to succeed in getting on that cabinet, called yesterday's events a first step and that the government is not yet definitely installed. Soustelle told the crowd that there is a time to move quickly and a time for patience and discipline. "This is the time for patience and discipline" he said. "Have confidence in your chiefs and in General de Gaulle." And they shouted "Vive le France - Vive de Gaulle." A man standing next to him then shouted into the microphone "Vive Soustelle." Now, back to Edward

R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States expects to have "close and cordial relations" with the new government headed by General

de Gaulle. He would assume on the basis of what de Gaulle has said that France will be faithful to its treaty obligations.

Mr. Dulles talked to reporters after meeting for an hour with the President. He said that he and Mr. Eisenhower are "reasonably optimistic" that technical talks with Russia on how to enforce a ban on nuclear weapons tests can begin this month. Last Saturday, Premier Khrushchev sent a letter, agreeing to the talks... but suggesting that qualified Czech and Polish experts be included. Dulles indicated that the United States would have no objection to this. He said Mr. Eisenhower has approved a reply to the Khrushchev letter, "subject to coordination with our allies."

David Schoenbrun has just told us...over the short-wave channel...that General De Gaulle's constitutional reform bill has been approved by the National Assembly in Paris by a vote of 350 to 163.

The United Nations Security Council met today to hear statements in the French-Tunisian dispute. Tunisia asked the council to take all steps necessary to compel French soldiers to quit Tunisian soil. It accused French troops of aggression in the recent fighting at Remada, in Southern Tunisia. France denied the charge...and asked Tunisia to put its trust in General de Gaulle...who, it said, wanted to resume private talks aimed at a peaceful settlement. The Security Council will meet again Wednesday.

Tonight, de Gaulle sent a message to President Bourguiba of Tunisia. De Gaulle said, "I wish promptly to express my intention of settling with you the present difficulties between our two countries and the conditions for good relations in the future." "Until we are able to do this," he said, "I trust our two governments may avoid anything which might aggravate the situation." De Gaulle also sent a message to King Mohammed of Morocco, urging a joint policy "in keeping with the friendship of our two peoples."

In Congress today, the House voted to set up a powerful civilian space

agency. The administrator of the agency would have an advisory committee of 17 members---eight from outside the government and nine from government agencies, including at least three from the Defense Department. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The House also approved a 10 percent pay raise for a million civil service workers. And that measure now goes to a Senate-House conference committee. The Senate has voted for a raise of seven a a half percent.

A House subcommittee today voted down the measure authorizing federal construction of a high dam in Hell's Canyon, on the Snake River. The vote was 15 to 13. And the legislation apparently is now dead. The Idaho Power Company... a private utility...has been licensed by the Federal Power Commission to build three dams in Hell's Canyon. Construction of two of these dams already is under way.

The "Big Three" auto companies---Ford, General Motors and Chrysler---continued operations today without a union contract. The U.A.W. contracts with Ford and Chrysler expired last night without a new agreement. The union's contract with G.M. expired at midnight Thursday. Negotiations will continue.

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Meanwhile Dr. Galindez remains on the New York Police files listed as a "missing person."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Josh Billings once gave some advice. "Never take the bull bi the horns," he said, "but take him by the tale. Then you kan let go when you want to." General De Gaulle has taken the French crisis "by the horns." This does not mean he will not let go...and resign...if parliament refuses to give him what he wants. But tonight he got what he wanted.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 3, 1958

This is the news:

The French National Assembly has adjourned until October...leaving General DeGaulle empowered, in the meantime, to rule the country by decree. Adjournment came after the Senate approved the constitutional reform bill passed last night by the Chamber of Deputies after ~~in the wake of~~ DeGaulle's threat to resign.

DeGaulle summoned General Salan, the supreme military commander in Algeria, to Paris today...and they talked for an hour and fifteen minutes. No announcement was made of what they discussed, but leaders of the insurgent movement in Algiers think that DeGaulle did not go far enough in reforming the government. They feel disappointment that some of their number

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have not been included so far in the DeGaulle cabinet./ Tomorrow morning, General DeGaulle will fly to Algiers and talk to these people directly.

DeGaulle made two appointments today. He restored General Ely to the position of chief of staff of the French armed forces./ Ely had resigned when Pflimlin was still premier...apparently as a gesture in support of DeGaulle./ The Pflimlin appointee, General Lorillot, served as chief of staff less than two weeks. In his second appointment today, DeGaulle named Max Lejeune, a secretary of state in his new cabinet, to be Minister of the Sahara.

DeGaulle let it be known that when he returns from Algeria...in three or four days...he wants to sit down and talk with French labor leaders./ The Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor has served notice it will not attend the talks.

Antoine Pinay...who is finance minister in the DeGaulle government... said today that the French economic system must be overhauled, if France is to fulfill its obligations in the European Common Market.

President Bourguiba today asked General DeGaulle to "clarify" his policy toward Tunisia. This was in reply to the message DeGaulle sent Bourguiba yesterday...expressing a desire for peaceful settlement of the French-Tunisian →

dispute. Bourguiba said, "I share entirely your desire to avoid anything which might aggravate the situation."

Last night, Tunisia reported a new outbreak of fighting between French and Tunisian forces in the Remada region. French sources today denied the report...insisting that there has been no shooting in the area since last week.

The White House says President Eisenhower sent a personal message to General DeGaulle yesterday. Mr. Eisenhower told DeGualle, "You can be assured of my sympathy and my understanding for the great tasks you are on the point of undertaking. Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, my best wishes for the success of your mission."

Democratic Senator Humphrey said today that Mr. Eisenhower should invite DeGaulle to Washington for consultation at an early date. (British Prime Minister Macmillan is due in Washington next week, and President Heuss of West Germany arrives tomorrow).

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The Yugoslav Foreign Office sent a note to Moscow today...formally protesting Russia's "suspension" of a 285-million-dollar credit to Yugoslavia. The note demands that the credit agreement...signed by Russia two years ago... be fulfilled. / Otherwise, it says, Yugoslavia will be "obliged to seek compensation for the damage incurred." / The note does not say how Yugoslavia would go about getting the compensation, if Russia refuses to comply.

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The polls are still open in the California primary...and returns will not be available until later tonight. The main INTEREST CENTERS ON Republican Senator Knowland and California's Democratic attorney general, Edmund Brown, SEEKING nomination for governor. / Candidates can seek the nomination on either ticket, under the state's cross-filing system. / Here in New York, James A. Farley says he will seek the Democratic nomination for United States senator.

Edward R. Murrow: June 3, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The effect on France and the world of DeGaulle's coming to power is still too early to appraise. / But already some estimates seem to be in order, some of them promising, some not so promising. / What is most reassuring at this moment / is General DeGaulle's program. Though he has asked dictatorial powers for six months, with the Assembly shut down for that period, he says he is confining his efforts to two problems, Algeria and the constitution. He did not even mention foreign policy in his principal address to the Assembly.

What had frightened France's allies / was the possible effect of DeGaulle on NATO and the work to strengthen the European community. / Now DeGaulle has specifically promised to keep France in NATO, there to fulfil the duties of an ally. / He also specifically disavowed any objections to the plans for a European community. / His hands will be full for six months / if he confines himself to Algeria and a new constitution. And if he does limit himself to these / and is successful in them, the effect on France and the world could be unexpectedly wholesome.

Some other factors are on the hopeful side of the ledger. / DeGaulle's cabinet includes many outstanding parliamentary veterans, with Mollet and Pflimlin prominent among them. The appointment of Couve de Mourville as

Foreign Minister was a surprising reassurance to France's allies. / De Mourville believes in NATO and the European community, and is favorably known in Washington, where he served as Ambassador, and the United Nations, where he represented France.

Another factor is the outline of the new constitution, which DeGaulle will lay before the French people in a referendum. / It will recognize the people as the source of power, will call for a separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers, and make the government responsible to the Assembly. This is not fascism, autocracy or authoritarianism. / Nor is it the introduction of the American presidential system. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ It is a tightened up Fourth Republic. It suggests that DeGaulle might retire after putting through the constitution and settling the Algerian issue. Some associates of his say he intends to.

Another favorable factor is a statement attributed to DeGaulle that he now is convinced of the necessity of close Franco-German co-operation. / This goes to allay fears that he would seek to build up friendship with Moscow to curb German power, which would play havoc with the existing balance of power in Europe.

On the other side of the ledger is the way DeGaulle has come into power. President Coty went beyond the constitution to insist that he must be accepted as the only way to avert civil war. The fact is that the civil war already had begun. DeGaulle simply kept it from spreading. To call DeGaulle's accession legal under these circumstances is an exercise in semantics. In terms of power, the army overwhelmed the Pflimlin government. The army still has great power. It remains to be tested whether DeGaulle has more.

Since the Algerian insurrection was conducted with the ostensible purpose of bringing DeGaulle in, nothing could be more illogical than for the rebels to reject him and launch on the very civil war he was appointed to prevent. But if they accept him, it still will have to be proved that DeGaulle has the more power. If the army still has it, DeGaulle himself may be safe, but his successors will hardly feel secure. The ease and effectiveness of an army-inspired mass revolt has been demonstrated. It would appear that the only true test of legality would be the punishment of men who brewed the Algerian revolt. But DeGaulle has thanked the army in Algeria for all it has done, so that this test does not appear to be likely.

But nothing is yet certain. The conspirators in Algeria are already frightened that DeGaulle has a program for Africa still more liberal than that

of the hated Pflimlin. [They may be so frightened that they lose their heads. But that will not come to the test until DeGaulle develops his program for peace in North Africa.]

DeGaulle has resources beyond calculation. He has the power of personal magnetism, and can call on the faith that responds to his remarkable and mystical self-appreciation. / If he sticks to a limited program, puts it through and retires, he would be pretty sure to win the place in history he so ardently covets. / Otherwise he may be like Napoleon, who, as Artemus Ward remarked, tried to do too much - and did it. /

Back in a moment —

George Bryan. -

It would be too much to expect nothing but good to come out of a situation such as that which has developed in France. John Milton said, "Good and evil grow up together almost inseparably...and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil that it is in many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned."

Goodnight and good luck!

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The polls are still open in the California primary...and returns will not be available until later tonight. The main interest centers on Republican Senator Knowland and California's Democratic attorney general, Edmund Brown seeking nomination for governor. Candidates can seek the nomination on either ticket, under the state's cross-filing system. Here in New York, James A. Farley says he will seek the Democratic nomination for United States senator.

The effect on France and the world of De Gaulle's coming to power is still too early to appraise. But already some estimates seem to be in order, some of them promising, some not so promising. What is most reassuring at this moment

is General De Gaulle's program. Though he has asked dictatorial powers for six months, with the Assembly shut down for that period, he says he is confining his efforts to two problems, Algeria and the constitution. He did not even mention foreign policy in his principal address to the Assembly.

What had frightened France's allies was the possible effect of De Gaulle on NATO and the work to strengthen the European community. Now De Gaulle has specifically promised to keep France in NATO, there to fulfill the duties of an ally. He also specifically disavowed any objections to the plans for a European community. His hands will be full for six months if he confines himself to Algeria and a new constitution. And if he does limit himself to these and is successful in them, the effect on France and the world could be unexpectedly wholesome.

Some other factors are on the hopeful side of the ledger. De Gaulle's cabinet includes many outstanding parliamentary veterans, with Mollet and Pflimlin prominent among them. The appointment of Couve de Mourville as Foreign Minister was a surprising reassurance to France's allies. De Mourville believes in NATO and the European community, and is favorably known in Washington, where he served as Ambassador, and the United Nations, where he represented France.

Another factor is the outline of the new constitution, which De Gaulle will lay before the French people in a referendum. It will recognize the people as the source of power, will call for a separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers, and make the government responsible fo the Assembly. This is not fascism, autocracy or authoritarianism. Nor is it the introduction of the American presidential system. It is a tightened up Fourth Republic. It suggests that De Gaulle might retire after putting through the constitution and settling the Algerian issue. Some associates of his say he intends to.

Another favorable factor is a statement attributed to De Gaulle that he now is convinced of the necessity of close Franco-German co-operation. This goes

to allay fears that he would seek to build up friendship with Moscow to curb German power, which would play havoc with the existing balance of power in Europe.

On the other side of the ledger is the way De Gaulle has come into power. President Coty went beyond the constitution to insist that he must be accepted as the only way to avert civil war. The fact is that the civil war already had begun, De Gaulle simply kept it from spreading. To call De Gaulle's accession legal under these circumstances is an exercise in semantics. In terms of power, the army overwhelmed the Pflimlin government. The army still has great power. It remains to be tested whether De Gaulle has more.

Since the Algerian insurrection was conducted with the ostensible purpose of bringing De Gaulle in, nothing could be more illogical than for the rebels to reject him and launch on the very civil war he was appointed to prevent. But if they accept him, it still will have to be proved that De Gaulle has the more power. If the army still has it, De Gaulle himself may be safe, but his successors will hardly feel secure. The ease and effectiveness of any army-inspired mass revolt has been demonstrated. It would appear that the only true test of legality would be the punishment of men who brewed the Algerian revolt. But De Gaulle has thanked the army in Algeria for all it has done, so that this test does not appear to be likely.

But nothing is yet certain. The conspirators in Algeria are already frightened that De Gaulle has a program for Africa still more liberal than that of the hated Pflimlin. They may be so frightened that they lose their heads. But that will not come to the test until De Gaulle develops his program for peace in North Africa.

De Gaulle has resources beyond calculation. He has the power of personal magnetism, and can call on the faith that responds to his remarkable and mystical self-appreciation. If he sticks to a limited program, puts it through and retires, he would be pretty sure to win the place in history he so ardently covets.

Otherwise he may be like Napoleon, who, as Artemus Ward remarked, tried to do too much - and did it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would be too much to expect nothing but good to come out of a situation such as that which has developed in France. John Milton said, "Good and evil grow up together almost inseparably...and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil that it is in many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 4, 1958

This is the news:

General DeGaulle flew to Algeria today...and told the Moslem population that he would make them full citizens of France. / He told a crowd of 250-thousand, "I am opening the door to reconciliation. / I declare that from today onward, France considers that in all Algeria, there is only one category of inhabitants." ~~There are only Frenchmen, each with the same privileges and rights.~~ / DeGaulle promised a general election within three months...presumably for a consultative assembly. / Europeans and Moslems would be voting together for the same candidates, for the first time. / ~~DeGaulle also met with the Committee of Public Safety...which has been ruling~~

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~~Algeria independent of Paris...since May 13. A committee official said afterward "DeGaulle approved all our leaders."~~

For a direct report on what happened today, here is my colleague David Schoenbrun speaking from Algiers.

(Tape runs: 4:05
(Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

A French government spokesman...in Paris...says that France has asked the United States for permission to delay payment on its postwar loan. / The annual payment...of 54-million dollars...was due tomorrow.

Yesterday, the State Department received a long letter from Soviet Premier Khrushchev, dealing with East-West trade. / For a follow-up on that story, here is my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting from Washington.

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President Eisenhower told the graduating class at Annapolis today that peace "is imperative in our age." He urged each midshipman to be a "crusader for peace"...to learn to speak a foreign language fluently, and to strive for better understanding. But a just peace, the President said, can be secured only from a position of strength. He advised the graduates to keep up to date on military science. And then he said, "Obsolescence in military management and organization can be as dangerous as obsolescence in weaponry." This was a plug for his program for reorganizing the Defense Department.

The defense reorganization bill is due to reach the House floor next week. House Republican Leader Martin said today that he will submit amendments at that time, to make the measure conform more to what the President wants. Some Republican strategists have advocated putting off a showdown fight over amendments until the bill reaches the Senate.

The House today tentatively approved 38 and a half billion dollars in new money for running the Defense Department in the next fiscal year. The House added 99-million dollars in a move to keep the Administration from cutting back Army strength.

President Eisenhower today signed the measure extending unemployment benefits by 50 percent. / Federal money advanced to the states for this purpose must be repaid. / The law becomes effective in 15 days...and expires automatically next April first. / The President asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of 665-million dollars to finance the program.

[redacted] next week. House Republican Leader Martin said [redacted] amendments, at that time, to [redacted] President Eisenhower [redacted] putting off [redacted] Senate.

The House Interior Committee voted today to take up the Hawaii statehood bill next Wednesday. The House already has passed an Alaska statehood measure, which is awaiting Senate action.

And the House Banking Committee today approved legislation authorizing a 2-billion-dollar local public works program. / The money would be loaned to municipalities for a wide variety of projects---such as construction of

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The full Senate today approved...with only minor changes... a House bill to grant a 10 percent pay raise to more than a million federal workers.

In the California primary, more than half the votes have been counted and they show Senator Knowland winning the Republican nomination for governor...but losing heavily to the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the "popular" vote. [redacted] State Attorney General Brown is

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polling about 60 percent of the combined vote. [Democratic National Chairman Butler calls the results "a repudiation of the reactionary policies of the Republican Party." Knowland says yesterday's election was "only a skirmish," that the real ~~monument~~ battle will be in November.]

And Los Angeles ~~voted~~ APPEARS TO HAVE voted to let the Dodgers build a new stadium in Chavez Ravine.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

~~Thursday, June 5~~ Wed. 4 1958

7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a direct report on what happened today, here's my colleague David Schoenbrun speaking from Algiers.

SCHOENBRUN: ... midnight here in Algiers, but it's something like 4:00 o'clock in the morning back home on New Year's Day. The lights are still on in the city, flags are up saying: "Salute our saviour, Charles de Gaulle." A few die-hards who won't go to bed are going around the streets chanting, singing, blowing on automobile horns. It has been a fantastic day, a day of glory for Charles de Gaulle - almost exactly fifteen years and one day after he had come here to Algiers as the head of the Free French movement in the war, on June 3rd, 1943. This was the day in which de Gaulle returned to the scene of his triumph - and on that scene was a CBS reporter, Lou Cioffi, with his report now on Algiers today.

CIOFFI: The soldiers lined up on the apron of the landing field outside Algiers looked hot standing in the bright sun. Every once in a while, several of them would glance up at the blue sky. And, suddenly, the familiar whoosh of jet aeroplanes filled the sky. An Air France jet airliner, a Caravelle, came streaking across the field, at the head of a V-formation formed by eight Air Force jets. As the formation reached the end of the field the jets peeled off leaving the Caravelle alone to make its approach and land. An officer stepped out. And then Prime Minister de Gaulle, dressed in the uniform of a two-star general, a general of brigade. He was greeted first by General Salan, then by politician Jacques Soustelle. De Gaulle then saluted the flag and stood at attention saluting while the national anthem was being played. He reviewed the troops, the Honor Guard, lined up on the field, and then greeted the personalities, one of whom was General Massu, the paratroop commander. He stepped into an open convertible for the 15-mi.

ride into Algiers itself, and along every foot of that road were people, mostly Europeans, come to cheer General de Gaulle. There were some Moslems there but not too many.

The greatest reception, of course, was in the city itself, where de Gaulle received a Broadway-like reception with confetti floating down from the buildings. His first official act was to go to the war memorial, where he placed a wreath. And at the memorial a curious thing happened - there were shouts of "Long live Soustelle - Long live Soustelle," Jacques Soustelle. De Gaulle then went to visit the battleship de Grasse and tonight showed up at a forum where 250,000 people waited to hear what he was going to say. For that story here again is David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The first words out of de Gaulle's mouth were "I have understood you" and the crowd went wild. De Gaulle's theme of understanding was that the people here have demanded two things, really, renovation and brotherhood. By renovation de Gaulle meant a complete reform of the institutions to make France strong and healthy again. And he said "If that is where you wanted me to begin then we are in agreement. That is why I am here." And then he said "I've come to you to speak of fraternity." It was at this point that de Gaulle began to lose the crowd. A very noticeable chill was in the air when de Gaulle said "From this day on France considers that in all Algeria there is only one category of inhabitant, they are all Frenchmen, with equal shares. Frenchmen with the same rights, the same duties." De Gaulle therefore was offering his hand to the people here, offering them the end of the feudal regime, the same feudal regime for which the supporters of de Gaulle have been fighting. This is the basic contradiction of Algeria. The people who've been shouting 'de Gaulle to power' will not buy the open hand of fraternity and

equality that de Gaulle is offering the Moslem people. Thus, there is still a big question mark hanging over Algeria and France tonight. They have the man they want but not the policy. How will de Gaulle overcome this? The days ahead will tell this dramatic story.

You've heard a special report from Lou Cioffi and David Schoenbrun, returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ... Yesterday the State Department received a long letter from Soviet Premier Khrushchev dealing with East-West trade. For a followup on that story here is my colleague Daniel Schorr reporting from Washington.

SCHORR: Russia's Nikita Khrushchev has made a shrewd move calculated to present us with another foreign policy controversy. His letter to President Eisenhower yesterday, it's now learned, offers large scale purchases to a recession-plagued American industry but at the price of revising our policy on dealing with Russia. It's a cordially worded letter that goes back to Cordell Hull to argue the advantages of peaceful commerce. After several pages of generalities, Khrushchev gets down to his shopping list. He wants to buy machinery to make synthetic fibres and plastics, refrigeration equipment, air conditioners, equipment to process paper and wood, to make textiles, to prepare food, chemical products, medical supplies, even vending machines. There's litte on the list that could conceivably be regarded as strategic, material we could easily sell to Russia, especially since President Eisenhower said - in his latter to ex-Premier Bulganin in January - that we welcomed trade that carries no political or warlike implications. Khrushchev states no quantities but in a recent speech he recalled that in 1931 Russia bought from the United States goods that today would be valued at $600-million. A tempting offer. But then comes the hitch. Khrushchev notes that

American purchases of raw materials from Russia would not match his orders, and so he proposes that we extend long-term credits to finance our exports to Russia. But, as Khrushchev surely knows, American law - the Battle Act - forbids trade credits to Russia. So now the question whether to relax our restrictions. Already the Administration is in trouble in Congress on its proposal to permit foreign aid to Soviet satellites, caught between an amendment it favored and a stern opposition of Republican Senate leader Knowland.

Today in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Raab criticized American restrictions on trade with Iron Curtain countries as narrow-minded. Now Khrushchev's offer - "we'll buy lots of peaceful goods from you - on credit." State Department spokesman Lincoln White said tersely today "Mr. Khrushchev's letter has been translated and is under study."

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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And Los Angeles appears to have voted to let the Dodgers build a new stadium in Chavez Ravine.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 5, 1958

This is the news:

Moslem rebel leaders today rejected General DeGaulle's plan for solving the Algerian problem. / The coordinating committee of the National Liberation Front, with headquarters in Cairo, referred to DeGaulle's promise of political equality...and the full integration of Algeria with France. The National Liberation Front...otherwise known as the F.L.N....said in a communique that it insists on independence from France. / "DeGaulle," it said, "carries full responsibility for continuation of the war and its eventual extension to all of North Africa." / In Tunis today, the newspaper belonging to President Bourguiba's party, commented that "DeGaulle does not seem to understand that times have changed...and that it is no longer possible

to diminish a people which, for four years, has been fighting for its independence."

General DeGaulle made balcony speeches today in two of the principal cities of Eastern Algeria---Constantine and Bone. And in Algiers, there was the first public statement, indicating resistance to his policies from the French Right. For a direct report, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Algiers.

(Tape runs 3:02
(Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

General DeGaulle will visit Western Algeria tomorrow, then fly back to Paris tomorrow night.

Here in New York, the United Nations Security Council today postponed, for 24 hours, the complaint of "massive interference" brought by Lebanon, against the United Arab Republic. The delay was requested by the Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, to give the Arab League more time to settle the dispute.

The Lebanese parliament has been summoned to meet on July 24th, to elect a new president, succeeding Camille Chamoun.

In Washington, Admiral Strauss resigned today as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, effective the end of the month. That is when his five-year term was due to expire, but President Eisenhower had offered to reappoint him for another five years. Strauss told the president in his letter of resignation that he believed "circumstances beyond the control of either of us make a change in the chairmanship of the commission advisable." News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he was unable to elaborate on this statement. He said a successor to Strauss will be named "in a day or two." Hagerty said that although Strauss will no longer be a member of the A.E.C., he will serve as a special assistant to the President in charge of promoting the atoms-for-peace program.

President Heuss of West Germany told a joint session of Congress today that his country will "never again depart from the path of democracy and freedom." The history of the German people, he said, their intellectual and religious tradition, have made them "an integral part of what is called the Western World." The German president cited his country's membership and cooperation in NATO. "Never again," he said, "shall German and American soldiers fight each other." President Heuss spoke mostly in German. He said his English was "somewhat rusty".

The State Department said today that the United States agrees with West Germany that the question of German unification should not be excluded from any possible summit talks.

The subject of foreign aid to Iron Curtain countries came up today at President Eisenhower's weekly meeting with Republican congressional leaders. The views reportedly expressed by Mr. Eisenhower have incensed Democratic members of Congress. And for this story, we switch to my colleague Bob Pierpoint in Washington.

(Spot runs approx 2:00
(Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

President Eisenhower told the Republican leaders that he still hopes Congress will grant statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii at this session.

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a record peacetime defense budget of 38-billion, 409-million dollars. The money bill [redacted] provides an extra 99-million dollars in order to hold Army strength at 900-thousand men. (The President had recommended that Army manpower be cut by 30-thousand men). The measure also provides more money than Mr. Eisenhower requested for missiles and submarines.

The House also voted today to extend corporation and excise taxes at their present level for another year. The consumer taxes involved are those on liquor, cigarettes, auto parts and accessories and new cars. The measure...which was passed on a voice vote...now goes to the Senate.

It was disclosed today that the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, decided to postpone his fact-finding trip to Central America after talking with Mr. Eisenhower. News Secretary Hagerty said the President and Dr. Eisenhower conferred on the matter...but that he did not know whether the attacks on Vice President Nixon during his recent Latin American tour were a factor in the postponement. He referred to the postponement as "merely a delay to work out the dates."

Two thousand auto workers were idled today by a strike at the Fisher body stamping plant at West Mifflin, Pennsylvania...near Pittsburgh. Fisher is a division of General Motors, which is operating

Back in a moment —
George Bryan.

Two thousand auto workers were idled today by a strike at the Fisher body stamping plant at West Mifflin, Pennsylvania...near Pittsburgh. Fisher Body is a division of General Motors, which is operating...along with Ford and Chrysler...without a contract with the United Auto Workers Union. (The U.A.W. says the labor dispute concerns local grievances.)

FILL

The death toll in that tornado which struck northwestern Wisconsin late last night is now placed at at least 29 dead and perhaps as many as 300 injured. Of the 119 persons who have been hospitalized, 20 are believed to be in critical condition.

Word for Today

General DeGaulle is going to have to declare himself head of his own house. He cannot long endure in subordination---however politely expressed. And he will have to act soon. As the American rabbi, Leon Harrison, once said, "Lot's wife hesitated, though angels led the way. Naturally she was petrified where she stood, a monument of vacillation."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, June 5, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: For a direct report we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Algers.

SCHOENBRUN: This is a day of glory but the outline also of trouble for Charles de Gaulle hefe in Algeria. For while the General was touring the eastern provinces to the acclamations of the crowd, here in Algers the first signs of resistance to the General showed up. Actually, the first signs came yesterday but they were not made public. At yesterday's meeting General Massu, head of the paratroopers - the man who led the insurrection introduced the Committee of Public Safety to General de Gaulle and said to the General, "these men are fine patriots and we want you to listen to them and this is what we would like to hear you say." It was tantamount to General Massu giving orders to General de Gaulle. And among these things that he said he would like de Gaulle to say was the elimination of the rotten politicians of the discredited regime - in other words, a direct attack on the men of the 4th Republic who de Gaulle has taken into his Cabinet. This private attack at luncheon yesterday became public today. When the Vice President of the committee of Public Safety Leon Delbeck - one of the men who betrayed the 4th Republic made an address over this radio station here in Algers in which he said, "yes, we want de Gaulle but not at any price. We want a new and clean and pure France - a break with the rotten old regime and we want our place in the government." So far, de Gaulle has refused to give any position of importance to delBeck, he has refused to give any authority to the Commitee of Public Safety and as yet he has not given a major post to Jacques Soustelle. Thus, the first signs of Right Wing reaction to the General has set in. But, while this was happening, the General was having a personal triumph in the eastern provinces. He wore his uniform of a general the war time savior of France and he was acclaimed by cheering thousands in

Constantine and in the port city of Bone. Arab women in hooded caps sat by and listened with their men as General de Gaulle promised them in a ~~h~~ vibrant voice "liberty, equality and fraternity." He promised them a fair share in all of the benifits of French civilization. Promised that in 3-months time there would be a referendum and following that referendum there would be elections and that their votes - the vote of 8-million Moslems here would count just as heavily man for man as the vote of their French brothers. They cheered, they listened, they hoped. Meanwhile, the French crowd listened with something that was like dismay. For although they're talking of fraternity, they don't mean to give up their feudal privilages and they are beginning to suspect that de Gaulle does mean to give these people a fair break and that perhaps is the reason for both the glory, the triumph and the tragedy of General de Gaulle. For he means to give a new deal to Algeria he ~~has~~the man who has been selected to do this and yet the people who have broughthim into office by insurrection don't really want a new deal for this country. This is the shape of the future - the first crisis for Charles de Gaulle.

This is Algers. David Schoenbrun reporting and returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: General de Gaulle will visit ....

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: 6/5/58

MURROW: For this story, we switch to my colleague Bob Pierpoin in Washington.

PIERPOINT: Recently the Senate Foreign Relations committee passed an amendment to the 3.7 billion dollar foreign aid bill to enable the President to grant economic aid to any communist nation except Russia, North Korea or Communist China. The committee thought its amendment originally proposed by Mass., Democratic Senator Kennedy had the blessings of the administration. State Department officials had pointed out to the committee that giving the President this flexability would enable him to grant aid to a struggling satellite nation such as Poland, which with this help might eventually be able to tear itself from the tight grip of mother Russia. Secretary of State Dulles told the committee that he feels such flexability would be very helpful to America's foreign policy. The Kennedy amendment looked safe, but apparently no one counted on the persuasive powers of California Republican Senator Knowland who opposes any type of aid to countries behind the Iron Curtain. This morning, Senator Knowland reportedly warned the President in the weekly legislative leaders meeting that if the Kennedy amendment were not killed, the foreign aid bill itself might be in danger. In any case, when the Republican minority leader emerged from the conference at the White House, he told correspondents that the President now agrees with Knowland's viewpoint that the foreign aid bill should not be amended. Instead, Knowland explained, the President now favors amending the original battle act which outlaws economic aid to Communist countries - an amendment action which most Congressmen consider very difficult. Asked later if President Eisenhower intended to try to push a battle act amendment through Congress this session, White House News Secretary James Hagerty commented "we'll just have to wait and see." Senator Mike Mansfield, Montana's Democratic member of the Foreign Relations committee said this afternoon that the President's agreement to go along with Senator Knowland is at least a 180 degree turn from what the Committee had understood to be the President's

position. Mansfield added that if the President believes in anything and advocates anything he should stick to his guns. Debate on the Kennedy amendment continues on Capital Hill tonight without Presidential support.

Back now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: President Eisenhower told the Republican leaders ...

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Moslem rebel leaders today rejected General DeGaulle's plan for solving the Algerian problem. The coordinating committee of the National Liberation Front, with headquarters in Cairo, referred to DeGaulle's promise of political equality...and the full integration of Algeria with France. The National Liberation Front...otherwise known as the F.L.N....said in a communique that it insists on independence from France. "DeGaulle," it said, "carries full responsibility for continuation of the war and its eventual extension to all of North Africa." In Tunis today, the newspaper belonging to President Bourguiba's party, commented that "DeGaulle does not seem to understand that times have changed...and that it is no longer possible to diminish a people which for four years has been fighting for its independence."

General DeGaulle made balcony sppeches today in two of the principal cities of Eastern Algeria---Constantine and Bone. And in Algiers, there was the first public statement indicating resistance to his policies from the French Right. For a direct report, we switch to my colleague David Schoenbrun in Algiers.

SCHOENBRUN: This is a day of glory but the outline also of trouble for Charles DeGaulle here in Algeria. For while the General was touring the eastern provinces to the acclamations of the crowd, here in Algiers the first signs of resistance to the General showed up. Actually, the first signs came yesterday but they were not made public. At yesterday's meeting General Massu, head of the paratroopers, the man who led the insurrection introduced the Committee of Public Safety to General DeGaulle and said to the General, "These men are fine patriots and we want you to listen to them and this is what we would like to hear you say." It was tantamount to General Massu giving orders to General DeGaulle. And among those things that he said he would like DeGaulle to say was the elimination of the

rotten politicians of the discredited regime - in other words, a direct attack on the men of the 4th Republic who DeGaulle has taken into his Cabinet. This private attack at luncheon yesterday became public today. When the Vice President of the Committee of Public Safety Leon Delbeck - one of the men who betrayed the 4th Republic made an address over this radio station here in Algiers in which he said, "Yes, we want DeGaulle, but not an any price. We want a new and clean and pure France - a break with the rotten old regime and we want our place in the government." So far, DeGaulle has refused to give any position of importance to Delbeck, he has refused to give any authority to the Committee of Public Safety and as yet he has not given a major post to Jacques Soustelle. Thus, the first signs of Right Wing reaction to the General has set in. But, while this was happening, the General was having a personal triumph in the eastern provinces. He wore his uniform of a general, the war-time savior of France and he was acclaimed by cheering thousands in Constantine and in the port city of Bone. Arab women in hooded caps sat by and listened with their men as General DeGaulle promised them in a vibrant voice, "Liberty, equality and fraternity." He promised them a fair share in all of the benefits of French civilization. Promised that in 3-months time there would be a referendum and following that referendum there would be elections and that their votes - the vote of 8-million Moslems here would count just as heavily man for man as the vote of their French brothers. They cheered, they listened, they hoped. Meanwhile, the French crowd listened with something that was like dismay. For although they're talking of fraternity, they don't mean to give up their feudal privileges and they are beginning to suspect that DeGaulle does mean to give these people a fair break and that perhaps is the reason for both the glory, the triumph and the tragedy of General DeGaulle. For he means to give a new deal to Algeria. He is the man who has been selected to do this and yet the people who have brought him into office by insurrection don't really want a new deal for this country. This is the shape of the future - the

first crisis for Charles DeGaulle.

This is Algiers. David Schoenbrun reporting and returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: General DeGaulle will visit Western Algeria tomorrow, then fly back to Paris tomorrow night.

Here in New York, the United Nations Security Council today postponed for 24 hours the complaint of "massive interference" brought by Lebanon against the United Arab Republic. The delay was requested by the Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik to give the Arab League more time to settle the dispute.

The Lebanese parliament has been summoned to meet on July 24 to elect a new president, succeeding Camille Chamoun.

In Washington, Admiral Strauss resigned today as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, effective the end of the month. That is when his five-year term was due to expire, but President Eisenhower had offered to reappoint him for another five years. Strauss told the president in his letter of resignation that he believed "circumstances beyond the control of either of us make a change in the chairmanship of the commission advisable." News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he was unable to elaborate on this statement. He said a successor to Strauss will be named "in a day or two." Hagerty said that although Strauss will no longer bea member of the A.E.C , he will serve as a special assistant to the President in charge of promoting the atoms-for-peace program.

President Heuss of West Germany told a joint session of Congress today that his country will "never again depart from the path of democracy and freedom." The history of the German people, he said, their intellectual and religious tradition, have made them "an integral part of what is called the Western World." The German president cited his country's membership and cooperation in NATO. "Never again," he said, "shall German and American soldiers fight each othere." President Heuss spoke mostly in German. He said his English was "somewhat rusty."

The State Department said today that the United States agrees with West Germany that the question of German unification should not be excluded from any possible summit talks.

The subject of foreign aid to Iron Curtain countries came up today at President Eisenhower's weekly meeting with Republican congressional leaders. The views reportedly expressed by Mr. Eisenhower have incensed Democratic members of Congress. And for this story, we switch to my colleague Bob Pierpoint in Washington.

PIERPOINT: Recently the Senate Foreign Relations Commmttee passed an amendment to the 3.7 billion dollar foreign aid bill to enable the President to grant economic aid to any communist nation except Russia, North Korea or Communist China. The committee thought its amendment originally proposed by Mass. Democratic Senator Kennedy had the blessings of the administration. State Department officials had pointed out to the committee that giving the President this flexibility would enable him to grant aid to a struggling satellite nation such as Poland, which with this help might eventually be able to tear itself from the tight grip of mother Russia. Secretary of State Dulles told the committee that he feels such flexability would be very helpful to America's foreign policy. The Kennedy amendment looked safe, but apparently no one counted on the persuasive powers of California Republican Senator Knowland who opposes any type of aid to countries behind the Iron Curtain. This morning, Senator Knowland reportedly warned the President in the weekly legislative leaders meeting that if the Kennedy amendment were not killed, the foreign aid bill itself might be in danger. In any case, when the Republican minority leader emerged from the conference at the White House, he told correspondents that the President now agrees with Knowland's viewpoint that the foreign aid bill should not be amended. Instead, Knowland explained, the President now favors amending the original battle act which outlaws economic aid to Communist countries - an amendment action which most Congressmen

consider very difficult. Asked later if President Eisenhower intended to try to push a battle act amendment through Congress this session, White House News Secretary James Hagerty commented "We'll just have to wait and see." Senator Mike Mansfield Montana's Democratic member of the Foreign Relations committee said this afternoon that the President's agreement to go along with Senator Knowland is at least a 180 degree turn from what the Committee had understood to be the President's position. Mansfield added that if the President believes in anything and advocates anything he should stick to his guns. Debate on the Kennedy amendment continues on Capitol Hill tonight without Presidential support.

Back now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: President Eisenhowrr told the Republican leaders that he still hopes Congress will grant statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii at this session.

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate..a record peacetime defense budget of 38 billion, 409 million dollars. The money bill provides an extra 99 million dollars in order to hold Army strength at 900 thousand men. (The President had recommended that Army manpower be cut by 30 thousand men.) The measure also provides more money than Mr. Eisenhower requested for missiles and submarines.

The House also voted today to extend corporation and excise taxes at their present level for another year. The consumer taxes involved are those on liquor, cigarettes, auto parts and accessories and new cars. The measure...which was passed on a voice vote...now goes to the Senate.

It was disclosed today that the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, decided to postpone his fact-finding trip to Central America after talking with Mr. Eisenhower. News Secretary Hagerty said the President and Dr. Eisenhower conferred on the matter...but that he did not know whether the attacks on Vice President Nixon during his recent Latin American tour were a factor in the postponement. He referred to the postponement as "merely a delay to work out the dates."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General DeGaulle is going to have to declare himself head of his own house. He cannot long endure insubordination---however politely expressed. And he will have to act soon. As the American rabbi, Leon Harrison once said, "Lot's wife hesitated, though angels led the way. Naturally she was petrified where she stood, a monument of vacillation."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 6, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today named John McCone, of Los Angeles, to the Atomic Energy Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Admiral Strauss. McCone is a businessman, who was formerly a construction engineer and a defense official in the Truman Administration. He served as deputy to the Secretary of Defense in 1948 and was under-secretary of the Air Force in 1950 and 51. Senate Republican Leader Knowland says he "understands" that McCone will be named chairman of the commission, if his appointment as a member is confirmed. And Knowland adds that he has heard nothing to indicate that Senate confirmation might be withheld.

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Both Republican and Democratic members of the joint atomic energy committee have reacted favorably. Chairman Durham says McCone always impressed him as "a very good man." / The resignation of Admiral Strauss is effective the end of this month.

General DeGaulle flew back to Paris tonight after touring Algeria for three days. In his speeches today in Western Algeria, DeGaulle again promised "equal rights and duties" to all inhabitants, European and Moslem alike. / There were the usual cheers, both for himself and for the right-wing leader, Jacques Soustelle. / What distinguished his last day in Algeria was DeGaulle's declaration, aimed at putting the all-Algeria Committee of Public Safety in its place. / He said in his policy statement that the [redacted] safety committees were no longer to trespass or substitute themselves for "the legal administrative authority". / DeGaulle said bluntly that henceforth he alone would "assume the task of Algerian affairs." He announced that General Salan, the military commander in Algeria, would stay on the scene as his administrative officer. And he gave Salan the new title of "delegate general". / The authority of Salan, he said, "is not to be contested." / General DeGaulle made this policy statement this morning in Oran,

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in Northwestern Algeria. Tonight, a spokesman for the Committee of Public Safety made reply. / For a direct report on that, here is my colleague Lou Cioffi, reporting from Algiers.

(Tape runs 2:00
(Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

Lebanon today asked the United Nations Security Council to take action, aimed at stopping the "massive interference" of the United Arab Republic in its internal affairs. / The Security Council began hearing the Lebanese complaint, after the Arab League conceded its inability to settle the dispute. The Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, said that in the eyes of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Lebanon's "sin" is that it follows a policy of friendship and cooperation with the western world. / He accused Egypt and Syria of smuggling arms into Lebanon to aid in the overthrow of its government, and of making "inflamatory broadcasts". ~~He did not suggest any specific action the Security Council might take.~~ The representative of the United Arab Republic denied the Lebanese charges. And the council adjourned until next Tuesday, when the debate will be resumed.

Yugoslavia today accused Russia's Nikita Khrushchev of "lack of principle" in trying to get a credit agreement with the United States. / A Yugoslav government spokesman cited Khrushchev's past claim that America grants credit "only with political conditions."

The Reuters news agency reports that in the past two nights, Yugoslav security police have arrested about 40 persons, suspected ~~im to be~~ Peking-pro-Russian sympathizers. / Reuters quotes "informed sources" in Belgrade.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles gave Congress a detailed appraisal of how the United States stands with Russia today. / My colleague, Daniel Schorr, covered that story. We switch now to Washington.

Tape runs 2:55
Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

The Senate is still debating the foreign aid measure. / Late today, it rejected an amendment...offered by Republican Senator Bridges...to strip the bill of a provision pledging continued dollar support for India's five-year economic development program. / The vote on this was 47 to 35.

President Eisenhower today listed foreign aid, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and defense reorganization as the three most important matters now before Congress. He told 15 Republican congressmen...at a White House breakfast...that it is also important for Congress to have a "reasonable" attitude toward anti-recession measures "and not go overboard."

The government reports that in May total unemployment dropped to 4-million, 900-thousand..(.the lowest unemployment figure in four months.) Two hundred and sixteen thousand fewer persons were unemployed in May than in April. In the same period, employment rose by 1-million, 154-thousand. This was due primarily to the seasonal expansion in agriculture, along with a larger than usual increase in outdoor construction. / The weak spot continues to be in the manufacturing industry. / Factory employment in May was down another 67-thousand with most of the loss registered in plants turning out automobiles, all types of heavy machinery, and steel.

The Senate Labor Committee today approved legislation designed to improve union procedures and keep racketeers out of the labor movement. / The only vote against the measure was cast by Republican Senator Goldwater, who

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favored stronger legislation. / Democratic Senator Kennedy wrote the original bill, in collaboration with Republican Senator Ives. / The measure...in its present amended form...says unions must hold regular secret elections and that they must file detailed financial reports. / The non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act would be repealed. The measure will be sent to the Senate floor next week, along with a committee report.

At Cape Canaveral, the Navy today fired an experimental version of the Polaris missile, designed for launching from nuclear-powered submarines. The Polaris uses solid rather than liquid fuel...and has a 15-hundred-mile range. / The Navy said it was testing "certain components of the Polaris missile system under more difficult conditions than on previous launchings." It did not elaborate.

The 60-thousand-ton aircraft carrier Independence was christened today at the naval shipyard, here in New York. When commissioned, it will be the Navy's fourth carrier of the Forrestal class. /

Back in a moment—

Ted—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

There was presented in Algeria the strange spectacle of two insurrections occurring at the same time. DeGaulle was forced to act. Wendell Phillips observed, "Revolutions are not made; they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak." And it was an American president, Millard Fillmore, who said, "Let us remember revolutions do not always establish freedom."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: 6/6/58

MURROW: My colleague Danial Schorr covered that story. We switch now to Washington.

SCHORR: Secretary of State Dulles spent two hours today striking a balance sheet of where we stand in the Cold War with Russia. He was winding up a foreign policy review by the Senate Foreign Relations committee. And while he struck some pessimistic notes the balance was on the optimistic side. Dulles noted some encouraging trends behind the Iron Curtain More education, more consumer pressure, a growing demand for personal security outbreaks in the satellite states, the flight of people from Communist ruled areas and a recognition by Moscow that brute force no longer brings results.

He saw the danger of war receeding, expressed belief that Russia does not want war and does want to reduce the economic burden of arms. And he looked to a day when our relations may be dominated by good will and friendship. That was a long range view. In the short term, Dulles said, that free summit talks in Moscow have so far produced nothing to justify the holding of a summit conference. He said, Russia was arbitrary and unreasonable to begin with for insisting on a parley of top leaders, though he was willing to acquiesce in it, if there was no other way of doing business. But right now, he saw no liklihood that even a summit meeting would bring any significant agreement.

On the other hand, there were two little rays of hope from Russia. A willingness to negotiate a treaty guaranteeing peaceful use of Antarctica and Khrushchev's acceptance of a proposal to join in studying techniques of policing a nuclear testing ban. This said Dulles may provide a vital clue. But, then, Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana asked, "if we are prepared in fact to agree to the testing ban?" This was a tough one for Dulles and he proceeded with care. Right now, he said, our position is that the whole disarmament package presented by the West last August is inseperable. But much thought has been given to changing that position, we're talking to our allies and it's an open question. What Dulles could not

say was the American administration is almost ready to agree to suspend nuclear testing but Britain is not ready. Not until she is sure she can replace testing by sharing the information we have. And, that presumably will be discussed with Prime Minister MacMillan who arrives here tomorrow.

The Free World said Dulles seems dominated more by differences then by harmony. And, he said, all this is infinitely perplexing and exhausting. Toc add to his perplexity and exhaustion, Democratic Senator Sparkman of Alabama called to his attention the spectacle of confusion as he put it created on the Senate floor last night because the administration withdrew support from a measure it had previously endorsed to permit aid to satellite countries. Then Sparkman asked if Dulles would submit it in some other form, Dulles said, "the usefullness of this measure was marginal."

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The Senate is still debating the foreign aid measure.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS:

Friday, June 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: For a direct report on that, here is my colleague Lou Cioffi reporting from Algers.

CIOFFI: The Committee of Public Safety today tried to dispel any rumors of a possible split with the government of General de Gaulle. Any official spokesman tonight told a news conference that the Committee's answer to de Gaulle's call for cooperation is this. "My general, you have our cooperation without condition and without reserve." It was obviously an answer to a statement made yesterday by Commitee Vice President Leon Delbeck. Delbeck had said that the Committee supported de Gaulle but not at any price. And he warned that the leaders of the revolution would not allow its purposes to be altered. A source close to the committee said today that Delbeck was unimportant and that he was just blowing off steam. The source went even further. Saying, that everyone must now work to make integration a reality. But, that if there are too many difficulties it's possible to work out some form of federation. This new softer tone, taken by officials here is a sign that de Gaulle is establishing himself firmly in control, but there is still some unanswered questions. Delbeck's speech of yesterday was supposed to be broadcast over Algers radio, but it was stopped at the last minute. And yet, the text was allowed to be distributed to correspondents here. And, supposing Delbeck is notthe official spokesman for the commitee? If he feels that way, possibly others feel the same. The key to the puzzle appears to be the Army. If the Army pledges its support to de Gaulle, then man like Leon Delbeck will remain without influence. Because the Army was the main support of the revolutionary movement here. A constant threat which forced the politicians in Paris to call de Gaulle. Delbeck now could only stir up the people, but that would result only in violence. For the time being at least, the revolutionary leaders here are giving de Gaulle their complete support to do whatever he wants, and reserve action until later. But, as de Gaulle gets

stronger, this will be more difficult.

This is Lou Cioffi in Algers. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Lebanon today asked the United Nations Security Council to take action aimed at stopping the massive interference of the United Arab Republic in its internal affairs.

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MURROW: Lebanon today asked the United Nations Security Council to take action aimed at stopping the "massive interference" of the United Arab Republic in its internal affairs. The Security Council began hearing the Lebanese complaint after the Arab League conceded its inability to settle the dispute. The Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik said that in the eyes of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) Lebanon's "sin" is that it follows a policy of friendship and cooperation with the western world. He accused Egypt and Syria of smuggling arms into Lebanon to aid in the overthrow of its government and of making "inflamatory broadcasts." The representative of the United Arab Republic denied the Lebanese charges. And the council adjourned until next Tuesday when the debate will be resumed.

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flight of people from Communist ruled areas and a recongition by Moscow, that brute force no longer brings results.

He saw the danger of war receding, expressed belief that Russia does not want war and does want to reduce the economic burden of arms. And he looked to a day when our relations may be dominated by good will and friendship. That was a long-range view. In the short term, Dulles said, the pre-summit talks in Moscow have so far produced nothing to justify the holding of a summit conference. He said, Russia was arbitrary and unreasonable to begin with for insisting on a parley of top leaders, though he was willing to acquiesce in it, if there was no other way of doing business. But right now, he saw no likelihood that even a summit meeting would bring any significant agreement.

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Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The Senate is still debating the foreign aid measure. Late today, it rejected an amendment...offered by Republican Senator Bridges...to strip the bill of a provision pledging continued dollar support for India's five-year economic development program. The vote on this was 47 to 35.

President Eisenhower today listed foreign aid, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and defense reorganization as the three most important matters now before Congress. He told 15 Republican congressmen...at a White House breakfast...that it is also important for Congress to have a "reasonable" attitude toward anti-recession measures "and not go overboard."

The government reports that in May total unemployment dropped to 4-million 900-thousand...the lowest unemployment figure in four months. Two hundred and sixteen thousand fewer persons were unemployed in May than in April. In the same period, employment rose by 1-million, 154-thousand. This was due primarily to the seasonal expansion in agriculture along with a larger than usual increase in outdoor construction. The weak spot continues to be in the manufacturing industry. Factory employment in May was down another 67-thousand with most of the loss registered in plants turning out automobiles, all types of heavy machinery, and steel.

The Senate Labor Committee today approved legislation designed to improve union procedures and keep racketeers out of the labor movement. The only vote against the measure was cast by Republican Senator Goldwater, who favored stronger legislation. Democratic Senator Kennedy wrote the original bill, in collaboration with Republican Senator Ives. The measure...in its present amended form...says

unions must hold regular secret elections and that they must file detailed financial reports. The non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act would be repealed. The measure will be sent to the Senate floor next week, along with a committee report.

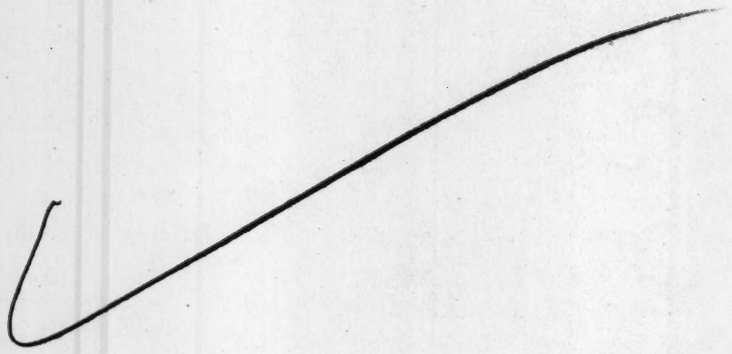
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There was presented in Algeria the strange spectacle of two insurrections occurring at the same time. DeGaulle was forced to act. Wendell Phillips observed, "Revolutions are not made; they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak." And it was an American president, Millard Fillmore, who said, "Let us remember revolutions do not always establish freedom."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 9, 1958



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DeGaulle also named five more cabinet ministers. None of them is regarded as a controversial figure---four are middle-road politicians, the other a career civil servant. /But still missing from the list of cabinet appointments, was the name of the insurgent leader, Jacques Soustelle. (The appointments today were for the ministries of agriculture, construction, communications, veteran' affairs, and public works. A sixth appointment, for minister of public health, reportedly will go to a Moslem.

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In Washington, the Navy announces that it is scrapping plans for the construction of six new warships and the modernization of three others under its building program. Secretary of the Navy Gates says the ships have been eliminated to compensate for rising construction costs. ~~Not only are labor and material costs going up, he explains, but it is more expensive to build nuclear-powered vessels and buy the guided missiles required in the Atomic Age.~~ The projects eliminated include two new destroyer-escorts, four new guided missile frigates, and the conversion of present craft to one amphibious assault carrier and two guided missile cruisers. It is estimated that the decision will save 490-million dollars.

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Edward R. Murrow: June 9, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The visit of foreign statesmen to Washington is often made with an eye on the newspaper clippings it will produce, and on the stimulus it will give to American generosity and foreign policy. / This is normal and legitimate. But it is not the way to size up the present visit of Prime Minister Macmillan. According to his idea, he is more like a relative dropping in for an informal call. / If this seems to play down the importance of the occasion, the truth is that Mr. Macmillan thinks that only a British Prime Minister can make this kind of visit. / For he comes without an agenda, and with no group of experts. He considers Anglo-American relations to be so basic and unshakable, that the occasional informal visit is a vital, if routine, family event.

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But a good deal of talk about the summit conference is certain. Mr. Macmillan does not go along with Secretary Dulles in saying the conference will hardly be held this year. He has a far more sensitive home opinion on this subject than Mr. Dulles, and needs to affirm that he wants a conference, as soon as it can be prepared, the sooner the better.

No doubt he is being filled in on what the Germans had to say about discussing German unification when President Heuss and Foreign Minister Brentano were here last week. For the Germans were found to be less stand-offish than had been realized. The West German Republic is willing to deal

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 10, 1958

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with General Massu presiding./ A report went out that the resolution also had the approval of General Salan, DeGaulle's own "delegate general" in Algeria./ A committee spokesman admitted later that this was a mistake.

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The resolution ended with an appeal for "the support of all patriots." And the committee immediately received the support of the French Army's veterans' organization in Algiers, known as the Veterans and Reserve Officers' Association./ The association put out a statement saying that the struggle had not ended with DeGaulle's return to power./ It said: "The struggle has only begun. In close collaboration with the Army and its leaders, we will fight unflinchingly to destroy the last roots of the system." (By "system", it meant the Fourth Republic of France).

The mayor of Algiers, Jacques Chevallier, resigned yesterday in protest against the activities of the right-wing insurgent group. Today, 14 of the 50 members of Algiers city council also resigned in sympathy./ Only six councilmen have announced that they will stay on the job.

The United Nations Security Council today resumed its consideration of Lebanon's charge, that the United Arab Republic has interferred "massively" in its internal affairs. / Lebanon charges...specifically...that Egypt and Syria have sought to overthrow its pro-Western government, by making incendiary broadcasts, and smuggling in arms. The Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, told the Security Council today that the situation in his country has deteriorated "considerably" in the last 24 hours. / Reports from Beirut speak of heavy fighting in both North and South Lebanon, and Malik urged the Security Council to stay in continuous session until it comes to some conclusion. The situation, he said, is serious. The Egyptian delegate denied the Lebanese charges, declaring that they cannot be supported by any official documentation. The United Arab Republic, he said, does not want Lebabon to be torn apart by civil war; it wants a stable government in Lebanon, which will be a steadying influence in the Middle East. / The Swedish delegate suggested, that the United Nations send a team of investigators to Lebanon for an on-the-spot inquiry. / And this proposal has the support of both Britain and the United States. The Russian dlegate said he would need 24 hours to consult Moscow

President Eisenhower has proposed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev that technical talks on how to enforce a nuclear test ban start in Geneva "on or about July first." The United States thus rejects Khrushchev's alternate suggestion that the meeting be held in Moscow. Mr. Eisenhower agrees to the Soviet proposal that experts from Poland and Czechoslovakia be included in the talks. And the United States, he says, has "no objection in principle" to letting a neutral country...like India...join the meeting later, "if it is agreed during the course of the talks that this might be useful."

Secretary of State Dulles told his weekly news conference today that under an agreement for suspending nuclear tests, it probably would be necessary to have detection centers in Red China as well as in Australia and the Sahara Desert. The United States does not recognize the Communist government of China, and Mr. Dulles conceded that a political problem is involved. He said the United States is prepared to negotiate with East

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Germany for the release of the nine American servicemen, whose helicopter landed inside the East German frontier. But that, he said, does not imply recognition of East Germany. He said the United States deals with whomever it is necessary, when it comes to securing the release of Americans who have been virtually kidnaped.

Dulles took a dim view of Russia's effort to obtain long-term credit from the United States, in order to buy American machinery. He noted that Russia has provided credit to other countries, so they can buy from Russia. Now, he said, it looks as though Russia wants credit from the United States, in order to step up its economic offensive against the United States. The United States does not go for this.

Mr. Dulles told reporters that he and British Prime Minister Macmillan are exchanging views on "how to improve the economic health of the free world." He said part of the problem is the stimulation of investment in the less-developed countries. And according to the Associated Press, a sort of multi-nation Marshall Plan to help needy countries develop their economies, is under examination in Washington. Mr. Dulles and Mr. Macmillan conferred this afternoon.

In a commencement address this morning...at Johns Hopkins University... Mr. Macmillan called for closer economic ties between the United States and the rest of the Free World. "Only in this way," he said, "shall we prevent our military defense from being outflanked on the economic front." He pointed out that Great Britain and the other Western European countries no longer have the wealth necessary to be the "main props" of world trade. And he suggested that their role as world bankers be assumed by the United States. ~~He said, "Even from a selfish point of view, creditor nations cannot afford to immobilize money. If one player gets all the chips, the game comes to an end."~~ Mr. Macmillan was introduced to the commencement addience by President Eisenhower as "a great Free World leader." They both received honorary degrees.

In London today, the British defense secretary...Duncan Sandys... submitted the idea of trying to achieve comprehensive world disarmament in a single step. Sandys described the possible new approach in speaking before the House of Commons. The "starting point", he said, would be

a general agreement for the prevention of war, under which countries would reduce their armed forces to the level where they could no longer pose a threat to any other country. To carry out the agreement, a "world security authority" would be set up under the United Nations...along with a strong international police force to see that decisions of the authority are carried out. Sandys told the House of Commons that he was not advancing the plan formally. He said, "I am merely examining what such an approach might involve."

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Investigators for the House Commerce sub-committee today produced records indicating that Bernard Goldfine - a Boston industrialist - paid two thousand dollars' worth of hotel bills for presidential assistant Sherman Adams. These payments were made between 1954 and 1958. The House Committee is looking into alleged political pressures on Federal regulatory agencies. / It has been trying to get hold of Mr. Goldfine's financial records. Counsel for the sub-committee said that allegations had been received that Goldfine had been accorded preferential treatment by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission - because of his close friendship with Sherman Adams. / Committee counsel gave a long list of Adams' visits to the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston, with the bill going to Goldfine.

Roger Robb, the attorney representing Goldfine, said that Adams and Goldfine have been friends for many years - that instead of staying at the Goldfine home, Adams went to the hotel and the bill was paid by Goldfine. Mr. Robb said the testimony was a "smear." He requested that the hearings be closed to the public, because the enquiry might tend to "defame and degrade" his client, Mr. Goldfine. The request for a closed hearing was denied.

The White House declined to comment. News Secretary Haggerty said

was
Sherman Adams/out of town, he didn't know just where, but he'd try to get hold of Adams and let reporters know whether he had any comment.

President Eisenhower told the House today that it would be a "tragic blunder", if Congress killed his liberal trade proposals in favor of high tariff legislation. Mr. Eisenhower made his appeal in letters to House Republican Leader Martin and Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee. Two measures are before the House. One would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for five years, and permit the President to cut tariffs as much as 25 percent. The other bill would extend the legislation for only two years, and give the Federal Tariff Commission---not the President---final authority to raise tariffs. The House will start voting on these measures tomorrow.

The framers of so-called "moderate" legislation, to curb union corruption, today defended their measure against Administration attack. Last night, Secretary of Labor Mitchell issued a statement, denouncing the legislation as "completely ineffective". Democratic Senator Kennedy has replied by calling the detailed criticisms made by Mitchell "completely inaccurate". He points to Mitchell's statement, that more than 60 percent of the labor unions would be excused, under terms of the bill, from filing financial reports. He says that, actually, the measure would cover 93 percent of

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The NATO permanent council in Paris today considered the situation in Cyprus. Riots between Turkish and Greek Cypriots have been going on for four days. So far, no report from Paris on what decisions---if any--may have been reached.

union members. The other chief sponsor of the legislation---Republican Senator Ives---says that apparently Mitchell was misinformed. Both he and Kennedy point out that the labor secretary is in Switzerland, attending a meeting of the International Labor Organization. [redacted]

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Back in a moment—

How a word from Fred.

. Word for Today

The Committee of Public Safety in Algiers is disgruntled over the fact that General DeGaulle...in forming a government...has not named a single one of its number to his cabinet. Their feeling is akin to that of John Kemble, who allowed, "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, but---why did you kick me downstairs?"

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The mayor of Algiers, Jacques Chevallier, resigned yesterday in protest

against the activities of the right-wing insurgent group. Today, 14 of the 50 members of Algiers city council also resigned in sympathy. Only six councilmen have announced that they will stay on the job.

The United Nations Security Council today resumed its consideration of Lebanon's charge that the United Arab Republic has interferred "massively" in its internal affairs. Lebanon charges...specifically...that Egypt and Syria have sought to overthrow its pro-Western government by making incendiary broadcasts and smuggling in arms. The Lebanese foreign minister, Charles Malik, told the Security Council today that the situation in his country has deteriorated "considerably" in the last 24 hours. Reports from Beirut speak of heavy fighting in both North and South Lebanon, and Malik urged the Security Council to stay in continuous session until it comes to some conclusion. The situation, he said, is serious. The Egyptian delegate denied the Lebanese charges, declaring that they cannot be supported by any official documentation. The United Arab Republic, he said, does not want Lebanon to be torn apart by civil war; it wants a stable government in Lebanon which will be a steadying influence in the Middle East. The Swedish delegate suggested that the United Nations send a team of investigators to Lebanon for an on-the-spot inquiry. And this proposal has the support of both Britain and the United States. The Russian delegate said he would need 24 hours to consult Moscow.

President Eisenhower has proposed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev that technical talks on how to enforce a nuclear test ban start in Geneva "on or about July first." The UnitedStates thus rejects Khrushchev's alternate suggestion that the meeting be held in Moscow. Mr. Eisenhower agrees to the Soviet proposal that experts from Poland and Czechoslovakia be included in the talks. And the United States, he says, has "no objection in principle" to letting a neutral country...like India...join the meeting later, "if it is agreed during the course of the talks that this might be useful."

Secretary of State Dulles told his weekly news conference today that under an agreement for suspending nuclear tests, it probably would be necessary to have detection centers in Red China as well as in Australia and the Sahara Desert. The United States does not recognize the Communist government of China, and Mr. Dulles conceded that a political problem is involved. He said the United States is prepared to negotiate with East Germany for the release of the nine American servicemen whose helicopter landed inside the East German frontier. But, that, he said, does not imply recognition of East Germany. He said the United States deals with whomever it is necessary when it comes to securing the release of Americans who have been virtually kidnaped.

Dulles took a dim view of Russia's effort to obtain long-term credit from the Untted States in order to buy American machinery. He noted that Russia has provided credit to other countries so they can buy from Russia. Now, he said, it looks as though Russia wants credit from the United States in order to step up its economic offensive against the United States. The United States does not go for this.

Mr. Dulles told reporters that he and British Prime Minister Macmillan are exchanging views on "how to improve the economic health of the free world." He said part of the problem is the stimulation of investment in the less developed countries. And according to the Associated Press, a sort of multi-nation Marshall Plan to help needy countries develop their economies is under examination in Washington. Mr. Dulles and Mr. Macmillan conferred this afternoon.

In a commencement address this morning...at Johns Hopkins University Mr. Macmillan called for closer economic ties between the United States and the rest of the Free World. "Only in this way," he said, "shall we prevent our military defense from being outflanked on the economic front." He pointed out that Great Britain and the other Western European countries no longer have the wealth necessary to be the "main props" of world trade. And he suggested that

their role as world bankers be assumed by the United States. Mr. Macmillan was introduced to the commencement audience by President Eisenhower as "a great Free World leader." They both received honorary degrees.

In London today, the British defense secretary...Duncan Sandys...submitted the idea of trying to achieve comprehensive world disarmament in a single step. Sandys described the possible new approach in speaking before the House of Commons. The "starting point" he said, would be a general agreement for the prevention of war under which countries would reduce their armed forces to the level where they could no longer pose a threat to any other country. To carry out the agreement, a "world security authority" would be set up under the United Nations...along with a strong international police force to see that decisions of the authority are carried out. Sandys told the House of Commons that he was not advancing the plan formally. He said, "I am merely examining what such an approach might involve."

Investigators for the House Commerce sub-committee today produced records indicating that Bernard Goldfine - a Boston industrialist - paid two thousand dollars' worth of hotel bills for presidential assistant Sherman Adams. These payments were made between 1954 and 1958. The House Committee is looking into alleged political pressures on Federal regulatory agencies. It has been trying to get hold of Mr. Goldfine's fianacial records. Counsel for the sub-committee said that allegations had been received that Goldfine had been accorded preferential treatment by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Trade commission - because of his close friendship with Sherman Adams. Committee counsel gave a long list of Adam's visits to the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston, with the bill going to Goldfine.

Roger Robb, the attorney representing Goldfine, said that Adams and Goldfine have been friends for many years - that instead of staying at the Godlfine home, Adams went to the hotel and the bill was paid by Goldfine.

Mr. Robb said the testimony was a "smear." He requested that the hearings be closed to the public, because the enquiry might tend to "defame and degrade" his client, Mr. Goldfine. The request for a closed hearing was denied.

The White House declined to comment. News Secretary Haggerty said Sherman Adams was out of town, he didn't know just where, but he'd try to get hold of Adams and let reporters know whether he had any comment.

President Eisenhower told the House today that it would be a "tragic blunder" if Congress killed his liberal trade proposals in favor of high tariff legislation. Mr. Eisenhower made his appeal in letters to House Republican Leader Martin and Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee. Two measures are before the House. One would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for five years and permit the President to cut tariffs as much as 25 percent. The other bill would extend the legislation for only two years and give the Federal Tariff Commission---not the President---final authority to raise tariffs. The House will start voting on these measures tomorrow.

The framers of so-called "moderate" legislation to curb union corruption today defended their measure against Administration attack. Last night, Secretary of Labor Mitchell issued a statement denouncing the legislation as "completely ineffective." Democratic Senator Kennedy has replied by calling the detailed criticisms made by Mitchell "completely inaccurate." He points to Mitchell's statement that more than 60 percent of the labor unions would be excused under terms of the bill, from filing financial reports. He says, that, actually, the measure would cover 93 percent of the union members. The other chief sponsor of the legislation---Republican Senator Ives---says that apparently Mitchell was misinformed. Both he and Kennedy point out that the labor secretary is in Switzerland, attending a meeting of the International Labor Organization.

The NATO permanent council in Paris today considered the situation in Cyprus. Riots between Turkish and Greek Cypriots have been going on for four

days. So far, no report from Paris on what decisions---if any---may have been reached.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. Now, a word from Ford.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Committee of Public Safety in Algiers is disgruntled over the fact that General De Gaulle...in forming a government...has not named a single one of its number to his cabinet. Their feeling is akin to that of John Kemble, who allowed, "Perhaps it was rightto dissemble your love, but---why did you kick me downstairs?"

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 11, 1958

This is the news:

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...the Administration bill continuing the reciprocal trade program for another five years. The final vote after three days of debate and the personal intercession of the President was 317 to 98. The Administration victory came after two attempts to sidetrack the bill were defeated by narrower margins. Supporters of the President...and these included House Speaker Rayburn as well as Republican Leader Martin...first rejected a substitute measure offered by Republican Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania. This measure would have extended the Reciprocal Trade Act for only two years instead of five, and it would have stripped the President of his authority to →

cut tariffs against the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The Simpson bill was rejected by a vote of 234 to 167. The crucial test came on a motion by Republican Representative Reed to send the Administration measure back to committee, thus killing it...as far as the present session of Congress is concerned. And this motion to pigeon-hole the legislation was defeated, 268 [illegible]. The size of the vote for the President's bill on the final roll-call is believed to have improved its chances of passage in the Senate.

The Senate today passed a bill authorizing the government to guarantee up to 700-million dollars in loans to the nation's railroads. The measure now goes to the House.

The House also began debate today on legislation for reorganizing the Defense Department. Some of the provisions are opposed by President Eisenhower. One provision...which he [illegible] says amounts to "legal insubordination"... would allow the military or civilian head of an individual service to protest directly to Congress if he objects to a decision taken by the Secretary of Defense. Today, Republican Representative Arends of Illinois offered a compromise....which is said to be acceptable to the President. Under the compromise amendment, it would require the protests of [illegible] the heads of two of the armed services---not just one---to appeal a defense decision to Congress.

The Senate will begin voting on the legislation tomorrow.

The White House said today that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams will prove the charges brought against him by House investigators to be "completely false." / The charges stem FROM the House investigation of alleged pressures brought to bear on federal regulatory agencies. / Evidence was introduced yesterday, showing that a Boston industrialist, Bernard Goldfine, paid hotel bills for Adams totaling nearly 2-thousand dollars. It was alleged that Goldfine had also received preferred treatment at the hands of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that after Adams' return from a fishing trip in New England, the "insinuations" made yesterday "will be quickly disposed of and proved completely false." Hagerty said Adams has the complete confidence of the President.

The United Nations Security Council has voted to send an observer team to Lebanon "to insure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms across the Lebanese border." The vote was 10 to nothing, with Russia abstaining. The Security Council acted on the complaint of Lebanon that the United Arab Republic was interferring "massively" in its internal affairs and seeking the overthrow of its pro-Western government. Soviet Delegate Sobolev said that although he regards the Lebanese complaint as "unfounded", he did not veto the measure because the United Arab Republic had not opposed it. The resolution to send an observer team to Lebanon was introduced yesterday by Sweden...and was immediately supported by Britain and the United States. Secretary General Hammarskjold says he already has taken preliminary steps and that some service personnel...recruited from the United Nations truce organization in Jerusalem...can be in Lebanon within 24 hours. The dispatch of the observer group itself will take more time. ~~American Ambassador Lodge calls the Council action "a practical step toward peace."~~ It is understood that a three-man staff...representating Norway, India and Ecuador...will be in charge of the watchdog operation. American Ambassador Lodge calls the council action "a practical step toward peace."

General DeGaulle today cracked down on the leaders of the Algerian public safety committee...telling them, in effect, not to meddle in the policies of his government. Yesterday, the committee approved a motion calling for the suppression of French political parties, and the formation of a "real" government of public safety in Paris./ The motion also criticized DeGaulle's election program and demanded "total integration" of Algeria with Metropolitan France./ This document was sent to DeGaulle by General Salan, his own chief representative in Algeria. There have been reports that it had Salan's approval. The reports have been denied by a spokesman for the committee, but the suspicion persists./ Today, General DeGaulle sent Salan a telegram...which is a classic rebuke. Here is the full text of the telegram as given out in Paris today by the Minister of Information:

"With reference to the annoying and untimely incident caused by the peremptory motion of the Committee of Public Safety, I remind you that this committee has no other rights or role than to express, under your control, the opinion of its members./ The regular authority...and first of all yourself...should not take a position with regard to what this committee or any other political

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organization may express or demand. In addition, it must be made understood to the persons concerned that the national task which I have undertaken with my government calls for calmness of mind and the frank and reasoned adhesion of all those who wish to help me to save the national unity, integrity, and independence." The telegram ended with the phrase, "very cordially."

[redacted]

So far, there has been no public reaction on the part of the Public Safety Committee to this rebuke. But there is said to be growing division within the committee in Algiers on what course to follow---whether to give all-out support to DeGaulle, or press for the fulfillment of its original revolutionary program. / Eight members of the committee flew to Paris today. Word spread that they constituted an official delegation, appointed by the committee for a specific mission. / But a spokesman for the committee denied this. "Anyone who has gone there," he said, "is completely on his own."

Tonight, General DeGaulle summoned Jacques Soustelle to come to Paris from Algiers. / Soustelle was a leader in the Algiers insurrection, and he has been serving as political adviser to the Committee of Public Safety. [redacted] He has also been a staunch supporter of DeGaulle.

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And members of the committee resent the fact that DeGaulle, up to this time, has found no place for Soustelle in his government. No reason was given today as to why Soustelle was called to Paris.

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The Soviet party newspaper Pravda said today that a victory of the "forces of reaction" in France would threaten world peace. It did not make any direct attack on General DeGaulle.

Edward R. Murrow: June 11, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan has concluded three days of informal talks with President Eisenhower, and has taken off for Ottawa. He said both he and Eisenhower want a summit conference with Russia, but only if there is "a reasonable chance of some success", and also the Russians must not be allowed to veto the subjects to be discussed. According to Macmillan, the West's military power is so effective that "no armed aggression against us is likely". But he went on to say: "I wonder if we are equally well equipped and organized to meet the challenge of Soviet propaganda, subversion and economic penetration now gaining volume and momentum". That is a typical British way of saying that we are not equipped and organized to meet the challenge. Macmillan did not "pretend to know exactly how we should do this." And, in another refreshingly candid comment, he said: "It is naturally easier to decide where you want to go than just how to get there." And Macmillan added: "Perhaps in the course of this year we may see how we can agree how to do the things we want to do."

Mr. Macmillan is a Tory - a Conservative - calm and cool, and believing in the inevitability of gradualness. A few months ago he was informed that his Chancellor of the Exchequer was resigning, a defection which might have

brought down his government. His only comment was: "How interesting!"

Today Mr. Macmillan said that any disarmament agreement, such as the suspension of nuclear tests, must include Red China if it is to work. Britain is willing to go along with the ban on sending strategic materials to the Communist bloc. But Mr. Macmillan believes that any blanket ban on trade with the Communists is bound to fail. He also thinks there can be no ~~rule~~ REAL understanding with the Soviet Union until it is prepared to abandon control and censorship of communications.

Macmillan's primary purpose in coming to Washington was financial and economic. Britain is doing about forty percent of the trade of the free world, with about four percent of the money. No one, including Macmillan, quite sees how this can continue. How much progress he made in this area remains to be seen.

There is another trait that is traditional with British Conservatives: once they have adopted a policy they cling to it in the belief that history, if not their contemporaries, will judge them to have been right. That is why Mr. Macmillan said today that "there was a sound, honorable and justified need for Britain and France to launch their attack against the Suez Canal." He thought its tactical military failure was a tragedy. Macmillan's visit

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Back in a moment —

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Word for Today

General DeGaule is now in a difficult position. He cannot tolerate rebellion on the part of the Algerian public safety committee. But on the other hand, if he removes the glove and employs the fist, he could find himself in peril. Plautus expressed it very well a long time ago. "To blow and swallow at the same time," he said, "is not easy."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General De Gaulle is in a difficult position. He cannot tolerate rebellion on the part of the Algerian safety committee. But on the other hand, if he removes the glove and employs the fist, he could find himself in peril. Plautus expressed it very well a long time ago. "To blow and swallow at the same time," he said, "is not easy."

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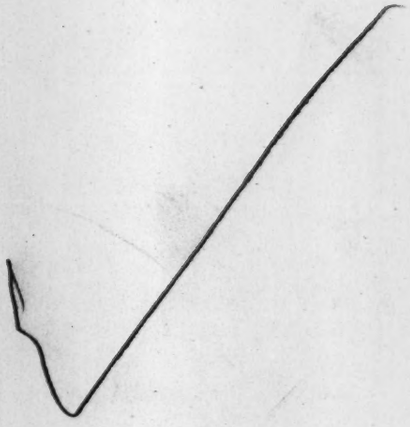
Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 12, 1958



This is the news:

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams acknowledged today that he had contacted federal agencies at the request of his friend, Bernard Goldfine, on three occasions. But he denied "categorically" that he ever asked for favored treatment for Goldfine, or that the Boston businessman ever received such treatment. Adams also acknowledged that Goldfine had paid his hotel bills. (According to House testimony, these bills at a Boston hotel totaled nearly 2-thousand dollars). Adams said that in staying at the hotel he accepted the hospitality of an old friend. He said, "Mrs. Adams and I have known Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine for well over 15 years. We have

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entertained them in our home, and they have entertained us in theirs." Adams said that when he stayed at the hotel, he "understood" that Goldfine maintained the apartment on "a continuing basis." / Adams made his statement in a letter to Chairman Harris of the House subcommittee investigating federal regulatory agencies. / The Mr Adams said he contacted the Federal Trade Commission in regard to a wool labeling case involving Goldfine in 1953 and 1955. He talked to Edward Howrey, the F.T.C. chairman, in order to obtain information to pass along to Goldfine. That was in 1953. In 1955, he simply arranged an appointment for Goldfine to see the commission chairman. "That was all I did." / Adams said he learned later that the commission eventually issued a "cease and desist order" against the Boston manufacturer. / And Goldfine, he said, never asked him to take any action with respect to that order. / Adams went on to say that sometime in 1956, Goldfine complained to him about an action taken by the Securities and Exchange Commission. "He never asked that I do anything," Adams said, "but I requested the special counsel to the President to find out what this case was all about." / This was done, and Adams added that the President's special counsel (NEVER) let it be known to the

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to the S.E.C. that it was he---Adams---who wanted the information./ The Adams letter was given out to reporters by News Secretary Hagerty./ When asked by a reporter whether President Eisenhower agrees that Adams did nothing improper in the Goldfine case, Hagerty said, "I think that is a fair summary."/ Adams and the President had a talk together before the letter was released. Hearings of the House subcommittee will resume on Monday./

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a defense reorganization bill that ignores President Eisenhower's request that it be amended to conform more with what he feels the country needs. One after another, amendments were beaten down on votes which followed party lines---the Democrats mostly voting to keep the measure in the same form as that in which it came out of the House Armed Services Committee, and the Republicans mostly voting to make the changes the President wanted./ The final vote...approving the measure as it came out of committee...was 402 to 1. Republican Representative Clevenger of Ohio cast the lone dissenting vote./ The bill as finally passed gives Congress a veto power over any presidential plan to transfer, merge, or abolish traditional service functions. And the military or civilian head of any one of the three services is permitted to protest

directly to Congress if he objects to a decision taken by the Secretary of Defense. Administration forces will try to change these provisions when the measure is taken up in the Senate.

The Senate today began debate on the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, and I should like to go into that further in a few minutes.

The Senate Finance Committee today approved legislation continuing corporation and excise tax levies at their present level for another year. The bill already has been passed by the House.

The United Auto Workers Union today called for strike votes among 500-thousand members working for Chrysler, General Motors and Ford. / But a U.A.W. official said, "There is no immediate threat of a strike. / We are just setting up the machinery in case we need it." U.A.W. contracts with the "Big Three" auto manufacturers expired last month. / Negotiations are continuing, but progress toward a new agreement has been slow.

The rightist leader, Jacques Soustelle, flew to Paris today from Algiers. Soustelle was summoned by General DeGaulle, but indications are they will not see each other until tomorrow. / A former French air force officer, General Chassin, announces in Paris that he is starting a "popular movement" to help DeGaulle...and make France a non-party state. / DeGaulle has →

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GIVEN NO SIGN THAT A "NON-PARTY STATE" IS WHAT HE WANTS.

~~President Bourguiba of Tunisia said today that his country is always ready to cooperate with France but that the French government "must respect our national honor." It was Bourguiba's only reference to his dispute with France in a speech devoted mainly to economic problems.~~

On the island of Cyprus, the British governor has banned all public meetings in an effort to stop the wave of violence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, now in its sixth day. Even marriages and funerals are prohibited under the new edict. But tonight...near Nicosia...~~two~~ THREE Greeks were killed and ~~three~~ (NINE) wounded in a machine-gun ambush. AND A BATALLION OF BRITISH PARATROOPERS IS BEING SENT TO THE ISLAND, BECAUSE OF THE "DETERIORATING SITUATION."

The advance unit of a United Nations observer team arrived today in Lebanon. The action was authorized by the Security Council on the complaint of Lebanon that the United Arab Republic was interferring in its internal affairs. And it will be the function of the observer team to "insure" against the smuggling of arms or infiltrators into the country. The advance party of five officers had been with the United Nations truce organization in Jerusalem. Secretary General Hammarskjold emphasized today...at a news conference...that the members of this mission will be observers. They will not be a police force empowered to stop border crossings of men or materiel. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: June 12, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The ruckus raised by Secretary of Labor Mitchell over the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, is now recognized as being the actual beginning of the 1958 election campaign. / That campaign now promises to be a lot hotter than had been thought possible. / Mr. Mitchell's blast, fired from faraway Geneva, where he was attending an I.L.O. conference, at first produced only mystification. / The Secretary, when he testified before the Senate Labor Committee, had said nothing harsh or condemnatory of the bill. / He did express preference for the Administration's own proposals, and stated that there were differences in the Kennedy-Ives bill to which he took exceptions. But his message from Geneva ~~condemned~~ condemned the bill for having "weaknesses and deficiencies of such magnitude, that if enacted into law, would provide only illusory protection to trade union members and the public."

Secretary Mitchell's sudden awakening to dangers in the bill can best be understood as the result of a major political decision. / That is, the Republicans have chosen to campaign this fall on the issue of strong labor reform and expect to charge the Democrats with being "soft on labor".

Senator Kennedy has been prompt to accept some of Mr. Mitchell's criticism, and already the bill has been tightened in the Senate by the

unanimous adoption of an amendment giving the Secretary of Labor subpoena power in enforcing the provisions of the bill. But it is not at all sure that the House will vote on a labor bill this session. House Democrats had not expected to get around to it, though now the Republican strategy may compel them to change their minds. But the House will be more reluctant than the Senate to have labor made the big issue in the November election. Every member will have to fight for his seat, and the labor issue can hurt as many as it helps. In the cities and industrial centers it can hurt Republicans a lot. But in the country at large, it can hurt many Democrats.

The Republican strategy is being explained as an attempt to exploit the feelings aroused over the conduct of union affairs. The committee hearings in the Senate, disclosing corruption and abuses, have been the highlight of the session. Because of the news coverage and ~~televising~~ BROADCASTING of the McClelland committee hearings, a wider audience was reached than for anything else going on in the Capital. Obviously the Republicans are banking on gaining more than they lose in demanding strong legislation to regulate the unions. It will lose much of the labor vote, as Senator Knowland discovered in the California primary. But the Republicans are gambling on the public being, on the whole, in favor of strong labor curbs.

The Democratic strategy has been to keep the labor reform legislation bi-partisan, to make sure that genuine reforms are put through, and to avoid anything that smacks of punishing the labor movement as such because of the sins of a few. The Democrats are satisfied by the housecleaning already done by the responsible unions. And they are prepared to meet the accusation that they are soft on labor by accusing the Republicans of representing big business, and trying to set back the union movement in the interest of management.

The Kennedy-Ives bill was voted out of the labor committee with only one dissenting vote, that of Senator Goldwater of Arizona. It seemed assured prompt and easy passage. Then Goldwater and Senator Knowland opened attacks on the bill, and Secretary Mitchell set off his explosion in Geneva. Republican leaders went into a huddle with President Eisenhower, and the three Republican senators who had voted for the bill in committee announced that they wanted something a lot stronger. Senator Goldwater is quoted as having told a reporter that the labor issue is the only one the Republicans have. "We've muffed the ball so far" he said, "and I hope we can get it back."

So the election campaign after all is going to engender some heat, and

that, one might say, is in the tradition of this political nation. ~~It might be considered regrettable if politics resulted in no labor reform legislation whatever getting through Congress this session. But it can hardly be harmful to have the subject debated from one end of the land to the other, so long as the truth gets told. It must be healthier to have a lively political campaign than one without color or feeling.~~

Back in a moment. —

~~Jerry Hagan~~ —

Now a word for Ford —

Word for Today

It has become apparent that one of the principal issues in the next election campaign will be labor reform. The Republicans will press their charges against the Democrats, and vice versa. Risks are involved for both sides. But as John Gay observed (very accurately) in the 18th Century, "Politicians drive the nail that goes the best."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams acknowledged today that he had contacted federal agencies at the request of his friend, Bernard Goldfine, on three occasions. But he denied "categorically" that he ever asked for favored treatment for Goldfine, or that the Boston businessman ever received such treatment. Adams also acknowledged that Goldfine had paid his hotel bills. (According to House testimony, these bills at a Boston hotel totaled nearly 2-thousand dollars.) Adams said that in staying at the hotel he accepted the hospitality of an old friend. He said, "Mrs. Adams and I have known Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine for well over 15 years. We have entertained them in our home, and they have entertained us in theirs." Adams said that when he stayed at the hotel he "understood" that Goldfine maintained the apartment on "a continuing basis." Adams made his statement in a letter to Chairman Harris of the House sub-committee investigating federal regulatory agencies. Mr. Adams said he contacted the Federal Trade Commission in regard to a wool labeling case involving Goldfine in 1953 and 1955. He talked to Edward Howrey, the F.T.C. chairman, in order to obtain information to pass along to Goldfine. That was in 1953. In 1955, he simply arranged an appointment for Goldfine to see the commission chairman. "That was all I did." Adams said he learned later that the commission eventually issued a cease and desist order against the Boston manufacturer. And Goldfine, he said, never asked him to take any action with respect to that order. Adams went on to say that sometime in 1956, Goldfine complained to him about an action taken by the Securities and Exchange Commission. "He never asked that I do anything," Adams said, "but I requested the special counsel to the President to find out what this case was all about." This was done, and Adams added that the President's special counsel never let it be known to the S.E.C. that it was he---Adams---who

wanted the information. The Adams letter was given out to reporters by News Secretary Hagerty. When asked by a reporter whether President Eisenhower agrees that Adams did nothing improper in the Goldfine case, Hagerty,said, "I think that is a fair summary." Adams and the President had a talk together before the letter was released. Hearings of the House subcommittee will resume on Monday.

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a defense reorganization bill that ignores President Eisenhower's request that it be amended to conform more with what he feels the country needs. One after another, amendments were beaten down on votes which followed party lines---the Democrats mostly voting to keep the measure in the same form as that in which it came out of the House Armed Services Committee, and the Republicans mostly voting to make the changes the President wanted. The final vote...approving the measure as it came out of committee...was 402 to 1. Republican Representative Clevenger of Ohio cast the lone dissenting vote. The bill as finally passed gives Congress a veto power over any presidential plan to transfer, merge, or abolish traditional service functions. And the military or civilian head of any one of the three services is permitted to protest directly to Congress if he objects to a decision taken by the Secretary of Defense. Administration forces will try to change these provisions when the measure is taken up in the Senate.

The Senate today began debate on the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, and I should like to go into that further in a few minutes.

The Senate Finance Committee today approved legislation continuing corporation and excise tax levies at their present level for another year. The bill already has been passed by the House.

The United Auto Workers Union today called for strike votes among 500 thousand members working for Chrysler, General Motors and Ford. But a U.A.W. official said, "There is no immediate threat of a strike. We are just setting up the machinery in case we need it." U.A.W. contracts with the "Big Three" auto

manufacturers expired last month. Negotiations are continuing, but progress toward a new agreement has been slow.

The rightist leader, Jacques Soustelle, flew to Paris today from Algiers. Soustelle was summoned by General De Gaulle, but indications are they will not see each other until tomorrow. A former French air force officer, General Chassin, announces in Paris that he is starting a "popular movement" to help De Gaulle.... and make France a non-party state. De Gaulle has given no sign that a "non-party state" is what he wants.

On the island of Cyprus, the British governor has banned all public meetings in an effort to stop the wave of violence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots now in its sixth day. Even marriages and funerals are prohibited under the new edict. But tonight....near Nicosia...three Greeks were killed and nine wounded in a machine-gun ambush. And a batallion of British paratroopers is being sent to the island, because of the "deteriorating situation."

The advance unit of a United Nations observer team arrived today in Lebanon. The action was authorized by the Security Council on the complaint of Lebanon that the United Arab Republic was interferring in its internal affairs. And it will be the function of the observer team to "insure" against the smuggling of arms or infiltrators into the country. The advance party of five officers had been with the United Nations truce organization in Jerusalem. Secretary General Hammarskjold emphasized today...at a news conference...that the members of this mission will be observers. They will not be a police force empowered to stop border crossings of men or material.

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he testified before the Senate Labor Committee, had said nothing harsh or condemnatory of the bill. He did express preference for the Administration's own proposals, and stated that there were differences in the Kennedy-Ives bill to which he took exceptions. But his message from Geneva condemned the bill for having "weaknesses and deficiencies of such magnitude, that if enacted into law, would provide only illusory protection to trade union members and the public."

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as Senator Knowland discovered in the California primary. But the Republicans are gambling on the public being, on the whole, in favor of strong labor curbs.

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So the election campaign after all is gonng to engender some heat, and that one might say, is in the tradition of this political nation.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It has become apparent that one of the principal issues in the next election campaign will be labor reform. The Republicans will press their charges against the Democrats and vice versa. Risks are involved for both sides. But as John Gay observed (very accurately) in the 18th century, "Politicians drive the nail that goes the best."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 13, 1958

This is the news:

General DeGaulle made a direct appeal today to the French people, asking their support for his reform program. Speaking by radio and television, DeGaulle said, "It is time to demonstrate our unity behind the Chief of Government. It is you who will decide, by your votes, the fate of France." A reference to the (constitutional) referendum scheduled for next fall. In his broadcast, DeGaulle did not outline his constitutional reform (program) in any detail. He said his aim was to "pacify Algeria in such a way that it will always be body and soul with France;" to organize a federal organization with the associated peoples of Africa and Madagascar. In the Western world, "to take action to serve both peace and security." DeGaulle said that

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France "belongs" to the Western world. Regarding domestic problems, he called for the "very hard but necessary effort" to stabilize France's economy. He urged the French people to support the bond drive to be launched on June 17.

In Algeria tonight, the Committee of Public Safety voted unanimously to support General DeGaulle. It praised his speech, and a committee spokesman said, "This is no time for quarrels or polemics." It is noted that in his broadcast, DeGaulle had no harsh words for the Algerian insurgents.

The United States...after long negotiation...has signed an agreement with Euratom, the six-nation atomic pool in Western Europe. For this story, we switch to Washington and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

Tape runs 2:00
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message asking for the creation of a new Federal Aviation Agency. The President said that recent air collisions emphasize the need for a system of traffic management which "within the limits of human ingenuity" will prevent such accidents. Mr. Eisenhower proposed that the Civil Aeronautics Administration be absorbed by the new agency and that civil and military personnel work together in the safety program as "active partners". He said ~~The agency would be part of the Executive Branch of government, with an Administrator appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. It would have "paramount authority" over flights over the United States and its territories, "except in circumstances of military emergency." Mr. Eisenhower said~~ legislation creating the new agency should be ~~passed~~ enacted at this session of Congress. Democratic Senator Monroney already has introduced a bill following the general lines of Mr. Eisenhower's proposal. And Chairman Magnuson of the Senate Commerce Committee says is he "confident" the Senate will act quickly ~~thereon~~ in light of the President's request.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a compromise bill raising the pay of a million government workers by 10 percent. The House is expected to approve the measure next week.

~~The House Agriculture Committee today approved an omnibus farm bill with features almost certain to draw a presidential veto, if passed by Congress in its present form. The measure would place rigid controls on the production of major crops in an effort to raise prices. Most phases of the program would have to be approved by growers in a referendum before going in effect.~~

The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production went up in May for the first time in 11 months. / The board suggested that last month's improvement in business activity is continuing.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Lawrence Derthick, warned today that this country as a nation cannot safely disregard Russia's "race for knowledge." / Dr. Derthick recently returned to Washington after a first-hand study of the Russian school system. / He told the National Press Club that the Russians are convinced that time is on their side, and that they can win world supremacy through education and hard work. / "This

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conviction," he said, "is basic to all of their efforts and all of their plans for the future. It is a kind of grand passion---this conviction that children, schools, and hard work will win them their place in the sun and on the moon."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev's new letter to President Eisenhower has been translated by the State Department and is now on the President's desk. Mr. Dulles says the letter "appears to be an effort to push us rapidly and more certainly toward a summit conference." A similar message has been delivered in London.

The Moscow radio said tonight that Russia has agreed to hold technical talks...dealing with a possible suspension of nuclear tests...in Geneva on July first. These talks are to be limited to technical problems involved in enforcing a nuclear test ban.

The United States today sent a new note to the Soviet military authorities in East Berlin, demanding the release of the nine American servicemen held in East Germany since last Saturday. The Americans were taken into custody when their helicopter came down inside the East German frontier during a thunderstorm.

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The White House said today that President Eisenhower has "no intention" of removing Sherman Adams as his top assistant, because of Mr. Adams' contacts with federal agencies on behalf of a Boston manufacturer. Mr. Adams denied yesterday that he ever brought "pressure" on bear on the agencies to take action favorable to Bernard Goldfine, the manufacturer involved. Evidence had been introduced by House investigators that Goldfine paid hotel bills for [redacted] Adams, totaling nearly 2-thousand dollars. Adams said he had believed that the [redacted] Boston hotel suite was rented by Goldfine on a permanent basis. He explained that he and the Boston manufacturer had been friends for 15 years. Today, the New York Post said that...two years ago...Goldfine gave Adams a 24-hundred-dollar oriental rug. And a Democratic congressman (who declined the use of his name but who is a member of the House investigating committee) said the committee "has evidence" that the Boston businessman once gave Adams a coat valued at about 700 dollars. When White House reporters asked News Secretary Hagerty about these allegations today, he declined comment. (~~I should like to review~~ this [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: June 13, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

One can look at the Sherman Adams case in two ways, simply as a problem in ethics, and as an event in highly partisan politics. / Probably one has to see it from both angles to understand it.

When Mr. Adams let his friend pay his hotel bills, and then did him some small favors, he was not corrupt. / But what he did, is going to have an incalculable impact on Mr. Adams, on President Eisenhower, and on the esteem in which the Eisenhower Administration is held in the country. / The impact is going to be a lot greater, than the case, taken by itself, seems to justify. That is because some sections of our political life are intensely partisan, and Mr. Adams has been one of the intense partisans. On occasion he has lashed out against the Democrats with much the same kind of intemperance shown by Vice President Nixon in his earlier days. Bias breeds bias. And Mr. Adams, who now could benefit from some tolerance, is not going to get it from those he has most deeply offended. He has magnified the faults of the Democrats. They will magnify his. (Magnification is one of the arts of Politics)

But that is not saying there is nothing to magnify. As a problem in ethics his action can be called on the borderline. It was only a mistake, and a little mistake. But in ethics even a little mistake may be unethical.

So long as he was not in office, the gifts Mr. Adams received from

Bernard Goldfine, and the favors he did for him, were above reproach. They were clearly acts of friendship. But when he became Assistant to the President of the United States, he was probably the second most powerful political person in Washington, and he lost his freedom to receive gifts and do favors for the giver, no matter how honest and uncorrupt the relationship. A President cannot have that kind of friendships. An acting assistant president is in the same position. When the President's Assistant called a government agency on behalf of Mr. Goldfine the weight of the call was changed. Mr. Adams says he asked only for information, but the call was telling the agency that Mr. Goldfine was Mr. Adams' friend, and Mr. Adams was helping Mr. Goldfine. At the same time Mr. Goldfine was helping Mr. Adams. He helped him all told to the tune of nearly two thousand dollars' worth of hospitality.

Suppose Mr. Adams had asked information for Mr. Goldfine and had not accepted gifts from him. That also would have been helping him and using his influence to that end. Still, nobody would find fault with it. That is quite the accepted thing in politics. Or, suppose he had accepted the hospitality and Mr. Goldfine had never asked him to do the little favors. That would be put down to Mr. Goldfine's restraint and credit. But the two

put together are different. They do not constitute an action becoming to a President or ~~an unofficial ruling president.~~ the man closest to the President.

The higher up a man gets in public life the more careful he has to be. And it is part of Mr. Adams' fate that he was too high to be less than completely careful. He is no newcomer in politics who didn't know that a line has to be drawn and where to draw it. Had he drawn it, the very considerable damage now done to the President and the Administration would have been avoided.

But the extent of that damage is due to the intemperance of the Republican campaign against the Democrats in 1952 and 1954. Mr. Adams doesn't speak often, but when he does the sparks fly, and one can tell that his mind is seething with emotion over the catastrophes he attributes to the Democrats. The Republicans came in to "clean up the mess in Washington", which they had mercilessly exaggerated. The Democrats will hardly be more merciful now. In Politics the quality of Mercy isn't strained at all- If-just isn't there.

Barkin a moment

George Bryan -

Word for Today

ESCULUS

The ancient Greek dramatist Aeschylus once wrote:

"So, in the Libyan fable it is told,
That once an eagle, stricken with a dart,
Said when he saw the fashion of the shaft,
'With our own feathers, not by others' hand,
Are we now smitten."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, June 13, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: For this story we switch to Washington and my colleague Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: The United States is embarking on a concrete adventure in inter-dependence with Western Europe. We understand that AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss and Secretary of State Dulles have just signed an agreement with URATOM - the six nation Western European Atomic pool for a joint program to provide Europe with a million kilowats of nuclear power in the next 3-years, enough power to supply a city the size of Washington. We'll provide reactor designs, technicians, 30-tons of enriched uranium and a 135-million dollars in export-import bank loans. President Eisenhower is expected to ask Congress for the necessary legislation at this session.

American officials say the program has a great advantage to us aside from our policy of promoting European unity. West Europe - where electric power is costlier then here is in a better position then we are to use atomic power now. And, we can learn from its experience how to get cheaper atomic power for the future. URATOM officials have their eye ever since the closing of the Suez Canal on freeing themselves from dependence on Middle Eastern oil. URATOM - as Western Europe's AEC signed the agreement in Brussels two weeks ago. Our signature delayed by a last minute dispute. The AEC at first wanted American inspection to make sure fissionable materials are not diverted to the making of weapons. Then, suggested inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency whose head - former Representative Sterling Cole came to Washington to argue his case. URATOM rejected outside inspection - it has its own plans for inspection, say, any outside inspection would be humiliating to a sovereign community.

More alarming - word came from Paris that Premier de Gaulle might pull France out of URATOM if it was subjected to such outside inspection. Yesterday, a compromise in an exchange of letters. "URATOM inspection in American scientific verification." And, now America is ready to help Western Europe start on the road to atomic power.

Now, back to ED Murrow in New York.

PT/n.m.

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to Mr. Goldfine's restraint and credit. But the two put together are different. They do not constitute an action becoming to a President or the man closest to the President.

The higher up a man gets in public life the more careful he has to be. And it is part of Mr. Adams' fate that he was too high to be less than completely careful. He is no newcomer in politics who didn't know that a line has to be drawn and where to draw it. Had he drawn it, the very considerable damage now done to the President and the Administration would have been avoided.

But the extent of the damage is due to the intemperance of the Republican campaign against the Democrats in 1952 and 1954. Mr. Adams doesn't speak often, but when he does the sparks fly, and one can tell that his mind is seething with emotion over the catastrophes he attributes to the Democrats. The Republicans came in to "clean up the mess in Washington," which they had mercilessly exaggerated. The Democrats will hardly be more merciful now. In politics the quality of mercy isn't strained at all. It just isn't there.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The ancient Greek dramatist Aeschylus once wrote:

"So, in the Libyan fable it is told
That once an eagle, stricken with a dart,
Said when he saw the fashion of the shaft
'With our own feathers, not by others' hand,
Are we now smitten."

Goodnight and good luck!

(Via Western Union)

June 26, 1958

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams will appear tomorrow before the House subcommittee investigating his relationship with Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine. Mr. Adams says he asked for permission to appear, and that permission was immediately granted. Subcommittee Chairman Harris said earlier today that there was an open invitation to anyone involved in the hearings to testify. He did not mention Mr. Adams by name. The investigation was going to be pressed, he said, "without fear or favor." The subcommittee heard testimony today that "higher ups" in the Federal Trade Commission once overruled a recommendation (by a commission expert) that Goldfine be prosecuted for the mislabeling of fabrics. (This reportedly occurred in 1955.) Adams has acknowledged that he set up an appointment in 1955 for Goldfine to

(more)

see Edward Howrey, who was then commission chairman. Both Adams and Howrey deny, however, that any pressure was exerted on Goldfine's behalf at that or any other time. The present acting chairman of the commission, Robert Secrest, testified today that (according to the record) the commission and every staff member has acted "properly and in good faith." (It is a matter of record) that Goldfine paid hotel bills for Adams in Boston and Plymouth, Massachusetts. Adams said he accepted this hospitality from an old friend, believing that the hotel rooms had been rented by the Boston manufacturer on a permanent basis. (Both Adams and the White House have (thus far) refused to comment on reports that Goldfine gave Adams an oriental rug and a vicuna coat.) The subcommittee produced evidence today that Goldfine also paid two hotel bills for Adams in New York. A staff investigator, Francis McLaughlin, introduced photostatic copies of records...showing that twice in 1954, Adams stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as Goldfine's guest. [redacted] President Eisenhower reiterated today---through News Secretary Hagerty---that there is "no individual, in

(more)

or out of government, that he has more confidence in ~~single~~ them ~~Sherman~~ Adams." Hagerty said the President will hold a news conference tomorrow.

The State Department today advised American citizens not to go to Lebanon "unless there are imperative reasons for such travel." There was stepped-up fighting between government and rebel forces in Lebanon over the week-end. ~~But~~ But CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen reports from Beirut that, so far, only a few Americans have decided to evacuate their ~~families~~ families because of the worsening situation. United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold is flying to Lebanon tomorrow night.

In Paris, the permanent NATO council met today in emergency session to discuss the crisis in Greek-Turkish relations over the future of Cyprus. Greece has broken off ~~the~~ military cooperation with Turkey as a result of the dispute. Both are members of NATO. Tomorrow, Prime Minister Macmillan will announce a new British ~~offer~~ offer on Cyprus in the House of Commons.

Seventeen hundred Marine engineers went on strike today on the Atlantic and Gulf ~~coasts, to back up a demand for increased pensions and higher pay.~~ coasts, to back up a contract demand for increased pensions and higher pay. The strike of tanker seamen has been settled, less than 24 hours after it began.

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The Supreme Court (said today) that the State Department...in determining whether to issue a passport...does not have authority to inquire into the beliefs and associations of the applicant. The court ruled on the refusal of the State Department to grant passports to two scientists, Walden Bruce Dayton and Walter Briehl, and the artist, Rockwell Kent. Kent and Briehl refused to sign non-Communist affidavits. Dayton did sign. But the State Department held...partly on the basis of confidential information...that he wanted to go abroad to engage in activities beneficial to the Communist cause. (The decision of the court) was split, 5 to 4. In speaking for the majority, Justice Douglas said the court will not "readily infer" that Congress gave the Secretary of State "unbridled discretion" to withhold passports.

"We must remember," (he said, "that we are dealing here with citizens who have neither been accused of crimes or found guilty. They are being denied their freedom of movement solely because of their refusal to be subjected to inquiry into their beliefs and associations."

5-8

(5)

The Supreme Court also ruled that "hot cargo" labor contracts are permissible, if they are adhered to voluntarily. But such contracts, it said in a split 6-to-3 decision, cannot be legally enforced. Under a "hot cargo" clause, workers cannot be required to handle non-union goods, or goods coming from plants where workers are on strike.

The Senate tonight moved toward passage of a "moderate" labor bill ~~to curb labor abuses~~---despite Secretary of Labor Mitchell's demand for stronger legislation. New stiff requirements were voted down during the day. But tonight also The measure...~~as it presently stands~~...says unions must elect officers secretly and file detailed financial reports. Last week, a provision exempting small unions from these requirements was stricken, in order to meet one of Mitchell's principal criticisms. The measure also was amended to give the Secretary of Labor ~~subpoena~~ power to subpoena union officials and records.

The Senate voted ~~today~~ to retain the non-Communist oath requirement (more)
for labor leaders
and to extend it to employers
as well.

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¶ The Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, which has two previous radical reports to its name, came up with a third one today that is even more radical. The first had urged far larger defense spending than now planned, and a single chief of the staff. The second recommended an early tax cut to turn the recession around. The one published today proposes that the United States set out to achieve economic integration of the whole free world, starting on a regional basis, with the ultimate aim of permitting the free movement of men, capital and goods. It urges that a start be made with a common market in the Western Hemisphere, and proposes the calling of a conference of the United States, Canada and all Pan-American states.

¶ It is no exaggeration to call this a radical proposal. It also can be called revolutionary, if it is understood that it is not radical or revolutionary in the sense of being "pink". On the contrary, like the two previous reports, it is inspired by the necessity of meeting the greatly dreaded extension of Soviet power. But what it advocates is nothing less than the replacement of the old economic order, with its reliance on

(7)

automatic, self-regulatory forces that don't work. It wants instead a worldwide adoption of the concept in Europe of a common market, plush regional agreements like the coal and steel community and Euratom. It wants the Pan-American conference to aim at a common market for the hemisphere, something it believes can be achieved in ten or fifteen years. Other regional groupins, it says, should follow, but the groupings when fully developed should go much further than the market and commodity agreements now in effect in Western Europe. They would imply a common currency, and the free movement of capital and labor.

The program outlined calls for governmental leadership and participation beyond anything seen in the free world so far, But this is not to be at the expense of private capital. The report believes that not enough attention is being paid by governments to the role of private investment in the foreign field. It is greater than appreciated, it says, and needs more encouragement to play an even larger role.

Economic interdependence has been much underdiscussion lately. It was one of the topics of the MacMillan-Eisenhower talks)

(8)

Adlai Stevenson in his last two speeches urged the appointment of a committee of experts, such as made the preliminary studies of the Marshall Plan, to ~~survey possible~~ study the overhaul of the international economic structure ~~action to meet the rising economic crisis~~. The Rockefeller panel does not attempt a blue print of an integrated free world, but it states its the basic problem in two drastic phrases. It ~~speaks of~~ starts with the disintegration of the 19th century political system, and ~~then of a~~ goes on to the worldwide social revolution. It points out how population is growing, at a rate that in the next generation will make it a third more, or a billion people more, than it is today. This population is becoming ~~more restless~~ increasingly restless, partly because it is more dominated by youth. Thus in Algeria, the ~~age~~ age-group under 25 comprises 61 percent of the population; in Burma it is 55 percent. In the United States it is only 45 percent, in France only 38 percent.

The appeal of the Soviet Union to ~~these~~ the young and underdeveloped countries is rising, and how much it is rising is emphasized today in the publication of an 111-page documentation by the State Department of the expanding foreign economic program of the Soviet Union. The Rockefeller panel does not believe the Soviet threat is unanswerable. "It is impressive" it says, "primarily

(9)

because the free wold has failed to develop a workable structure within which the industrialized and the newly developed countries can cooperate."

The chairman of the Rockefeller panel is Milton Katz, now of Harvard Law School, who was European director of Marshall Plan aid. His associates were Adolph Berle, Chester Bowles, Harlan Cleveland, John Cowles, Prof. Frederick Harbison, Stacy May, David Rockefeller, Max Thornburg and Forest Murden. The panel does not believe its report will have the impact in Washington of the two previously issued. The reason given is that there are no pressure groups in this country for economic foreign policy. The chief pressures felt here are what of special interests defending a protective tariff. No special interest pressures are pushing for bold American leadership. Adlai Stevenson, in a recent speech, said it was his impression that what would relieve the American public most would be the disappearance of the Soviet Union from the face of the earth, and after that, the disappearance of America's allies. He and the Rockefeller panel agree that nothing can be hoped for from American leadership without an alerted and informed public opinion.

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Word for Today....

The new Rockefeller report offers us a plan for going the Russians one better. As Leon Keyserling said recently, "Our problem is not to ape their methods, and thus lose what we value most, but rather to prove that under our free institutions we can none the less exhibit the economic self-discipline to put first things first." Goodnight and good luck!

Lead to come.

Bliss

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK
MONDAY
~~TUESDAY~~, JUNE 16, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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government, that he has more confidence in than Sherman Adams." Hagerty said the President will hold a news conference tomorrow.

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discretion" to withhold passports. "We must remember," he said, "that we are dealing here with citizens who have neither been accused of crimes or found guilty. They are being denied their freedom of movement solely because of their refusal to be subjected to inquiry into their beliefs and associations."

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow

(Via Western Union)

June 17, 1958

This is the news:

Sherman Adams testified for two hours today...and conceded that in acting on behalf of Bernard Goldfine, he might have shown "a greater measure of prudence." For a direct report, we switch to Charles Von Fremd in Washington. / and end on cue "to Edward R. Murrow in New York."

(2)

In the Republican primary in Maine, Senator Payne had no trouble winning his party's nomination for a second term. Payne acknowledged before yesterday's voting that Bernard Goldfine once gave him a vicuna coat. His opponent, Norman Scragian, said in a campaign speech over the week-end, "When I need a coat, I buy my own." But final results show Payne winning by a margin of five to one. In next fall's election, Payne will face Governor Muskie, who was unopposed yesterday for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

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(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

There was more fighting in Lebanon today, and a government spokesman says Lebanon has decided to call for United Nations troops. He says if THESE are not forthcoming, Lebanon will be compelled to seek armed forces from Britain and the United States. Secretary General Hammarskjold is due in Beirut on Thursday to confer with government leaders and inspect the United Nations observation team already in Lebanon.

16

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that the United States Sixth Fleet is in the Eastern Mediterranean and, if necessary, could take appropriate action. Dulles said the Lebanese crisis falls within the jurisdiction of the United Nations, since it is a threat to peace in the Middle East. Dulles said that if Hammarskjold decides that there is a need for troops...in the form of an international police force... the United States would be disposed to contribute military personnel.

(more) 23

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But Dulles added...in response to a question...that there are contingencies which might require the United States to take military action on its own. Commenting on the Dulles statement, Democratic Senator Morse said he doubts that such action could be taken under the Eisenhower Doctrine....which refers to overt aggression by International Communism. Democratic Senator Mansfield noted that the United States, Britain and France have pledged themselves to help Middle Eastern countries defend their borders. Mansfield suggested this tripartite agreement might apply.

The British government today postponed for 48 hours the announcement of its new plan for Cyprus. Prime Minister Macmillan said that the NATO council would seek, in that time, to conciliate the opposing Greek and Turkish views.

It was announced in Paris today that General DeGaulle will return to Algeria in two weeks. DeGaulle will take with him the Socialist leader, Guy Mollet. And later Mollet...who is not liked by French Rightists... will visit Britain and the United States.

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Following ~~story~~ to be inserted after DeGaulle....

France and Tunisia announced tonight that 7-thousand French troops stationed in Tunisia will be withdrawn in the next four months. French forces at the naval base at Bizerte are not affected. The Tunisian government order...restricting French troops in their barracks...is to be lifted at once.

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~~Hold for release...~~

The Senate tonight passed the Kennedy-Ives labor bill. The vote, after five days of debate, was 88 to 1. ~~BLANK to BLANK.~~ The measure requires unions to make detailed financial reports and elect officers by secret ballot. As amended, union leaders and employers both have to sign non-Communist affidavits. The measure now goes to the House.

42

~~End [illegible] hold for release.~~

The House today passed and sent to President Eisenhower for his signature the bill giving a 10 percent pay raise to a million government workers. The raise will be retroactive to January first.

45

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Governor Handley of Indiana today asked Secretary of Agriculture Benson to declare all of Indiana a flood disaster area. The xx appeal was made as the Wabash River flood crest moved downstream into Southern Indiana. But 400 homes in West Terre Haute are still inundated, and damage to Indiana farm crops is estimated at 35 to 40-million dollars.

570

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Tomorrow, U.S. Army authorities will again try to negotiate the release of the nine American servicemen held in East Germany. The Americans were taken into custody on June 7, when their helicopter strayed over the East German frontier. As of yesterday, the East Germans were still insisting that the case be handled on a governmental level. The United States does not recognize the East German regime.

56

Two events have cut short any hopes that the cold war is abating or is likely to abate in the near future. One is the announcement of the execution of former Premier Nagy and three associates. The other is the publication by the Kremlin of the secret communications between the Soviet foreign office and the American, British and French ambassadors., looking toward a summit meeting. The Soviet initiative CAUSED the State Department, for its part, to publish all the Western documents. The British foreign office accused the Kremlin of breaking faith in publishing the secret papers. Secretary Dulles, at his news conference today, said that apparently Russia wants to break off the diplomatic talks. The Soviet and the West, he remarked, are as far apart as ever on what kind of heads-of-government meeting there should be, and he could not predict that a summit meeting be held this year.

But even more chilling was the disclosure of the martyrdom of Nagy and other Hungarian freedom fighters. It was made to coincide--hardly unintentionally--with the fifth anniversary of the East German uprising, and was read generally as a warning of the fate that will befall anyone who tries to throw off the

(10)

Soviet yoke.

The last heard of Nady had been when he left the Jugoslav embassy in Budapest under a pledge of safe-conduct from Premier Kadar. General Maleter, who was executed with him, had been arrested in the act of negotiating with the Russians for the withdrawal of their forces fro m Bduapest. Both men refused to confess guilt at their trial, ~~as did Joseph Szilagy~~. The account of the trial, as broadcast from Budapest, flatly accused the Jugoslav embassy of complicity in Nady's uprising. The publication of the trial consequently interpreted as a warning to Tito what can happen to him. News of the executions sounded much like the deathknell for any hopes in satellite countries, Poland in particular, for greater independence from tight Kremlin control. ~~There is no information as to the time of the trial. Several Nady followers were given prison sentences of various lengths. The omission of names of other leaders suggests that the trials are still going on.~~ Freedom

Word for Today.....

(11)

Sherman Adams says if he had it all to do over again, he would do some things differently. If he had been a little more prudent, some questions brought up by the subcommittee would not have had to be raised. Mr. Adams denies any wrong-doing. But there is an old Chinese proverb which says, "If you would avoid suspicion, do not lace your shoes in a melon field."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. EDT

MURROW: ... he might have shown a greater measure of prudence. For a direct report we switch to Charles von Fremd in Washington.

VON FREMD: Frustrated Congressional Democrats have tried for almost 6-years without success to question one of the most powerful but least seen figure in Washington. Today, Sherman Adams not only appeared, he talked about some most intimate personal matters. Which must have wrenched his traditional New England beliefs. But he was still proud and defiant. Even as he told of expensive gifts accepted from Bernard Goldfine the Boston industrialist who has had several brushes with Federal regulatory agencies. "Yes," said Adams, he had made several phone calls to these agencies asking for information on Goldfine's business problems with the government, but he insisted, "this was just a routine courtesy." He had never attempted to win his friend of 18-years preferential treatment. "Yes," he admitted under questioning, Goldfine had picked up hotel tabs for Adams and occasionally Mrs. Adams in Boston, Plymouth, Mass., and New York. "Yes," he'd accepted suits of clothes, an overcoat and other gifts including a $2400. rug. But, explained Adams, "the rug wasn't really a gift."

ADAMS: When Bernard Goldfine first visited Mrs. Adams and me in the house that we now occupy in Washington, he commented on the shabbiness of the rug which then covered a rather large living room floor. He said he would like to get a better one. Although I told him, that such a rug would be of no use to me when we moved from our present house or returned to New Hampshire. He replied that when that time came and I had no further use for it I should return it. It is his property and he so regards it.

VON FREMD: Adams insisted there was nothing wrong with gifts between friends. It's a custom he said as old as civilization. The man often referred to as "the assistant President," pleaded ignorance when the committee

counsel told him that both the securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission violated Federal regulations when they responded to his inquiries about Goldfine's affairs. While he acknowledged that he had been in politics for a long time Adams said he was perhaps inexperienced when it came to dealing with regulatory agencies. The short but rugged Adams told the legislators he came beofore their committee with no excuses to offer no apologies to make. But, he concluded in his abrupt manner, that if knowing what he knows now and given the opportunity to do it over again, he would act a little more prudently. But he insisted any errors he had made were in judge ment not intent.

The Congressmen - even the Democratic Representatives treated Adams with respect. Only Representative Morse of Calif., displayed a flash of anger when he said that as a Democratic candidate in 1952, he had felt the whiplash of critical judgement that Adams and other GOP spokesmen applied in talking about the mess in Washington, about deep freezes and mink coats. Snapped Morse, "I think you must employ the same rules at all times." Many observers here are still debating whether Adams will eventually resign. The White House late today announced that President Eisenhowerhas no intention of firing Adams and that the top Presidential aid has no plans to resign. Whether Adams at some future date does resign may depend on whether the special subcommittee continues to investigate matters that touch on or were touched by the Presidential assistant. While the probers insist they are investigating Goldfine - not Adams, the political blows are landing oh Adams. Aside bar to the Adams affair today was another chapter in the long time vendetta between White House News Secretary James Hagerty and columnist Drew Pearson. Hagerty called Pearson's claim that President Eisenhower had received a coat from Goldfine plus other items linking the industralist to the White House a pack of lies. Pearson fired back a stinging salvo with the comment "A hit dog howls." And, stood by his story.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958
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VON FREMD: Frustrated Congressional Democrats have tried for almost 6 years without success to question one of the most powerful but least seen figures in Washington. Today, Sherman Adams not only appeared, he talked about some most intimate personal matters which must have wrenched his traditional New England beliefs. But he was still proud and defiant. Even as he told of expensive gifts accepted from Bernard Goldfine the Boston industrialist who has had several brushes with Federal regulatory agencies. "Yes," said Adams, he had made several phone calls to these agencies asking for information on Goldfine's business problems with the government, but he insisted, "this was just a routine courtesy." He had never attempted to win his friend of 18 years preferential treatment. "Yes," he admitted under questioning, Goldfine had picked up hotel tabs for Adams and occasionally Mrs. Adams in Boston, Plymouth, Mass., and New York. "Yes" he'd accepted suits of clothes, an overcoat and other gifts including a $2,400 rug. But, explained Adams, "the rug wasn't really a gift."

ADAMS: When Bernard Goldfine first visited Mrs. Adams and me in the house that we now occupy in Washington, he commented on the shabbiness of the rug which then covered a rather large living room floor. He said he would like to get a better one. Although I told him, that such a rug would be of no use to me when we moved from our present house or returned to New Hampshire. He replied that when that time came and I had no further use for it I should return it. It is his property and he so regards it.

VON FREMD: Adams insisted there was nothing wrong with gifts between friends. "It's a custom" he said "as old as civilization." The man often referred to as

"the Assistant President, "pleaded ignorance when the committee counsel told him that both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission violated federal regulations when they responded to his inquiries about Goldfine's affairs. While he acknowledged that he had been in politics for a long time, Adams said he was perhaps inexperienced when it came to dealing with regulatory agencies. The short but rugged Adams told the legislators he came before their committee with no excuses to offer, no apologies to make. But, he concluded in his abrupt manner, that if knowing what he knows now and given the opportunity to do it over again, he would act a little more prudently. But he insisted any errors he had made were in judgment not intent.

The Congressmen - even the Democratic Representatives treated Adams with respect. Only Representative Morse of California displayed a flash of anger when he said that as a Democratic candidate in 1952, he had felt the whiplash of critical judgment that Adams and other GOP spokesmen applied in talking about the mess in Washington, about deep freezers and mink coats. Snapped Morse, "I think you must employ the same rules at all times." Many observers here are still debating whether Adams will eventually resign. The White House late today announced that President Eisenhower has no intention of firing Adams and that the top Presidential aide has no plans to resign. Whether Adams at some future date does resign may depend on whether the special subcommittee continues to investigate matters that touch on or were touched by the Presidential Assistant. While the probers insist they are half investigating Goldfine - not Adams, the political blows are landing on Adams. A side bar to the Adams affair today was another chapter in the long time vendetta between White House News Secretary James Hagerty and columnist Drew Pearson. Hagerty called Pearson's claim that President Eisenhower had received a coat from Goldfine plus other items linking the industrialist to the White House a pack of lies. Pearson fired back a stinging salvo with the comment, "A hit dog howls." And, stood by his story.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In the Republican primary in Maine, Senator Payne has had no trouble winning his party's nomination for a second term. Payne acknowledged before yesterday's voting that Bernard Goldfine once gave him a vicuna coat. His opponent, Herman Sahagian, said in a campaign speech over the weekend, "When I need a coat, I buy my own." But final results show Payne winning by a margin of five to one. In next fall's election, Payne will face Governor Muskie, who was unopposed yesterday for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

There was more fighting in Lebanon today, and a government spokesman says Lebanon has decided to call for United Nations troops. He says if these are not forthcoming, Lebanon will be compelled to seek armed forces from Britain and the United States. Secretary General Hammarskjold is due in Beirut on Thursday to confer with government leaders and inspect the United Nations observation team already in Lebanon.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that the United States Sixth Fleet is in the Eastern Mediterranean and, if necessary, could take appropriate action. Dulles said the Lebanese crisis falls within the jurisdiction of the United Nations, since it is a threat to peace in the Middle East. Dulles said that if Hammarskjold decided that there is a need for troops...in the form of an international police force... the United States would be disposed to contribute military personnel. But Dulles added...in response to a question...that there are contingencies which might require the United States to take military action on its own. Commenting on the Dulles statement, Democratic Senator Morse said he doubts that such action could be taken under the Eisenhower Doctrine...which refers to overt aggression by International Communism. Democratic Senator Mansfield noted that the United States, Britain and France have pledged themselves to help Middle Eastern countries defend their borders. Mansfield suggested this tripartite agreement might apply.

The British government today postponed for 48 hours the announcement of

its new plan for Cyprus. Prime Minister Macmillan said that the NATO council would seek, in that time, to conciliate the opposing Greek and Turkish views.

It was announced in Paris today that General De Gaulle will return to Algeria in two weeks. De Gaulle will take with him the Socialist leader, Guy Mollet. And later Mollet...who is not liked by French Rightists... will visit Britain and the United States.

France and Tunisia announced tonight that 7 thousand French troops stationed in Tunisia will be withdrawn in the next four months. French forces at the naval base at Bizerte are not affected. The Tunssian government order... restricting French troops in their barracks...is to be lifted at once.

The Senate tonight passed the Kennedy-Ives labor bill. The vote, after five days of debate, was 88 to 1. The measure requires unions to make detailed financial reports and elect officers by secret ballot. As amended, union leaders and employers both have to sign non-Communist affidavits. The measure now goes to the House.

The House today passed and sent to President Eisenhower for his signature the bill giving a 10 percent pay raise to a million government workers. The raise will be retroactive to January first.

Governor Handley of Indiana today asked Secretary of Agriculture Benson to declare all of Indiana a flood disaster area. The appeal was made as the Wabash River flood crest moved downstream into Southern Indiana. But 400 homes in West Terra Haute are still inundated, and damage to Indiana farm crops is estimated at 35 to 40 million dollars.

Tomorrow, U. S. Army authorities will again try to negotiate the release of the nine American servicemen held in East Germany. The Americans were taken into custody on June 7th, when their helicopter strayed over the East German frontier. As of yesterday, the East Germans were still insisting that the case be handled on a governmental level. The United States does not recognize the

East German regime.

Two events have cut short any hopes that the cold war is abating or is likely to abate in the near future. One is the announcement of the execution of former President Nagy and three associates. The other is the publication by the Kremlin of the secret communications between the Soviet foreign office and the American, British and French ambassadors, looking toward a summit meeting. The Soviet initiative caused the State Department, for its part, to publish all the Western documents. The British foreign office accused the Kremlin of breaking faith in publishing the secret papers. Secretary Dulles, at his news conference today, said that apparently Russia wants to break off the diplomatic talks. The Soviet and the West, he remarked, are as far apart as ever on what kind of heads-of-government meeting there should be, and he could not predict that a summit meeting would be held this year.

But even more chilling was the disclosure of the martyrdom of Nagy and other Hungarian freedom fighters. It was made to coincide---hardly uiintentionally with the fifth anniversary of the East German uprising, and was read generally as a warning of the fate that will befall anyone who tries to throw off the Soviet yoke.

The last heard of Nagy had been when he left the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest under a pledge of safe-conduct from Premier Kadar. General Maleter, who was executed with him, had been arrested in the act of negotiating with the Russians for the withdrawal of their forces from Budapest. Both men refused to confess guilt at their trial. The account of the trial, as broadcast from Budapest, flatly accused the Yugoslav embassy of complicity in Nagy's uprising. The publicition consequently is interpreted as a warning to Tito what can happen to him. News of the executions sounded much like the death knell for any hopes in satellite countries, Poland in particular for greater independence from tight Kremlin control.

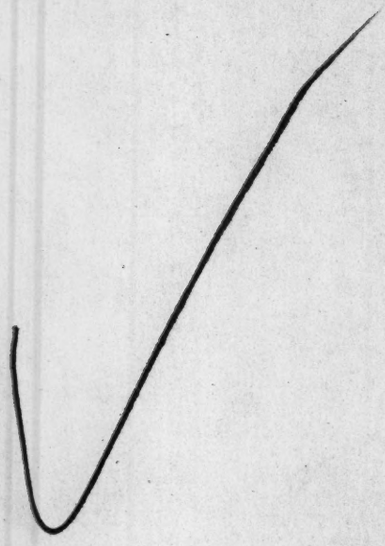
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Sherman Adams says if he had it all to do over again, he would do some things differently. If he had been a little more prudent, some questions brought up by the subcommittee would not have had to be raised. Mr. Adams denies any wrong-doing. But there is an old Chinese proverb which says, "If you would avoid suspicion, do not lace your shoes in a melon field."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 18, 1958



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(Tape runs 3:35
Ends on cue: "--to Mr. Hagerty and not to me."

Despite the President's statement that he would say no more about Mr. Adams, the reporters kept asking questions about the Adams case. / Most of the questions he turned aside. / He would not comment, for example, on whether the Adams controversy had made it harder for Republicans running for re-election. / When a reporter asked about the charge that Mr. Adams violated

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the law in passing along to Bernard Goldfine certain information supplied by the Federal Trade Commission the President said Hagerty had some pertinent facts regarding that. The reporters saw Hagerty later, and he said he did not think there had been any violation. Hagerty said the information was known publicly before Adams gave it to Goldfine "and hence was not confidential." Hagerty said the complainant in the labeling case had "openly declared" that he was the complainant and had even had his lawyer give the information to Goldfine's company.

A reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower at his news conference if the procedures followed in the Adams case applied to all government officials. The President said in reply:

Tape runs 25 seconds
Ends on cue: "---not only of conduct, but of appearance of conduct."

The reporter pressed the question. Could any other official in the government do what Mr. Adams did and get the President's approval?

Tape runs 35 seconds
Ends on cue: "---they would themselves have that responsibility."

Republican state chairmen discussed the Adams incident at a closed meeting today in Washington---they were convening in Washington anyway to talk over election strategy. / No formal action was taken. / But Robert Humphreys, who is campaign director of the Republican National Committee, says, "There certainly was comment that this has hurt." A number of state chairmen took the attitude that "Adams must go." / James Short, Republican chairman from Oregon, said, "I wish Adams were booted out. If he was only indiscreet, he shouldn't have been." William Treat, state chairman from New Hampshire, said the House subcommittee investigating Adams' relationship with Goldfine had "abused its functions." / Treat said, "The confidence and esteem of his New Hampshire neighbors has not diminished."

The Democratic national chairman, Paul Butler, said that Mr. Eisenhower by his statement had placed "a stamp of approval" on Adams' conduct. Butler called this a shocking thing for the American people to see.

Bernard Goldfine called a news conference today in Brookline, Massachusetts and then suddenly cancelled it on the advice of his attorney.

President Eisenhower also made a statement at his news conference, denouncing the Communist execution of former Premier Nagy and General Maleter for their part in the Hungarian revolt. / Choosing his words carefully, the President said:

(Tape runs 1:50
(Ends on cue: "---and actions of these
Communist imperialists."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether this "negates" the chances of a summit conference. / The President said, "Anything of this kind that shocks the whole free world is detrimental to fruitful negotiations."

Italy today recalled its minister to Hungary in protest against the Communist executions. And here in New York, the United States reportedly is calling for a meeting of the special United Nations committee on Hungary at the earliest possible date.

Yugoslavia today formally denied the charge made by the puppet Hungarian government that Imre Nagy continued to "direct counter-revolutionary activity" from his refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy. Yugoslavia said, "This untruthful assertion constitutes a new, disturbing and premeditated sharpening in the campaign which is being waged against our country."

The Communist Party central committee is reported meeting tonight in Moscow. The central committee is Russia's top policy-making body. Khrushchev is first secretary of the committee. And the Soviet ambassadors to the United States, Britain and France (who were suddenly called home last week) are also members or candidate members. The purpose of the meeting has not been announced, but a communique could come tomorrow.

Two Soviet newspapers...Pravda and Izvestia...insisted today that Russia wants a summit conference. Both expressed impatience over the delay. And Izvestia said, "The Western powers continue to submit proposals which make the possibility of agreement more remote."

In Berlin today, U.S. Army authorities made a third and unsuccessful attempt to obtain the release of the nine American servicemen held in East Germany. The meeting with East German officials lasted 53 minutes, with the East Germans apparently again insisting that negotiations be held on a diplomatic level. An American spokesman said, "Both sides agreed to report to their governments. No date for a further meeting was fixed."

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred in London today with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd regarding the crisis in Lebanon. Hammarskjold is flying on to Lebanon tonight. Lebanese rebels seized a prison today in Beirut, but were driven out...a few hours later...by pro-government forces. President Eisenhower declined at his news conference to say under what circumstances the United States might be prepared to take military action in Lebanon in support of the pro-Western government. Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that there are "contingencies" under which the United States might resort to armed force. He did not elucidate.

The House today passed a one and a half billion dollar rivers and harbors bill. The Senate approved a similar measure last night, and the two bills now go to a conference committee.

House Speaker Rayburn said today that he will work for House passage of a "moderate" labor reform bill along the lines of that approved yesterday by the Senate. He declined, however, to predict that the House would pass such a measure.

Back in a moment -

[redacted]

From a word from Ford -

Word for Today

The problem created by the presentation of gifts to men in public life is not a new one ~~by any means~~. George Washington once received a piece of silk goods, woven by a lady admirer. Washington told her ~~that~~ it was his policy not to accept presents. "But," he said, "as evidence of what our climate,..aided by industry...is capable of yielding, I receive and thank you for this effort of your skill."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, June 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: RUNNING about 400 words.

PRES. EISENHOWER: The intense publicity lately surrounding the name of Sherman Adams makes it desirable - even necessary that I start this conference with an expression of my own views about the matter.

First, as a result of this entire incident, all of us in America should have been made aware of one truth: This is, that a gift is not necessarily a bribe. One is evil, the other is a tangible expression of friendship. Almost without exception, everybody seeking public office accepts political contributions. These are gifts to further a political career. Yet, we do not make a generality that these gifts are intended to color the later official votes, recommendations and actions of the recipients. In the general case, this whole activity is understood, accepted and approved. The circumstances surrounding the innocent receipt by a public official of any gift are therefore important so that the public may clearly distinguish between innocent and guilty action. Among these circumstances are the character and reputation of the individual, the record of his subsequent actions and evidence of intent or lack of intent to exert undue influence. Anyone who knows Sherman Adams has never had any doubt of his personal integrity and honesty. No one has believed that he could be bought. But, there is a feeling or belief that he was not sufficiently alert in making certain that the gifts of which he was the recipient could be so misinterpreted as to be considered as attempts to influence his political actions. To that extent, he has been - as he stated yesterday imprudent. Now, the utmost imprudence must necessarily be observed by everyone attached to the White House because of the possible effect of any slightest inquiry suggestion or observation emanating from this office and reaching any other part of the government. Carelessness must be avoided. My own conclusions of

this entire episode are as follows: I believe that the presentation made by Governor Adams to the Congressional committee yesterday truthfully represents the pertinent facts. I personally like Governor Adams. I admire his abilities. I respect him because of his person and official integrities. I need him. Admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident, that Govenor Adams yesterday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly and tirelessly. Now, ladies and gentlemen, so far as I am concerned, this is all that I can, all that I shall say. If there are any questions from any part of this body, they will go to Mr. Hagerty and not to me.

MURROW: Despite the President's statement ...
the President said in reply ...

PRES. EISENHOWER: I don't ... I don't know what you say ... mean by ... I haven't approved any prodedures. I'm saying that I believe that my conclusions and convictions are as a result of an incident or a series of incidents - I have not said ... never said anything except that I expect the highest possible standards not only of conduct but of appearance of conduct.

MURROW: But, the reporter pressed the question ....
... and get the President's approval.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I'd say this; in the Executive Departments and I suppose -that is what you are talking about -- I would believe that the standard of conduct in the White House should be impeccable. I would expect the same thing in all other departments, but I am not quite so close to their many individuals, except for the Cabinet officers themselves, that I could act directly. They would, themselves, have that responsibility.

MURROW: Republican State Chairman ...
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PRES. EISENHOWER: I cannot think of any incident that could have and has mxm shocked the civilized world. The ... these two men were not guilty

of evil doing. They were freightened for their own country to eliminate or to reduce the domination by force of their country on the part of the Soviets. Good faith was violated in the story ... in their execution, the story of which has just come to our attention in this country. It is clear that a ... intent of the Soviets is to persue their own policies of terror and intimidation x in any way they choose to bring about complete subservience to their will. I think there is no incident that should have more alerted the Free World to the lack of confidence that we are compelled to feel in in the words and actions of these Communist imperialists.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower was asked ...

Ptn.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 19, 1958

This is the news:

Senate Republican Leader Knowland suggested today that Sherman Adams may have impaired his usefulness by his acceptance of gifts from Bernard Goldfine. / Knowland told a news conference that President Eisenhower must now carefully weigh the question---"whether Governor Adams has so hurt his usefulness in his position that it will be harmful to the broad policies the President will have to carry out in the remaining two years of his administration." / Knowland made this comment when asked whether in his opinion Adams ought to resign. / Knowland said he had "no way of knowing" what effect the incident would have on the Republican Party in November. / "But," he added, "I doubt if it will help any." / Four other Republican senators came to Adams' defense. They issued a statement saying that Mr. Adams may have

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made "a mistake in judgment" but that the President was right "in not permitting himself to be stampeded in this situation." The statement was put out by Carlson of Kansas, Javits of New York, and Flanders and Aiken of Vermont.

Democratic Representative Christopher of Missouri said that the President should either have Adams prosecuted, or pardon Matthew Connelly. Connelly, a former Truman aide, was sentenced to two years in prison in an income tax case. His attorney appealed today for a new trial.

Republican Senator Payne of Maine says he once arranged for one of Goldfine's attorneys to get certain information from the Securities and Exchange Commission. This, he says, was early in 1956. Payne acknowledges that G[illegible] also has stayed at Boston hotels at Goldfine's expense.

The Defense Department has ordered the erection of a new radar "fence" "to insure that silent satellites which pose a military threat will not be able to orbit over the United States without being tracked." The new radar facilities will be able to detect a satellite traveling as high as 1-thousand miles. The detection system will stretch across the southern part of the country from San Diego to Blossom Point, Maryland. According to present plans, it will be in operation by the end of the year. And the tracking of scientific as well as military satellites will be involved.

The House of Representatives today passed legislation granting President Eisenhower's request that he be allowed to exchange nuclear information with our NATO allies. The vote was 345 to 12. Under terms of the bill, Britain could receive nuclear material for the manufacture of weapons, but in no case would actual atomic weapons be transferred. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The House today also approved...and sent to the Senate...legislation appropriating 1-billion, 78-million dollars for public works. Almost half of the money would go for flood control, navigation, and beach erosion work by the Army Engineers.

The Senate tonight voted to repeal the 3 percent railroad freight tax and the 10 percent excise tax on railroad passenger fares. The action was on the House-passed bill which would have extended most excise tax rates at their present level for another year. The Senate thus upset the Administration effort to hold the line against any major tax cuts this year.

The special United Nations committee on Hungary will meet ~~tomorrow~~ Saturday, to inquire into the secret trial and execution of leaders of the Hungarian revolt. The same committee...last year...found Russia guilty of "massive repression" in Hungary.

In Washington, the State Department voiced gratification that the committee was being reconvened. It said in a formal statement that the executions were "an affront to all members of the United Nations and to the conscience of the world."

And the Senate today...by unanimous vote...adopted a resolution expressing indignation over the "barbarism and perfidy" of Russia in connection with the executions.

In Moscow, the central committee of the Communist Party has concluded its two-day meeting. ~~is still meeting behind closed doors.~~ The committee is Russia's most important policy-making body. ~~It convened yesterday, and aside from the fact that the meeting must concern Soviet policy and leadership, nothing is known.~~ According to rumors in Warsaw, Molotov has been replaced as ambassador to Outer Mongolia and is now in Moscow, under surveillance. Khrushchev himself is reported under fire for some of his policies. The Moscow radio says the meeting ~~There will be no definite word until the official communique~~ "pertained to the further development of Soviet agriculture."

Prime Minister Macmillan today outlined his program for Cyprus in a speech before the House of Commons. / Cyprus would stay under British sovereignty for at least seven years. / The inhabitants would keep their British citizenship...but could, if they chose, also become citizens of Greece or Turkey. / Each of the two communities---Greek and Turkish---would have a separate legislature, and these would be given "final legislative authority in communal affairs." Exiled Cypriots...like Archbishop Makarios... would be permitted to return. / Internal security and defense would remain in the hands of the British governor, who would consult with representatives of the Greek and Turkish governments.

Macmillan said he had appealed personally to the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey, "to approach this policy in a spirit of cooperation." It would be, he said, "an adventure in partnership." / Efforts of the NATO council this week to win Turkish and Greek support for the plan failed. A Greek government spokesman in Athens tonight called the program "fundamentally unacceptable." / Greece wants all of the island. / Turkey wants the island partitioned between the 400-thousand inhabitants of Greek orgin, and the Turkish Cypriots, who are outnumbered 4 to 1. More British troops arrived on Cyprus today to maintain order. Another 2-thousand grenadiers

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are due tomorrow, in what may also be part of a buildup for possible intervention in Lebanon.

Grant

Insert

Secretary of Defense McElroy told a news conference this afternoon that he "would not hesitate" to use B-47 bombers carrying "limited and hopefully clean" atomic bombs in the Middle East, should American forces have to intervene in Lebanon. However, he said, such employment of the Strategic Air Force is "very unlikely."

Edward R. Murrow: June 19, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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If the United Nations does not decide to send in a pacifying force, two other possibilities remain, both of them involving the United States in military action. One is that the United States, Britain and France revive the commitments under the tri-partite declaration of 1950. / This both the British and French governments appear to be ready to do. / The relevant passage in that declaration promises "immediate action against Middle Eastern states preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines." /

The other possibility is single-handed intervention by the United States. / Secretary Dulles talked openly about this earlier in the Lebanon crisis. In his news conference this week he did not re-emphasize it. / But when asked if American military action in Lebanon would be limited to a call from the United Nations, he said: "No, there are other contingencies." He could have been referring both to a tri-partite action, and intervention by the United States alone.

The gravity of Mr. Dulles's carefully chosen words has had little effect in this country, and a great deal abroad. / In Lebanon, government supporters think President Chamoun has a blank check on the Sixth Fleet and American ground forces. In Moscow, it was stated flatly that Washington already has decided on military intervention. / Other capitals are not so sure. Observers seemed to think that Mr. Dulles has been <u>talking</u> belligerently, hoping not to have to <u>act</u> belligerently. But it is clearly recognized that if the Lebanon government is brought down for being pro-Western, and the West does little to save it, the life-expectancy of any other pro-Western state in the Middle East would be short.

Single-handed intervention by the United States would have a serious drawback. The only explicit authority in the Eisenhower doctrine is for the

President to send forces to help a Middle Eastern state to "defend itself against aggression from a country under communist control." That does not apply to Lebanon. The United Arab Republic is abetting the rebels, but it is not under communist control, nor is there actual aggression. If the United States applied the Eisenhower Doctrine in Lebanon, it would be implementing the sentence in the congressional resolution that says simply: "The United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace, the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East." This, Congress did say, but Congress did not go on to authorize action on it. The action it authorized was limited to aggression from a communist-controlled country.

Nor is there explicit authorization anywhere for the United States by itself to save a state endangered by infiltration. The U.N. has passed a resolution condemning infiltration which could be used to justify U.N. action. But if the U.N. fails to act, the tri-partite pact now seems to be the least objectionable method to save Lebanon.

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Back in a moment,
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The actions of nations....as well as individuals...are not always dignified. This is continually showing up in history---the history we read in books, and the history that is now being made in many parts of the world. The British historian Maccaulay said, "There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond---"the dignity of history."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is Ed Murrow ... sending greetings to his old friend & colleague Hans Kaltenborn — Hans tells me his sight is fine & he's an accurate man, but I just can't believe it. I expect to send him opportunity birthday greetings for many years to come.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Senate Republican Leader Knowland suggested today that Sherman Adams may heve impaired his usefulness by his acceptance of gifts from Bernard Goldfine. Knowland told a news conference that President Eisenhower must now carefully weigh the question---"whether Governor Adams has so hurt his usefulness in his position that it will be harmful to the broad policies the President will have to carry out in the remaining two years of his administration." Knowland made this comment when asked whether in his opinion Adams ought to resign. Knowland said he had "no way of knowing" what effect the incident would have on the Republican Party in November. "But," he added, "I doubt if it will help any." Four other Republican senators came to Adams' defense. They issued a statement saying that Mr. Adams may have made "a mistake in judgment" but that the President was right "in not permitting himself to be stampeded in this situation." The statement was put out by Carlson of Kansas, Javits of New York, and Flanders and Aiken of Vermont.

Republican Senator Payne of Maine says he once arranged for one of Goldfine's attorneys to get certain information from the Securities and Exchange Commission. This, he says, was early in 1956. Payne acknowledges that he also has stayed at Boston hotels at Goldfine's expense.

The Defense Department has ordered the erection of a new radar "fence" "to insure that silent satelliites which pose a military threat will not be able to orbit over the United Saates without being tracked." The new radar facilities will be able to detect a satellite traveling as high as 1-thousand miles. The detection system will stretch across the southern part of the country from San Diego to Blossom Point, Maryland. According to present plans, it will be in operation by the end of the year. And the tracking of scientific as well as military satellites will be involved.

The House of Representatives today passed legislation granting President Eisenhower's request that he be allowed to exchange nuclear information with our NATO allies. The vote was 345 to 12. Under terms of the bill, Britain could receive nuclear material for the manufacture of weapons, but in no case would actual atomic weapons be transferred. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Senate tonight voted to repeal the 3 percent railroad freight tax and the 10 percent excise tax on railroad passenger fares. The action was on the House-passed bill which would have extended most excise tax rates at their present level for another year. The Senate thus upset the administration effort to hold the line against any major tax cuts this year.

The special United Nations committee on Hungary will meet Saturday to inquire into the secret trial and execution of leaders of the Hungarian revolt. The same committee...last year..found Russia guilty of "massive repression" in Hungary.

In Washington, the State Department voiced gratification that the committee was being reconvened. It said in a formal statement that the executions were "an affront to all members of the United Nations and to the conscience of the world."

And the Senate today...by unanimous vote...adopted a resolution expressing indignation over the "barbarism and perfidy" of Russia in connection with the executions.

In Moscow, the central committee of the Communist Party has concluded its two-day meeting. The committee is Russia's most important policy-making body. According to rumors in Warsaw, Molotov has been replaced as ambassador to Outer Mongolia and is now in Moscow, under surveillance. Khrushchev himself is reported under fire for some of his policies. The Moscow radio says the meeting "pertained to the further development of Soviet agriculture."

Prime Minister Macmillan today outlined his program for Cyprus in a

speech before the House of Commons. Cyprus would stay under British sovereignty for at least seven years. The inhabitants would keep their British citizenship... but could if they chose also become citizens of Greece or Turkey. Each of the two communities---Greek and Turkish---would have a separate legislature and these would be given "final legislative authority in communal affairs." Exiled Cypriots like Archbishop Makarios... would be permitted to return. Internal security and defense would remain in the hands of the British governor, who would consult with representatives of the Greek and Turkish governments.

Macmillan said he had appealed personally to the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey "to approach this policy in a spirit of cooperation." It would be, he said, "an adventure in partnership." Efforts of the NATO council this week to win Turkish and Greek support for the plan failed. A Greek government spokesman in Athens tonight called the program "fundamentally unacceptable." Greece wants all of the island. Turkey wants the island partitioned between the 400 thousand inhabitants of Greek origin and the Turkish Cypriots, who are outnumbered 4 to 1. More British troops arrived on Cyprus today to maintain order. Another 2 thousand grenadiers are due tomorrow in what may also be part of a buildup for possible intervention in Lebanon.

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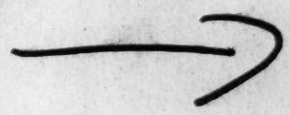

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To discuss this problem in terms of what happens to the local population is, however, to miss the full importance of Cyprus. It is not only a laboratory for experiments in governing a community. It is a vital factor in the security of the Western world. Greece and Turkey are full members of the NATO alliance, and form the eastern bastion of this defense organization. The safety of the West, the United States included, is affected by what

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 23, 1958

This is the news:

United States District Judge Lemley...in Little Rock...today refused to stay his order, suspending integration at Central High School, for two and a half years. / Judge Lemley had ordered the integration delay on Saturday, at the request of the Little Rock school board. / He said...in granting the request...that while troops can keep Negro students in school, "they cannot create a climate conducive to education." / The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately protested the order, and asked for a stay of execution. / Today, Judge Lemley heard arguments on the motion...filed by the N.A.A.C.P....and turned it down. / He ruled, that to grant the motion would, to a large extent, nullify his order of Saturday...since, he said, "it

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Four Negro leaders told President Eisenhower today...at a White House meeting...that the court order suspending school integration in Little Rock "is being construed, rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority." The meeting with Mr. Eisenhower was arranged last week before Judge Lemley's ruling, and the Negro leaders submitted a nine-point program for improving the status of the American Negro. One suggestion was that the President issue a proclamation...prior to the reopening of schools in September...declaring that the law will be "vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command." They also suggested stronger civil rights legislation and a White House conference of Southern Negro and white leaders. Mr. Eisenhower listened sympathetically...but made no comment.

Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee said today that there is little use calling members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to testify, if they "find it difficult to give their honest views." Russell referred to the case of Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations. Burke told the committee last week that he was opposed to some features of President Eisenhower's plan for reorganizing the Defense Department. Secretary McElroy told reporters on Saturday that he was disappointed in Burke and regarded his testimony as "regrettable". McElroy said yesterday that this was not a rebuke. Senator Russell says the "clear implication" is that the joint chiefs "must conform or be purged." And he has cancelled the appearances scheduled for tomorrow of General Taylor, Army chief of staff, and General Pate, commandant of the Marine Corps.

Republican Senator Goldwater said today that "the people who get out the votes for Republican candidates" in his home state of Arizona are convinced that Sherman Adams should resign. Goldwater said if Adams does not resign voluntarily, "the President ought to ask for his resignation." Democratic Representative Moulder of Missouri said today that House investigators

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ought to question special White House assistant Gerald Morgan. Moulder said, "From what I hear, Mr. Morgan is more of a front man than Mr. Adams." He did not elaborate on the charge, and Morgan declined comment...other than to say that he had heard nothing from the House investigating subcommittee, indicating that he might be called.

The Senate today...by a voice vote...approved legislation giving the President more authority to share atomic information with members of NATO. Because the measure is slightly more restrictive than the version passed last week by the House, the bill now goes to a conference committee.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress to approve last week's agreement with Euratom for the construction of nuclear power plants in Western Europe. The United States would make available up to 135-million dollars in the form of long-term credits, as well as considerable quantities of enriched Uranium-235 for fuel purposes.

The situation in Lebanon is described as "deteriorating." For a direct report on that, we switch to CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut.

(Tape runs 2:05
Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

In Moscow today, a crowd of demonstrators stoned the West German Embassy. Nearly every window in the embassy building was smashed, and several Western correspondents...covering the incident...were roughed up. / One newsman's camera was smashed. Soviet police did not arrive on the scene in force until half an hour after the disturbance began. / The violence was in retaliation for the German demonstration...three days ago...in front of the Russian ambassy in Bonn. / That demonstration was a reaction to the Communist announcement of the execution of former Premier Imre Nagy and other leaders of the Hungarian revolt.

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. Edward R. Murrow: June 23, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The ruling of Federal Judge Lemley, postponing School integration in Little Rock for two-and-a-half years, will have effects far beyond the borders of Arkansas. As part of the Little Rock story it adds to the ~~incalculable~~ considerable injury this country has suffered abroad. At home, it will tend to slow down the progress of integration throughout the South. [States which have decided to fight every inch of the way to integration, now have a guiding light from a federal judge. ~~They can duplicate the tactics of Governor Faubus, use the National Guard to forbid the entry of negro students into white schools, no matter what a federal court rules, call it, as Faubus did, the maintenance of peace, and hope that a legal way will be found to postpone integration, perhaps indefinitely.~~]

The fact that Judge Lemley is a Federal judge appears to remove the main hope for President Eisenhower to give more active support to the integration program. The President sent troops to Little Rock only because a Federal court order had been defied. He never said publicly that he was doing anything else, or would do anything else. And until that action he had missed few opportunities to urge the need of great patience in applying the Supreme Court ruling, more often than not addressing himself to

American negroes.

When four negro leaders conferred with Mr. Eisenhower today he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's ruling, though they told him it had shocked and outraged millions of negro citizens, and their fellow-Americans. When they laid their nine-point program before him for the improvement of race relationships, he made no commitment to fulfil any part of it.

Judge Lemley is the target today of criticism, much of which belongs to those responsible for the conditions that he used to justify his ruling. He found them intolerable, and this view is not confined to opponents of integration. It is admitted freely by the integrationists. But they blame the failure of government leadership to build up sentiment at the local level for law enforcement.

For one thing, no prosecutions followed the rioting. This may have been due to the difficulty, or the expected difficulty, in obtaining evidence. It may have been feared the local courts would not convict, and that more harm would be done to the cause of law and order by the collapse of prosecutions, than from doing nothing. ~~If so, the do-nothing policy has now produced a situation in which a Federal Judge appears to have put a premium on defying the Supreme Court. This can hardly be what the~~

~~Administration wanted.~~

But the omissions of Washington leadership went further than the failure to prosecute. / Little was done openly to encourage and foster the local movement for law enforcement. / Some start was reported inside Central High School, where many students were ready to make integration work. / The formula in Arkansas, and indeed everywhere in the South, is not that integration has to be liked, but that law enforcement has to be liked, more than integration is disliked. / The local activities on behalf of this preference, needed help above all from the President and his representatives. / They got little of it.

Since the Administration confined itself to the one drastic move, of sending troops after the trouble started, it helped produce the situation, which produced Judge Lemley's postponement. / This was not courageous, and certainly was not inevitable, but at least it was reasonable. And in consequence, the clock of integration has been set back, and no one knows for how long.

Back in moment -

~~Mrs~~ Jonas Bryan.

Word for Today

The Negro leaders...who saw Mr. Eisenhower today...called on the President, in effect, to use the prestige of his high office in "educating" people in racial segregation./ Wendell Phillips said, "Law is nothing unless behind it stands a warm, living public opinion."/ And it was Cicero...two thousand years ago...who observed, "No law is entirely convenient for everyone."

Good night and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

Mr. Murrow

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, June 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

..... for a direct report on that we switch to CBS NEWS correspondent Richard Carlson in Beirut.

CARLSON: Premier Sami es-Solh said today that Lebanon's trouble with the United Arab Republic has gone beyond infiltration and intervention into what can be considered a state of actual war. He warns that the situation is deteriorating very rapidly. He said the government will call for Anglo-American assistance if it feels the United Nations can't come to Lebanon's aid rapidly enough. The Premier said, the least that Lebanon might ask of the UN is the creation of a cordon sanitaire along the Syrian border. He indicated that this question might be raised shortly in another Security Council meeting. The Premier is a vigorous man in his seventies. A Moslem who has been excommunicated in effect because of his pro-Western policies. He is scheduled to have lunch tomorrow with Mr. Hammarskjold shortly after the UN Secretary General returns from Cairo. Unless Mr. Hammarskjold returns with some definite committments from President Nasser, the tone of his luncheon with Premier Solh already is apparent. Mr. Solh says he will raise a cry of alarm once again. He probably will point out - as it did to a Lebanese reporter today, that the United States especially is bound to come to Lebanon's aid because of the Eisenhower Doctrine. He may point out that Lebanon is prepared to take its case to the General Assembly where the Soviet veto cannot apply. The Premier's strong statements came amid reports - still unconfirmed that the Council of Internal Security in Lebanon has decided to declare martial law. The action reportedly has been delayed briefly at the request of the Army Chief of Staff. Here in Beirut, there was the usual Monday morning bombs in effort to close down the shops. Two bombs were thrown and two persons were killed and six seriously wounded. Most of the shops that were opened

stayed open. UN observer teams were out in the field again today, but no report on their activities. An American Globemaster flew in two helicopters today for UN aerial reconnaissance. Five American technicians came along for training purposes, but the copters will be flown by Norwegian pilots.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In Moscow today a crowd of demonstrators ...

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Negro leaders..who saw Mr. Eidenhower today...called on the President in effect, to use the prestige of his high office in "educating" people in racial segregation. Wendell Phillips said, "Law is nothing unless behind it stands a warm, living public opinion." And it was Cicero...two thousand years ago...who observed, "No law is entirely convenient for everyone."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 24, 1958

This is the news:

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The Lebanese government has accused the United Arab Republic, headed by President Nasser, of "massive interference" in Lebanon. /That is why a United Nations observer team was sent./ President Chamoun of Lebanon said today that the decision, whether to ask for United Nations troops, will will depend on how things go "in the very near future."/ He predicted a heavy rebel attack soon, perhaps within 48 hours.

(Secretary ~~Dumbarton~~ General Hammarskjold returned to Lebanon today, after two days of talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. /All that Hammarskjold would say publicly, was that he had had a pleasant trip./ Tomorrow, after another meeting with President Chamoun, he will fly back to New York. (I should like to discuss the Lebanon question further, in a few minutes).

Today...at the United Nations...Russia again called for an end to the current series of American nuclear tests. It made the demand in the Trusteeship Council, since the islands...where the tests are being held... are administered by the United States, under U.N. supervision.

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Britain suspend nuclear weapons tests./ Experts from both sides of the Iron Curtain are scheduled to meet in Geneva next Tuesday to explore the means of enforcing a possible test ban.

President Eisenhower...and Secretary of Defense McElroy...told Republican congressional leaders today that no threat of reprisal against Admiral Burke was ever intended./ Last week, in testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the chief of naval operations opposed some features of Mr. Eisenhower's defense reorganization program. McElroy called Admiral Burke's testimony "regrettable"...but said later this was not meant as a rebuke.

Despite today's assurance from the White House, Chairman Russell of the Armed Services Committee...for the present, at least...is still not calling other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to testify.

Republican Leader Knowland told President Eisenhower today that he expects the Senate to pass the Alaska statehood bill this week---without amendment. But on the Senate floor, Democratic Senator Eastland of Mississippi challenged the constitutionality of the measure./ Eastland threatened to try to have the bill sent back to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman.

The House subcommittee investigating the federal regulatory agencies resumed public hearings today in the case of New England manufacturer Bernard Goldfine. As the first witness, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission...Edward Gadsby...denied that Goldfine ever received preferred treatment from the agency because of a call it received from the White House in 1956. The call had been made by White House counsel, at the request of Sherman Adams...who wanted to know the status of [redacted] the government's case against the East Boston Company, which is owned by Goldfine. Mr. Adams has denied that he ever sought favors for Goldfine, and Gadsby testified today that the Securities and Exchange Commission took "aggressive" action against the Goldfine firm. He said, "The commission could hardly have done more if Mr. Adams [redacted] were Mr. Goldfine's worst enemy." The company eventually agreed to pay a 3-thousand-dollar fine for not filing required financial reports.

[redacted]

Hoeg

President Eisenhower today appointed Leo Hoegh to head the new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. The new agency is being formed by the

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merger of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Mr. Hoegh has been acting as civil defense administrator. Gordon Gray, who has been serving as head of the O.D.M., has been named as Mr. Eisenhower's special assistant in charge of national security affairs. Gray succeeds Robert Cutler, who is retiring the end of next month.

The government reports that in May living costs went up one-tenth of one percent. This is smallest rise in the cost-of-living index in one month since last December.

The Commerce Department said today that the slump in sales and production "has been arrested." But it noted as an adverse factor a further reduction in business capital investment.

The government today announced that so far, twelve states have signed up under the federal program of extended unemployment benefits. Four other states---Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado and Connecticut---have decided to use reserve funds of their own for the same purpose. The government says that, all told, nearly 25-million workers are now afforded additional protection should they exhaust their benefits under the regular unemployment insurance program.

A motion to stay the district court order...suspending racial integration in the Central High School in Little Rock for two and a half years was received today by the federal circuit court of appeals in St. Louis.

The motion will be forwarded to [redacted] chief Judge Archibald Gardner in Huron, South Dakota...since the court is in recess for the summer.

Edward R. Murrow: June 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The United States is rarely confronted with a decision in which arguments for and against action are so evenly balanced as on intervention in Lebanon. Only if intervention is at the behest of the United Nations is there no problem, for then we would contribute whatever assistance is asked. What is hard to decide is what to do if the United Nations does not protect and defend the Lebanese Government.

Here are some of the arguments pro and con for American action. The United States is already publicly committed by Secretary Dulles' announcement that the Eisenhower doctrine applies to the present situation in Lebanon. Unless Secretary General Hammarskjold produces a compromise, or the U.N. itself intervenes, the United States cannot draw back without loss of prestige. This loss could be enormous, for our inaction would appear to doom all the pro-Western countries in the Middle East to similar abandonment. It would dig the ground from under the Bagdad pact.

The greatest pressure for United States intervention is not being brought by President Chamoun of Lebanon, but from the galaxy of pro-Western states in the Middle East. Nuri Pasha of Iraq is said to have been most insistent, and strong views have come from Western diplomats in Jordan, also

by Turks and even Greeks. The argument is similar from all these quarters. If Nasser is able to subvert a pro-Western government in Lebanon, the Iraq government will be next to go, and if Nasser triumphs in many more Arab countries Turkey will be weaker, and so will Greece. Washington is being told the time to stop such a chain reaction is now. That is the chief argument for intervention.

The most serious argument against it, is that the Soviet Union might send in volunteers to fight against any Western forces brought into Lebanon, and that would bring the world back to the level and danger of Korean days. A further argument is that by intervention the United States would lose Arab good will, which it has tried so hard to cultivate. If we intervene it would be to save Lebanon from interference by the United Arab Republic. The charge against Nasser is not yet documented enough to convince world opinion. Nasser staunchly denies interference. The Arab world will probably go on believing him.

A further argument is that the Chamoun administration does not fully deserve American intervention. President Chamoun now is ready to renounce re-election. Had he done it a few weeks ago the revolt against him would not have reached its present flood. He now needs to be bailed out of a

situation he might have avoided. Another reason for the growth of the rebellion is that the Lebanese army has never been committed against it at full strength. This is understandable; it is a small army, and it might have been beaten, which would have been the end of Chamoun. Also it is an army in a small country where civil war means shooting down friends and neighbors, which is another reason for not having committed it. But if the Lebanese government has not done all it could with its own resources, it is less entitled to help from the outside. Both the American and British Embassies in Beirut have been lukewarm about intervention.

Still another argument is that the majority behind Chamoun is at most small. The Moslems in Lebanon make up about half the population. Most of them are pro-Nasser. So are some small Christian sects. Armed intervention, to have the sanction of world opinion, should clearly be for a government enjoying the support of its own people.

On the question of going it alone, if it comes to intervention outside the U.N., we stand to lose either way. If we act by ourselves we get all the blame. But we do not get as much as if we were associated with Britain, and nothing like as much as if the French were in on it. Then we would share with the French the undying hatred of all Arabs. However, if we are

associated with Britain, we make it clear that we are not promoting selfish interests of our own, but are serving the cause of the West.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that if most of the thinking now being done, had been done some time before the Suez crisis, the dilemma in which we now find ourselves might have been avoided altogether.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

Word for Today

The hard choice....faced by the United States in Lebanon...is due in large degree to a lack of policy planning before the Suez crisis, two years ago. Planning was required...and foresight. Agrippa the Second, the ancient king of Jerusalem, said, "It were well, my friends...it were well, while the vessel is still in port, to see the approaching storm."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Today...at the United Nations...Russia again called for an end to the current series of American nuclear tests. It made the demand in the Trusteeship Council since the islands...where the tests are being held...are administered by the United States under U.N. supervision.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today that the technical talks due to start next week in Geneva will fail...unless the United States and Britain suspend nuclear weapons tests. Experts from both sides of the Iron Curtain are scheduled to meet in Geneva next Tuesday to explore the means of enforcing a possible test ban.

President Eisenhower...and Secretary of Defense McElroy...told Republican congressional leaders today that no threat of reprisal against Admiral Burke was ever intended. Last week, in testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the chief of naval operations opposed some features of Mr. Eisenhower's defense reorganization program. McElroy called Admiral Burke's testimony "regrettable"...but said later this was not meant as a rebuke. Despite today's assurance from the White House, Chairman Russell of the Armed Services Committee... for the present, at least...is still not calling other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to testify.

Republican Leader Knowland told President Eisenhower today that he expects the Senate to pass the Alaska statehood bill this week---without amendment. But on the Senate floor, Democratic Senator Eastland of Mississippi challenged the constitutionality of the measure. Eastland threatened to try to have the bill sent back to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman.

The House subcommittee investigating the federal regulatory agencies resumed public hearings today in the case of New England manufacturer Bernard Goldfine. As the first witness, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission...Edward Gadsby...denied that Goldfine ever received preferred treatment from the agency because of a call it received from the White House in 1956. The call had been made by White House counsel, at the request of Sherman Adams... who wanted to know the status of the government's case against the East Boston Company which is owned by Goldfine. Mr. Adams has denied that he ever sought favors for Goldfine, and Gadsby testified today that the Securities and Exchange

Commission took "aggressive" action against the Goldfine firm. He said, "The commission could hardly have done more if Mr. Adams were Mr. Goldfine's worst enemy." The company eventually agreed to pay a 3-thousand-dollar fine for not filing required financial reports.

President Eisenhower today appointed Leo Heegh to head the new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. The new agency is being formed by the merger of the Office of Defense Mobili ation and the Federal Civil Defense Administration Mr. Hoegh has been acting as civil defense administrator. Gordon Gray, who has been serving as head of the O.D.M., has been named as Mr. Eisenhower's special assistant in charge of national security affairs. Gray succeeds Robert Cutler who is retiring the end of next month.

The government reports that in May, living costs went up one-tenth of one percent. This is smallest rise in the cost-of-living index in one month since last December.

The Commerce Department said today that the slump in sales and production "has been arrested." But it noted as an adverse factor a further reduction in business capital investment.

The governmenttoday announced that so far, twelve states have signed up under the federal program of extended unemployment benefits. Four other states Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado and Connecticut., have decided to use reserve funds of their own for the same purpose. The government says that, all told, nearly 25-million workers are now afforded additional protection should they exhaust their benefits under the regular unemployment insurance program.

A motion to stay the district court order...suspending recial integration in the Centaal High School in Little Rock for two and a half years was received today by the federal circuit court of appeals in St. Louis.

The United States is rarely confronted with a decision in which arguments for and against action are so evenly balanced as on intervention in Lebanon.

Only if intervention is at the behest of the United Nations is there no problem, for then we would contribute whatever assistance is asked. What is hard to decide is what to do if the United Nations does not protect and defend the Lebanese Government.

Here are some of the arguments pro and con for American action. The United States is already publicly committed by Secretary Dulles' announcement that the Eisenhower doctrine applies to the present situation in Lebanon. Unless Secretary General Hammarskjold produces a compromise, or the U.N. itself intervenes, the United States cannot draw back without loss of prestige. This loss could be enormous, for our inaction would appear to doom all the pro-Western countries in the Middle East to similar abandonment. It would dig the ground from under the Baghdad Pact.

The greatest pressure for United States intervention is not being brought by President Chamoun of Lebanon, but from the galaxy of pro-Western states in the Middle East. Nuri Pasha of Iraq is said to have been most insistent, and strong views have come frmm Western diplomats in Jordan, also by Turks and even Greeks. The argument is similar from all these quarters. If Nasser is able to subvert a pro-Western government in Lebanon, the Iraq government will be next to go, and if Nasser triumphs in many more Arab countries Turkey will be weaker and so will Greece. Washington is being told the time to stop such a chain reaction is now. That is the chief argument for intervention.

The most serious argument against it, is that the Soviet Union might send in volunteers to fight against any Western forces brought into Lebanon, and that would bring the world back to the level and danger of Korean days. A further argument is that by intervention the United States would lose Arab good will, which it has tried so hard to cultivate. If we intervene it would be to save Lebanon from interference by the United Arab Republic. The charge against Nasser is not yet documented enough to convince world opinion. Nasser staunchly denies

interference. The Arab world will probably go on believing him.

A further argument is that the Chamoun administration does not fully deserve American intervention. President Chamoun now is ready to renounce re-election. Had he done it a few weeks ago the revolt against him would not have reached its present flood. He now needs to be bailed out of a situation he might have avoided. Another reason for the growth of the rebellion is that the Lebanese army has never been committed against it at full strength. This is understandable; it is a small army, and it might have been beaten, which would have been the end of Chamoun. Also it is an army in a small country where civil war means shooting down friends and neighbors, which is another reason for not having committed it. But if the Lebanese government has not done all it could with its own resources, it is less entitled to help from the outside. Both the American and British Embassies in Beirut have been lukewarm about intervention.

Still another argument is that the majority behind Chamoun is at most small. The Moslems in Lebanon make up about half the population. Most of them are pro-Nasser. So are some small Christian sects. Armed intervention, to have the sanction of world opinion, should clearly be for a government enjoying the support of its own people.

On the question of going it alone, if it comes to intervention outside the U.N., we stand to lose either way. If we act by ourselves we get all the blame. But we do not get as much as if we were associated with Britain, and nothing like as much as if the French were in on it. Then we would share with the French the undying hatred of all Arabs. However, if we are associated with Britain, we make it clear that we are not promoting selfish interests of our own, but are serving the cause of the West.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that if most of the thinking now being done, had been done some time before the Suez crisis, the dilemma in which we now find ourselves, might have been avoided altogether.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The hard choice...faced by the United States in Lebanon...is due in large degree to a lack of policy planning before the Suez crisis, two years ago. Planning was required...and foresight. Agrippa the Second, the ancient king of Jerusalem said, "It were well, my friends...it were well while the vessel is still in port to see the approaching storm."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 25, 1958

This is the news:

Russia said today that it cannot attend the Geneva talks on how to enforce a nuclear test ban under the conditions laid down by the United States. The United States has insisted that the talks...scheduled to start next Tuesday...be purely technical. Scientists from both East and West were to explore possible procedures for detecting nuclear explosions. The talks, we said, were not to be political. It was thought that Russia had agreed to this. But now Moscow says a meeting under these conditions would be "a fruitless waste of time." It claims that technical talks would be pointless, unless tied in with an agreement to ban nuclear tests. A new Soviet note says, in effect, that the talks are off---unless the

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United States accepts the Russian point of view.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred with President Eisenhower this afternoon on the Russian note, and then...tonight...told a news conference that the American delegation of experts is going to Geneva as planned. The United States, Mr. Dulles said, had never agreed in advance to a suspension of nuclear tests...but hoped that technical talks might facilitate such an agreement. He did not know the reason for the sudden change in the Soviet attitude. And he acknowledged that now he was "a bit pessimistic" as to the outcome.

In Paris, the French foreign minister said today, "There is no reason why France should be the only power to dispense with nuclear weapons." France will act to obtain these weapons, he said, "unless an agreement for proper control is reached."

A Russian crowd demonstrated in front of the American Embassy in Moscow today...but inflicted no damage. No one was hurt. The demonstration was in retaliation for the picketing last week-end of Russia's U.N. delegation headquarters, here in New York. Three windows in the headquarters building were broken by pickets, protesting the execution of Imre Nagy and other leaders of the Hungarian revolt. Today in Moscow, more than a thousand Russians converged on the American embassy from three directions, in a demonstration that was obviously well planned. The demonstrators shouted epithets, and shook their fists. But only one rock was thrown, and it did no damage. This was Moscow's third demonstration before a Western embassy within a week. But in the case of the Danish and West German embassies, windows were smashed. And the walls of the West German Embassy were splattered with ink. The crowd today was held in control by 150 Soviet police.

In Washington this afternoon, a spokesman for the State Department said that Free World public opinion "certainly will appreciate the difference between spontaneous demonstrations, expressing shock and revulsion at the executions of Imre Nagy and his colleagues, and the obviously staged Moscow 'demonstrations', organized in retaliation." The State Department

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accused the Russian news agency Tass of "misrepresenting the facts" in reporting the anti-Soviet demonstration in New York. Tass neglected to say that nine of the New York demonstrators were arrested and that seven policemen were injured, trying to maintain order.

In Tokyo today, Japanese students demonstrated in front of the Soviet embassy, protesting the execution of Nagy.

And in Geneva, the conference of the International Labor Organization voted---142 to 48---not to accept the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. Hungary remains a member of the I.L.O. but it can take no part in the current meeting. The vote is unprecedented in the 36-year history of the organization. It followed a debate in which the Hungarian executions were roundly denounced.

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Lebanon appealed today for a United Nations police force...large enough to seal off its frontier "completely", and keep the rebels from getting help from Syria. / The appeal was made to Secretary General Hammarskjold, just before Hammarskjold left for New York, to report back to the Security Council on his fact-finding mission. / The Lebanese prime minister told Hammarskjold, "What exists in Lebanon is not a rebellion, but a state of war." The secretary general made no public comment, but he is expected to lay the request for a United Nations police force---not just observers---before the Security Council. / A Soviet veto in the council could lead to a special meeting of the General Assembly...where Western delegates are confident that the request of the Lebanese government would be granted. This was the procedure followed in the Suez crisis, in 1956.

The State Department said today that it is "proceeding on the assumption" that the United Nations will succeed in preserving the independence of Lebanon. / A department spokesman refused, in talking to reporters, to discuss the possibility that the United States might take action outside the world organization. / He said, "We are not prepared to comment on the hypothesis that the United Nations will not succeed."

There has been a lull in the fighting in Lebanon since the arrival there of Secretary General Hammarskjold a week ago. Today...almost as soon as he left...a barrage of rifle, mortar and machinegun fire opened up in Beirut, on the outskirts of the Moslem quarter. / Other firing...punctuated by dynamite blasts...came from the Christian quarter. Pro-government forces answered the rebel fire. / But the situation, in general, remains confused. President Chamoun said yesterday that a big rebel attack might come within 48 hours.

Secretary of Defense McElroy promised today...in writing...that military leaders shall be free to express their views to Congress without fear of reprisal. Last week...in an appearance before the Senate Armed Services Committee...Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations, opposed certain features of President Eisenhower's defense reorganization program. Mr. McElroy called the admiral's testimony "regrettable". Chairman Russell of the Armed Services Committee interpreted the McElroy statement as a threat... and cancelled the scheduled appearances before his committee, of other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They would not be called to testify, he said, until there was assurance they could freely speak their minds. McElroy told Russell...in a letter..."There should not, in my opinion, be any question of retaliation or penalty for such testimony." But, he added, once decisions have been taken on matters covered by the testimony of a witness, "I would expect the witness to perform under them without any question or reservation." On receiving the letter, Russell rescheduled for next week the cancelled appearances of General Taylor, Army chief of staff, and General Pate, commandant of the Marine Corps.

Edward R. Murrow: June 25, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It is now becoming almost fashionable to say that the case of Sherman Adams will, after all, do some good. / It will somehow focus attention on the receiving of gifts and the exercising of influence. This may be true, for a short while. / But there isn't much evidence that publicity produces probity.

It is at least worth noting that most of the members of Mr. Adams' own Party who have been asking for his dismissal, are those who are up for election in the Autumn. / Those who do not face the possibility of being dismissed by the voters appear to take a more charitable view of Mr. Adams' actions. It would be possible to conclude that the definition of ethical conduct - the determination of what is prudent and imprudent — depends to a considerable extent upon whether the politician making the judgment is up for election, or whether he isn't. — a kind of Time Table opinion.

The Democrats, of course, do not have to search their conscience, past speeches or actions. They can pose as the defenders of everything ethical, decent and downright upright - no influence, no hostages, no gifts. [This is particularly true if their memories are sufficiently short.] The Democrats have received a political bonus in the Adams case, although it's probably true to say that they would have preferred to have had it delayed for about

a year, so that it would have helped them more in 1960. It is a harsh and unpleasant fact that our political system depends in large measure upon gifts and influence. If there should be removed from Washington all those politicians who have accepted gifts or exerted influence, the political population would be [redacted] decimated. This is true, not because the men are venal, dishonest or unethical. It is true because of the system. Every candidate who accepts a campaign contribution is somehow beholden to the giver, whether it be a labor union, a public utility, a personal friend, or any group, organized or unorganized. These men once elected may show the utmost indifference to the interests of those who contributed to their campaign funds - some do, but they have nevertheless accepted a gift of value.

When a heavy campaign contributor to either Party is named to a Cabinet post, or made Ambassador to a major foreign power, this of course is not a business transaction where a position is purchased for a price, but there is a certain resemblance.

The acceptance of campaign contributions must, to a certain extent, [redacted] influence the politician and his vote. And the attempt by the politician to influence regulatory and other administrative agencies is

inevitable - not because he has been bought, but because he knows the local situation and [illegible] his political future may well be involved. / The alternative to the exercise of this type of influence would be [illegible] to have decisions in vast areas of government made exclusively by the burgeoning bureaucracy in Washington, without any influence being brought to bear by the representatives of the people who will be primarily affected by the decision.

Political campaigning becomes increasingly expensive. The demand for campaign gifts increases. The control of regulatory agencies in Washington over the affairs of persons and corporations also increases. / The present system of political gifts can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. / But a workable alternative is hard to come by. Perhaps the size of campaign contributions should be further reduced. Perhaps closer scrutiny of disguised corporation and labor union contributions would help.

It might even be possible to devise a method whereby national elections would be nationally financed, where all private contributions would be banned, and where the taxpayer would pay the whole of the cost. / Theodore Roosevelt once played with this idea. / But it would present enormous difficulties , and not alone in the field of allocation, administration and

policing. It would also raise a fundamental question of personal freedom. In some countries voting is compulsory. / We have never done things that way, apparently believing that the individual has the right not to vote. / About forty percent of us generally don't vote in a national election. If political campaigns were to be financed at the public expense, then the forty percent could really claim taxation without representation.

It ought to be possible to devise a better method for handling our affairs.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan

Word for Today

The American humorist, Finley Peter Dunne, was like Will Rogers in that he really knew his politics. Dunne once remarked that "a man who would expect to train lobsters to fly in a year is called a lunatic. "But," he said, "a man that thinks men can be turned into angels by an election is a reformer, and that man remains at large."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 26, 1958

This is the news:

The United States told Russia today that, as far as the West is concerned, the Geneva conference on detection of nuclear tests "will proceed as agreed." Yesterday, Russia threatened to boycott the talks, unless the United States agrees that the "goal" of the meeting, is an agreement to suspend nuclear tests. The American note...delivered this morning in Moscow...says we consider the purpose of the meeting to remain "that which was determined in the exchange of correspondence." / Namely, a purely technical study, of how to enforce a possible ban. / The United States has insisted...all along...that neither side will be committed, by its attendance at the meeting, to suspend

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tests. / Today, Britain and France supported the American position...and said their experts, along with the experts of the United States, will be on hand in Geneva next Tuesday, whether the Russians are there or not.

Tonight, the Moscow radio broadcast the appointment of a Roumanian scientist to attend the Geneva meeting. Delegates from Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as from Russia, also have been appointed.

President Eisenhower told a group of American scientists...leaving for Geneva today...that the question of controlled disarmament is "so vital", that the United States "will persevere in the face of whatever difficulties the Soviets may raise."

Small skirmishes were fought between government and rebel forces today in Lebanon, but the major rebel attack...which President Chamoun said two days ago might be imminent has not materialized. / CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen reports from Beirut that the situation there is "ominous". American citizens in the Lebanese capital have been asked by the United States Embassy, to stay off the streets.

President Chamoun told CBS News today...in an interview...that he does not want direct American or British intervention in Lebanon, except as

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part of a United Nations force. He said it will take more than a United Nations observer team to stop the infiltration of "rebels" from Syria across the frontier. (The full Chamoun interview will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations later tonight).

In Washington today, the former Boston publisher...John Fox...testified publicly before the House subcommittee investigating the federal regulatory agencies. The testimony concerned the relationship between Sherman Adams and [redacted] New England manufacturer Bernard Goldfine. The attorney for Goldfine had asked that Fox be allowed to appear before a [redacted] session, because, the lawyer said, "John Fox is bent upon maligning and defaming Mr. Goldfine by false and reckless accusations." The subcommittee rejected this request. Fox testified that he once heard Goldfine (in Mr. Adams' presence) boast that Adams had promised "to take care of" Goldfine's troubles with the Federal Trade Commission. The boast was made, Fox said, at a meeting in a Washington hotel on May 10th, 1955. [redacted] Fox said Goldfine told him later that Adams had, indeed, "taken care of the matter." (The subcommittee has brought out, in earlier testimony, that Mr. Adams called the Federal Trade Commission in 1955...with regard to

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a complaint filed against one of Goldfine's companies. Adams has denied, under oath, that he ever exerted pressure on behalf of Goldfine.

Fox testified further that he was once told (by Goldfine) that Adams had "some interest" in his mill properties. Also that Goldfine helped Adams financially..."very materially"...when the Adams children were going to school. Tonight, at the White House, Mr. Adams said, "While I have no way of knowing what someone else is supposed to have said to Mr. Fox, I do know what I myself have said, heard and done." Adams said...in a formal statement to Reporters...that "virtually everything" Fox had said about him was false. It was incredible, he said, that a committee of Congress would...in his words..."permit a completely irresponsible witness to use the committee as a forum for making such vicious accusations."

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a compromise tax bill eliminating the 3 percent excise tax on freight. The 10 percent tax on passenger travel, however, was left in the measure.

The House passed...and sent to President Eisenhower...a bill requiring auto dealers to display the manufacturers' suggested list price for new cars.

The decision...delaying integration at Central High School in Little Rock for two and a half years...was appealed today to the United States Supreme Court. / District Judge Lemley ordered the delay last week, at the request of the Little Rock School Board...which said the community attitude toward racial integration at this time was "unfavorable". / The petition to the Supreme Court was filed by lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who said that if normal appeal procedure were followed, the case could not be decided before the next school term in September. / The same lawyers filed a motion earlier this week with the Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, but that court is in summer recess. The Supreme Court is scheduled to adjourn for the summer on Monday. / The N.A.A.C.P. asked the high court either to extend its term or meet in special session, so that it might dispose of the case at an early date. The petition said that a suspension of integration at Central High School would encourage non-compliance with the Supreme Court decision of 1954...ordering an end to racial segregation in the public schools. The question to be decided, the N.A.A.C.P. argued, is whether a plan for gradual desegregation...already in operation...can be suspended, and Negro children forced to withdraw to segregated schools, because of "certain hostile incidents."

Edward R. Murrow: June 26, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The only prediction that is being confidently made about the course of the Lebanon crisis in the United Nations, is that the Soviet Union will veto any attempt to increase the responsibilities of the U.N. in that country. It is not even certain that a Lebanese request for a U.N. police force has reached the Security Council. / Premier Sami Es-Sohl announced yesterday, that he had asked Secretary General Hammarskjold for a force large enough to draw a cordon around Lebanon's borders by land and sea. / But for him to say this to Mr. Hammarskjold in Beirut, is not the usual way to bring it before the Council. / That would be by the Lebanese representative at the United Nations taking the step in New York. / But if such a request does reach the council, it will run into a Soviet veto, and beyond this everything else seems uncertain.

It is not known when and what the U.N. observers will report about arms and men reaching the Lebanese rebels from Syria. / It is assumed that Mr. Hammarskjold, if he reports anything at this time, will only report progress, and will want more time for the observation team to function. / Judging from his remarks on arriving in New York today, he thinks the team has made "a very satisfactory start". / So, apparently, he wants it to go on. / It is an operation of observation, he stressed, and emphasized "observation". He has

the Lebanese request for a police force in his dispatch case. But he is not expected to lay it before the Security Council. He does not favor an early meeting of the council. If anything were to be changed, in his view, it should be to enlarge the staff of observers.

So if the Secretary General has his way, there will be no immediate climactic crisis in the United Nations, and time would be won to work for some compromise in the conflict in Lebanon.

But if Lebanon does decide to insist on a Security Council meeting, and encounters the expected Soviet veto, the future still remains uncertain. The normal procedure would be to call a special session of the Assembly, which is authorized to take action that has been stopped by a big-power veto in the council. For this it needs a two-thirds majority, and what is in doubt, is that such a majority could be found for extended action in Lebanon. This would be a case in which Arab countries would be lined up on opposite sides. It would be predicated on charges of infiltration by the United Arab Republic, which the Nasser government strenuously denies. Some of the countries that would be expected to send forces would be heartily disinclined to be involved in such a dispute. And even though both the United States and Britain would be ready to supply forces if other countries failed to,

that of itself would not make a two-thirds majority any easier to get./ And if such a majority is not in sight, it is possible that the Assembly might not be convened at all.

But these uncertainties about the United Nations are not shared in Moscow. The Soviet propaganda mill is flooding the world with charges that the United States already has decided on intervention in Lebanon, and will have it as soon as what are called the "hotheads of the Pentagon" find a suitable excuse. The only thing not decided, says Izvestia, is whether American forces should be sent in as part of a U.N. force, or go in alone with the British.

The army organ, Red Star, recalls that the Soviet Union raised its voice in defense of peace when Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt in 1956. "Now", it says, "it is raising its voice in defense of Lebanon". Pravda writes: "The threat to peace and security in the Middle East is growing. The peace-loving people, including those of the Soviet Union, cannot take an indifferent attitude to the preparation of foreign intervention in Lebanon, no matter how this intervention is masked."

So in Moscow there is no uncertainty. The case in Lebanon is judged. No suspicion is felt as to infiltration across the Syrian border. No need

is known to hear what Mr. Hammarskjold has to report and recommend. # If, by the efforts of Mr. Hammarskjold and this country, and others involved, a compromise is found that staves off intervention, Moscow will be able to cry to the world: "We did it". If not, Moscow will be able to cry: "We told you so."

Back in a moment.

George Bryan

Word for Today

Once more, it looks as though the United Nations is our best hope for staving off disaster---this time, in the Middle East. The United Nations can't do everything. The outlook for us is most uncertain.

Andre Maurois once said, "The United Nations can't guarantee peace, ANY more than a doctor can guarantee health. But would that be a good reason for doing away with doctors?"

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The United States told Russia today that as far as the West is concerned, the Geneva conference on detection of nuclear tests "will proceed as agreed." Yesterday, Russia threatened to boycott the talks unless the United States agrees that the "goal" of the meeting is an agreement to suspend nuclear tests. The American note...delivered this morning in Moscow...says we consider the purpose of the meeting to remain "that which was determined in the exchange of correspondence." Namely, a purely technical study of how to enforce a possible ban. The United States has insisted...all along...that neither side will be committed by its attendance at the meeting to suspend tests. Today, Britain and France supported the American position....and said their experts along with the experts of the United States will be on hand in Geneva next Tuesday whether the Russians are there or not.

Tonight, the Moscow radio broadcast the appointment of a Roumanian scientist to attend the Geneva meeting. Delegates from Poland and Czechoslovakia as well as from Russia, also have been appointed.

President Eisenhower told a group of American scientists...leaving for Geneva today...that the question of controlled disarmament is "so vital" that the United States "will persevere in the face of whatever difficulties the Soviets may raise."

Small skirmishes were fought between government and rebel forces today in Lebanon, but the major rebel attack...which President Chamoun said two days ago might be imminent has not materialized. CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen reports from Beirut that the situation there is "ominous." American citizens in the Lebanese capital have been asked by the United States Embassy to stay off the streets.

President Chamoun told CBS News today...in an interview..that he does not want direct American or British intervention in Lebanon except as part of a United Nations force. He said it will take more than a United Nations observer team to stop the infiltration of "rebels" from Syria across the frontier. The full Chamoun interview will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations later tonight.

In Washington today, the former Boston publisher....John Fox...testified publicly before the House subcommittee investigating the federal regulatory agencies. The testimony concerned the relationship between Sherman Adams and New England manufacturer Bernard Goldfine. The attorney for Goldfine had asked that Fox be allowed to appear before a secret session because, the lawyer said, "John Fox is bent upon maligning and defaming Mr. Goldfine by false and reckless accusations." The subcommittee rejected this request. Fox testified that he once heard Goldfine (in Mr. Adams' presence) boast that Adams had promised "to take care of" Goldfine's troubles with the Federal Trade Commission. The boast was made, Fox said, at a meeting in a Washington hotel on May 10th, 1955. Fox said Goldfine told him later that Adams had, indeed, "taken care of the matter." (The subcommittee has brought out, in earlier testimony, that Mr. Adams called the Federal Trade Commission in 1955...with regard to a complaint filed against one of Goldfine's companies. Adams has denied, under oath, that he ever exerted pressure on behalf of Goldfine. Fox testified further that he was once told (by Goldfine) that Adams had "some interest" in his mill properties. Also that Goldfine helped Adams financially..."very materially"...when the Adams' children were going to school. Tonight, at the White House, Mr. Adams said, "While I have no way of knowing what someone else is supposed to have said to Mr. Fox, I do know what I myself have said, heard, and done. Admas said...in a formal statement to reporters that "virtually everything" Fox had said about him was false. It was incredible, he said, that a committee of Congress would...in his words..."permit a completely irresponsible witness to use the committee as a forum

for making such vicious accusations."

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a compromise tax bill eliminating the 3 percent excise tax on freight. The 10 percent tax on passenger travel, however, was left in the measure.

The House passed...and sent to President Eisenhower...a bill requiring auto dealers to display the manufacturers' suggested list price for new cars.

The decision...delaying integration at Central High School in Little Rock for two and a half years...was appealed today to the United States Supreme Court. District Judge Lemley ordered the delay last week at the request of the Little Rock School Board....which said the community attitude toward racial integration at this time was "unfavorable." The petition to the Supreme Court was filed by lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who said that if normal appeal procedure were followed, the case could not be decided before the next school term in September. The same lawyers filed a motion earlier this week with the Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, but that court is in summer recess. The Supreme Court is scheduled to adjourn for the summer on Monday. The N.A.A.C.P. asked the high court either to extend its term or meet in special session so that it might dispose of the case at an early date. The petition said that a suspension of integration at Central High School would encourage non-compliance with the Supreme Court decision of 1954...ordering an end to racial segration in the public schools. The question to be decided, the N.A.A.C.P. argued, is whether a plan for graudal desegration...already in operation...can be suspended and Negro children forced to withdraw to segregated schools because of "certain hostile incidents."

The only prediction that is being confidently made about the course of the Lebanon crisis in the United Nations, is that the Soviet Union will veto any attempt to increase the responsibilities of the U.N. in that country. It is not even certain that a Lebanese request for a U.N. police force has reached

the Security Council. Premier Sami Es-Sohl announced yesterday, that he had asked Secretary General Hammarskjold for a force large enough to draw a cordon around Lebanon's borders by land and sea. But for him to say this to Mr. Hammarskjold in Beirut, is not the usual way to bring it before the Council. That would be by the Lebanese representative at the United Nations taking the step in New York. But if such a request does reach the council, it will run into a Soviet veto, and beyond this everything else seems uncertain.

It is not known when and what the U.N. observers will report about arms and men reaching the Lebanese rebels from Syria. It is assumed that Mr. Hammarskjold, if he reports anything at this time, will only report progress, and will want more time for the observation team to function. Judging from his remarks on arriving in New York today, he thinks the team has made "a very satisfactory start." So, apparently, he wants it to go on. It is an operation of observation, he stressed, and emphasized "observation." He has the Lebanese request for a police force in his dispatch case. But he is not expected to lay it before the Security Council. He does not favor an early meeting of the council. If anything were to be changed, in his view, it should be to enlarge the staff of observers.

So if the Secretary General has his way, there will be no immediate climactic crisis in the United Nations, and time would be won to work for some compromise in the conflict in Lebanon.

But if Lebanon does decide to insist on a Security Council meeting, and encounters the expected Soviet veto, the future still remains uncertain. The normal procedure would be to call a special session of the Assembly, which is authorized to take action that has been stopped by a big-power veto in the council. For this it needs a two-thirds majority, and what is in doubt, is that such a majority could be found for extended action in Lebanon. This would be a case in which Arab countries would be lined up on opposite sides. It would be predicted

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Once more, it looks as though the United Nations is our best hope for staving off disaster---this time, in the Middle East. The outlook for us is most uncertain. The United Nations can't do everything. Andre Maurois once said, "The United Nations can't guarantee peace, any more than a doctor can guarantee health. But would that be a good reason for doing away with doctors?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 27, 1958

This is the news:

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Fox further testified that Goldfine had spoken of sending checks "at regular intervals to Mr. Adams." /At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty called this "Falsehood No. 2." /"No such thing," he said, "ever occurred at any time."

A statement...involving testimony given by Mr. Fox...also came from the New York office of Joseph P. Kennedy, father of United States Senator John Kennedy. /Fox formerly published the Boston Post, a paper which is now defunct. /He testified today, that he obtained a 500-thousand-dollar loan from the elder Kennedy, for his newspaper, after the paper came out in support of John Kennedy in the 1952 campaign. /"It should be clear from Mr. Fox's testimony," the statement said, "that no loan was ever discussed or contemplated", at the time the Post endorsed Senator Kennedy. /It said the loan was made after the election "as a purely commercial transaction---for 60 days only with full collateral, and was fully repaid, on time."

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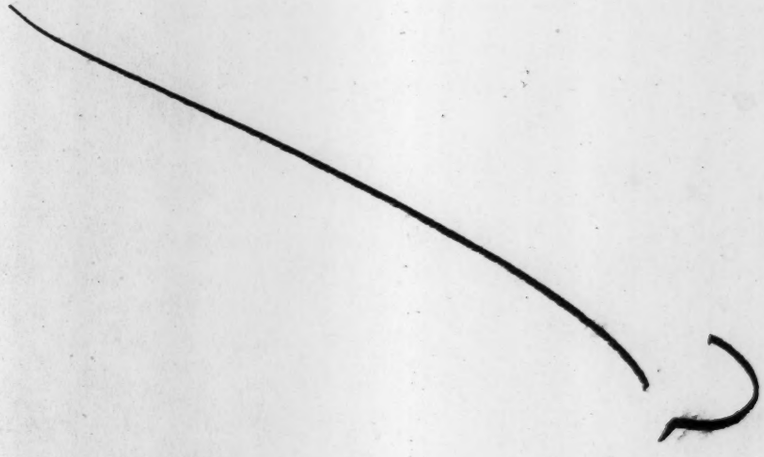

The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a bill authorizing 3-billion, 675-million dollars for foreign aid in the next fiscal year. At the same time, the House Appropriations Committee voted only 3-billion, 78-million dollars to finance the program. That is, it voted to appropriate, at this time, 600-million dollars less than the House authorized...and 870-million dollars less than President Eisenhower requested. Mr. Eisenhower said tonight that he was "deeply distressed" by the action taken by the committee.

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The Senate is in late session...debating the Alaska statehood measure. A substitute bill to make Alaska a commonwealth instead of a state, was rejected by a vote of 50 to 29. Senator Eastland of Mississippi then introduced a motion declaring a section of the statehood bill to be unconstitutional. And that motion was defeated, 53 to 28. A final vote is not expected until next week.

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At the United Nations, Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred today with Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, the current president of the General Assembly. Mr. Hammarskjold still has made no public report on his recent fact-finding mission in the Middle East.

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In Cuba, rebel forces...under Fidel Castro...are reported to have kidnapped nine Americans, and two Canadians, employed by the Freeport Sulphur Company of New York...and various sub-contractors. / All ~~twelve~~ ELEVEN are engineers, working on the construction of a nickel and cobalt plant at Moa, in Oriente Province. / Three Cuban soldiers were killed in the attack. / The purpose of the abduction is not clear. The United States Embassy in Havana, says it has made no contact with the rebels so far.

An investigation has been ordered into the crash early today of an Air Force jet tanker at Westover Field, in Massachusetts. All fifteen persons aboard the aircraft...including six newsmen...were killed. The jet crashed only seconds after take-off for England, in an attempt to set a new distance speed record. / Two other strato-tankers...that took off minutes earlier...made the crossing without mishap, and did establish new speed records for the distance.

Edward R. Murrow: June 27, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The death of Stalin, followed by the de-Stalinization of Soviet policy under Khrushchev, opened a new epoch in world affairs. / Tensions did not disappear, but they eased. / The Soviet objective was amended; les emphasis was placed on world domination, more on peaceful co-existence. / Tensions were relaxed within the Soviet empire, too. / Khrushchev took his journey of penitence to Tito in Belgrade. Gomulka displaced the Stalinist leadership in Poland, and was allowed to govern. A meeting at the summit, though it failed to settle a single outstanding difference between East and West, brought comfortable assurance to the world, that the danger of all-out war was receding. With the flowering of Soviet technology and education, hopes rose for the loosening of the grip of Soviet tyranny. / Naturally all this made history. / Now, however, this epoch has come to an abrupt close, and that, certainly, is of equal historic importance.

A number of startling Soviet actions has signalized the end of the epoch. / The Kremlin rudely broke off preparations for a summit meeting, by publishing the secret negotiations between Western diplomats and the Soviet Foreign Office. It followed this by ~~repudiating its agreement~~ threatening not to attend a conference of scientists at Geneva, to study controls over a suspension of nuclear tests. The Kremlin put into reverse the whole effort to harmonize

relations with Yugoslavia. Then, the most sensational event of all, the leaders of the Hungarian freedom fight were executed, which served notice on all satellites, that the iron rule of Stalin's day had been imposed again. In effect, Tito was told his turn could come next. All Poles understood that Gomulka's days at the helm were numbered.

Two questions stand out about the new epoch now opening, and neither can yet be answered. One, is where Khrushchev is heading. The other is why he changed his course. The possibility now being feared and weighed in the foreign offices of the West, is that he has decided to risk a showdown over Lebanon, that he will prevent a compromise, and meet Western intervention by sending armed aid, and by organizing a volunteer force capable of conducting protracted warfare. This would then turn into a struggle for power over the Arab world. It is not possible to predict with assurance that the West would win a local war of this character. Nor can it be promised that the West would not lose it.

Obviously it would be easier to predict where Khrushchev is heading, if one could identify the forces and conditions that have made him reverse his course. But conditions inside the Soviet empire are obscure. We know the Soviet economy is under a strain from Khrushchev's policy of

decentralizing industry, and probably more so, from his new agricultural policy, which has laid a heavier burden on the Soviet treasury to feed the population. How great this strain is can only be guessed. But it produces criticism. And Khrushchev also has critics for other reasons, one being that he brought on the catastrophe in Hungary, by easing up on the satellites.

A factor in the present about-face of Soviet policy appears to be communist China. It was China who insisted on a stern line toward Tito, at the last international meeting of communists. It may have been China who demanded and obtained the execution of the Hungarian leaders. It is being said that China vetoed a summit meeting, believing that a relaxation of world tensions can only hurt China by diverting Soviet economic activity to the West.

China now stands on the threshhold of industrialization, and its leaders believe such an era requires the iron rule of a Stalin. Chinese communist leaders also have a dread of liberalism, since the fiasco of Mao Tse-tung's "hundred flowers" speech. They may well believe the future of communism depends on there being another long period of Stalinism.

A further hypothesis may explain what is happening. This is a crisis

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MURROW: John Milton said, "In those vernal seasons of the year...when the air is calm and pleasant...it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches...and partake of her rejoicing with heaven and earth." While this reporter is doing just that, my old colleague Larry Lesueur will be sitting at this microphone bringing you the news.

Goodnight and good luck!

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., July 1, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The Administration expressed alarm | over the cut | of 872-million dollars | voted by the House Appropriations Committee in the foreign aid program. President | Eisenhower | told Republican congressional leaders | meeting at the White House | that American foreign policy is jeopardized. And News Secretary Hagerty announced | that tomorrow...at the start of his news conference... the President will make a strong statement | explaining WHY foreign aid is essential. | For the White House to announce | in advance | what Mr. Eisenhower plans to do at a news conference is unprecedented. But Hagerty said | the President considers the matter "urgent"...and wants the public to be informed. || Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference TODAY | that the President may take the issue directly to the American people in a nationwide broadcast.

Mr. Dulles said the cut---if allowed to stand---would pose "a grave threat to the security of the United States."

These warnings...from President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles...came as the House opened debate on the foreign aid measure. Two Republican representatives, Taber of New York and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, agreed with the Administration that the slash voted by the appropriations committee was too drastic. Said Wigglesworth, "I am opposed to cutting just for the sake of cutting in a field involving the freedom, if not the existence, of America and the Free World." But the floor manager of the bill...Democratic Representative Passman of Louisiana...appealed to the House NOT to yield to Administration pressure. The money voted by the committee, he said, IS adequate...because of previous appropriations which have not YET been spent.

Mr. Dulles said...at his news conference...that the United States [redacted] is taking the "strongest, most effective measures possible" to secure the release of Americans who are being held prisoner by other countries. But the United States, he said, will never pay blackmail---whether it be in East Germany, Cuba, or ELSEWHERE..

In Cuba today, the rebels abducted four MORE Americans...making a total of 47 (48) who have been seized and carried off as hostages since last Thursday night. Secretary Dulles said that rebel leader Fidel Castro seems to be trying to force the United States to intervene in Cuba. But the United States, he said, will NOT intervene. Dulles denied that the United States is using its base [on Guantanamo Bay] to help the government forces opposed to Castro. In a speech in the Senate, Republican Leader Knowland proposed that Castro be given 48 hours to let the Americans go. "We should tell him," he said, "that unless these Americans are released within 48 hours, we will [furnish] the Cuban government with sufficient arms so that it can enforce the peace."

The United States demanded again today that Russia secure the release of the nine American servicemen held by East Germany since early last month. These are the nine Army men whose helicopter landed inside East Germany ~~in~~ DURING a thunderstorm. "It is requested," the United States memorandum said, "that arrangements for the release of the men AND the aircraft be made at once." But again, the Soviet Embassy in Washington [said the American] representation should be directed---not to Moscow--but to the East German regime.

Nothing definite on the release of those OTHER nine servicemen...whose cargo plane landed in Russia last week, near the Turkish border. The French Foreign Ministry...in Paris..."hears" that the men have been well treated, are in good health, and will be released soon.

Well, those East-West talks on the technical problem of enforcing a nuclear ~~test-ban~~ WEAPONS finally opened today in Geneva. CBS News Correspondent Alex Kendrick is covering that story. And so we switch to Geneva for his first-hand report.

(Tape runs 3:55
Returns on cue: "to CBS News in N.Y."

Secretary Dulles noted...at his news conference...~~that~~ TO DENY the Russians had sent political officers to Geneva, not ~~just~~ ONLY scientists. And this, he said, MAY mean they will try to change the purely "scientific" nature of the talks. If they DO try to do this, he said, the talks are bound to fail.

Mr. Dulles commented on the refusal of Russia to allow CBS News Correspondent Dan Schorr to return to his post in Moscow. It demonstrates, he said, how the leaders of Russia do not want [redacted] a true picture of conditions there to get out.

On the subject of Lebanon, Mr. Dulles said that American troops would intervene only as a last resort. It would be better, he said, that the Lebanese work out their own solution to the problem. Dulles questioned the practicality of trying to seal off Lebanon's frontier with Syria with a United Nations police force...although some of the rebel infiltration, he said, HAS been stopped because of the presence of U.N. observers.

Lebanese forces...loyal to the Chamoun government...counter-attacked outside of Beirut today and lifted the immediate threat to the international airport. One report says the rebel tribesmen were driven back three miles.

No NUCLEAR explosion...but the detonation of [redacted] 30 tons of dynamite...marked the opening today of the new St. Lawrence RIVER Seaway and Power Project. The blast...at Massena, New York...ripped a [redacted] hole in a temporary earthen dam, releasing [redacted] 200-BILLION gallons of pent-up water which by next year will convert the St. Lawrence Rapids into a navigable lake covering ONE A hundred square miles. By that time...through a system of locks...deep-draft ocean vessels will be able to sail from the mouth of the St. Lawrence 2-thousand miles, inland to Minnesota...and TO all the Great Lakes ports in BETWEEN [redacted]. The giant river will be harnassed to provide new electric power for Ontario and much of New York State and Vermont. Just ONE of the new power plants, the Barnhart Island operation at Massena, will produce 2-billion horsepower, an output exceeded in the whole world only by the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State. This is a joint project of the United States and Canada, costing a billion dollars. IT'S one of the great PHYSICAL achievements of Man comparable to the Panama Canal.

General DeGaulle flew to Algeria today...from Paris...for a "tour" of French military bases. DeGaulle made no speech on his arrival. He did not even go to Algiers.//.but confined himself to inspecting military installations in Eastern Algeria and conferring with local commanders. Tomorrow, he will follow the same kind of schedule in WESTERN Algeria, Then go to the Algerian capital [illegible] on Thursday. He will be in Algieria for just three days.

President Eisenhower is expected...tomorrow or Thursday.//.to sign into law the measure TO MAKE Alaska the 49th state.// Mr. Eisenhower agreed at his meeting with Republican congressional leaders today that the job is only half-done. The G.O.P. leaders indicated...after talking with the President.//.that they will try to get House approval of an Hawaii statehood bill at this session. The chances of the House voting statehood for Hawaii at this time are doubtful, But Secretary of the Interior Seaton says he will invite Governor Quinn of Hawaii to Washington to join in the statehood fight.

Former President Truman made his first public comment today on the Sherman Adams case. The congressional investigation, he said, has shown "a lack of ethics in the White House and other high places." But, IN HIS WORDS:- [redacted], "it should not divert public attention from the much more important failures and bunglings of the Administration." [redacted]

Mr. Truman made this comment as he boarded the liner Constitution, which [redacted] sailed today from Cannes...in Southern France.

This is L.L

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to The NEWS— Now A word from Ford -

Statehood for Alaska, means bringing into the union, a territory about two-and-a-half times the size of Texas, but with a population of little more than 2 hundred thousand, [redacted].

That means giving TWO United States Senators, to a population about the size of South Bend, Indiana. Now since many functions of the Senate require a two-thirds majority, like over-riding a Presidential veto, that means Alaska's two Senatorial votes, could conceivably balance-off the four votes of say, densely populated California and New York. [redacted]

But most americans think the political cost is worth the price of Alaska's admission. //

This is Larry LeSueur--- Good nite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Tuesday, July 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Well, those East-West talks on the technical problem of enforcing a nuclear weapons test ban finally opened today in Geneva. CBS News correspondent Alex Kendrick is covering that story. And so we switch to Geneva for his first-hand report.

KENDRICK: In a third-floor window of the UN's Palace of Nations, on the shore of Lake Geneva, a faint candle light is tonight, figuratively speaking, flickering. It is all that is left of East-West rapprochement at the present time. For while the Communists have hardened their position everywhere else, in the Hungarian executions betokening a new crack-down among their satellites, in forcing down an American transport plane in Armenia, in freezing up on summit talks in the sharp tone of their latest anti-Western propaganda, in the Chinese threat to break off the Geneva negotiations with the United States for the return of American prisoners, nevertheless, they have - for reasons of their own - decided to go ahead with the conference of atomic experts, who will discuss means of detecting atomic explosions against the day if, as and when an East-West agreement on the suspension of nuclear testing is ever concluded. The technical conference got underway on schedule, at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon, in Hall No. 8 of the palace, a medium-sized room in which, in Geneva's sultry weather, one hundred persons will undergo travail for the next three-to-four weeks barring unexpected developments. The first session lasted an hour and a half, and the conference will resume tomorrow afternoon. It opened today with expressions of esteem on each side: Dr. James Brown Fiske, of the President's Science Advisory Committee, speaking for the combined American-British-French-Canadian team, and Dr. Eugene Federov, for the Russian-Polish-Czech-Rumanian side. But although this is a con-

bined effort, the impression given in the meeting room is of purely bilateral talks between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. And tonight's communique emphasizes that the conference is being held pursuant to an agreement between President Eisenhower and Soviet leader Khrushchev. The American and Russian scientists sit facing each other directly, and their friends and allies are strung along both sides of the table, with two rows of advisers behind each group. But, actually, there is imbalance. The Communists have a nine-man delegation against the West's seven, and one of the nine is not a technical expert at all, but the veteran Foreign Ministry trouble-shooter and long-time UN representative, Semyon Tsarapkin. A Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Alexander Zakharov, is also in the panel of advisers, and every satellite delegation has its Foreign Office man along.

The meeting opened with both Dr. Fisk and Dr. Fedorov stressing that their functions are technical, concerned with the means of setting up a control system if there should ever be an agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing. Both made it plain that any suspension agreement would be a high level matter for their respective governments, and this acceptance of the limited nature of the meeting is a reversal of the Soviet official line of only a few days ago. But how long the light in the window will continue to burn is a matter of speculation here tonight. For even in the technical area the Soviet Union has thus far - in the protracted disarmament talks in London last year - refused to accept the American concept of a chain of inspection stations and has held the view that nuclear tests are already detectible by present methods. The Soviet line is still to press for a suspension of tests rather than bother with the means to detect them. Some diplomats here believe the Russians may have come to this meeting only to see how far they could carry it into the area of political decision, despite today's

disavowal, and to learn if there is any loophole in the American position that a suspension of testing should be part of a broader disarmament agreement. As of tonight, nevertheless, the light in the window, third floor front, is burning however faintly.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: That was Alex Kendrick.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., July 2, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Bernard Goldfine testified and lived up to his advance billing as a colorful witness. CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr covered the story. And so we switch to Washington for his direct report.

(Schorr to run approx 3 minutes,
(returns on cue, "to CBS News in N.Y."

The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference TODAY ~~today~~ was whether he had reconsidered his decision to "stand by" Sherman Adams. The questioner noted that in the opinion of "some" Republicans the usefulness of Mr. Adams had been seriously impaired. Mr. Eisenhower replied...

(Tape runs 35 seconds, ends on cue:
("---any questions about that matter."

I'm sorry about Ness mechanical malfunction - But Mr Eisenhower said

that he "needed" Sherman Adams, two weeks ago

White House correspondents were quick to notice Mr. Eisenhower's use of the phrase "at that time"...in referring to his convictions about Mr. Adams expressed two weeks ago. It seemed to suggest that he was reserving judgement...that perhaps his feeling had changed. After the news conference, they asked News Secretary Hagerty for clarification. Hagerty talked to EISENHOWER, then told reporters, "The President told me to tell you gentlemen not to look for evil where evil is not intended."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked at his news conference whether he had caused any inquiry to be made of the Internal Revenue Service...as to whether Goldfine had been allowed to deduct his gifts to Adams as legitimate business EXPENSES on his corporate tax returns. This was something new to the President.

(Tape runs 25 seconds
Ends on cue: "---when they are ready to report."

Mr. Eisenhower appears to have suffered a lapse of memory. The question of Goldfine's income tax...and a possible business deduction...had been raised at the President's news conference on June 18. He suggested, at that time, that the questioner consult the Attorney General.

Mr. Eisenhower opened his news conference today with a prepared statement on the importance of the mutual security program. It was an appeal to the House of Representatives NOT to go along with the House Appropriations Committee...and slash more than 800-million dollars in foreign aid funds.

Tape runs 1:55
Ends on cue: "---will demand nothing less."

Late this afternoon, the House concurred with its appropriations committee and chopped 872-million dollars out of the foreign aid program.

[redacted] The vote was 253 to 126. The measure...appropriating 3-billion, 78-million dollars for foreign aid in the next fiscal year...now goes to the Senate. [redacted]

A reporter at the presidential news conference said there had been complaints...by some congressmen...that the government [redacted] was not doing enough to secure the release of those Americans held hostage in Cuba [redacted] The President said this is a "delicate " problem.

Tape runs 2:35
Ends on cue: "---and a few Canadians, by the way."

Two of the american hostages and one canadian were released tonite by the cuban rebels. They arrived by helicopter at the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo BAY...The two americans were identified as Coster and Sammonson, and the Canadian as Edward Cannon.

That leaves 44 U.S. citizens and two canadians still presumed held in rebel hands..

The Nine american servicemen held prisoner by the East Germans, [redacted] were permitted to appear at a news conference today in Dresden, Germany. Eight communist newsmen and only one american reporter, from the A.P. interviewed them. [redacted] During the tense news conference, some of the american soldiers yelled "kidnapers" at the East German officials.

And their senior officer, Major George Kemper of Escondido, California, told a battery of communist news reel cameras: "They are holding us as political hostages. We are being used as tools.." Said they weren't being informed about the negotiations for their release, that he couldn't imagine why they were being held, and that they got into East Germany accidently, when their helicopter got lost in a thunderstorm and ran out of gas.

Major Kemper said his group surrendered voluntarily to the East German Police, who promptly turned them over to the Russian army. They stayed one night in a soviet camp, and then the Russians TURNED THEM BACK ~~returned them~~ to the East Germans. This is the first evidence of direct Russian involvement in the case.

The United States says the Russians are responsible for these men. The Russians say this county must deal directly with East Germans.. This the United States refuses to do, if it involves official recognition of the East German Communist regime.

Heavy fighting ~~resumed~~ in Lebanon today, with the rebels reported weakening. The Moslem tribesmen negotiated a "gentleman's truce," in the port city of Tripoli, after arguing that the use of heavy weapons endangered the civilian population. Both sides in this strange war, agreed to restrict the firing to rifles and machine-guns. Near Bayrouth, the government forces appear to have blunted the rebal drive on the international airport. Its now reported that heavy units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have withdrawn from the waters off Lebanon, but smaller units with U.S. Marines aboard, ~~remain~~ there.

President Eisenhower accused Russia today of wrecking the preparations for a summit conference...by its apparent unwillingness to negotiate on the ambassadorial level. Mr. Eisenhower made the charge in a new letter to Khrushchev...answering the Soviet leader's message of June 11. It was then, you recall, that Khrushchev broke his word and published all the memoranda dealing with the ambassadorial talks. Mr. Eisenhower went on to say (in his new letter) that the United States has not abandoned hope. Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain and Premier DeGaulle of France sent messages to Khrushchev today...along the same line. But DeGaulle used language that was not quite so strong. He did not...for example... [redacted] question whether Russia wants a PRODUCTIVE meeting at the summit...the kind of meeting at which real agreements may be reached.

Just as President Eisenhower was getting HIS letter off, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Washington was delivering still another one from Khrushchev. The contents of this new Khrushchev letter have not been published...but according to the charge d'affaires, [redacted] it concerns a new question...one, which he says, [redacted]h is "an initiative for reducing international tension." We have no details.

Technical talks...on how to police a possible ban on nuclear weapons tests... went through their second day in Geneva---apparently without a hitch. Today's meeting of experts (from both sides of the Iron Curtain) lasted three hours.// One of the Western scientists said, "We have been getting down to discussing an agenda.// But we are still sparring for position."

This is C1.

Will be back in moment with a footnote

B The news - But now a WORD from Belgrade Bryan

Political scandals may not be anything new to Washington, but some of the public relations ~~gambits~~ TECHNIQUES in the Adams-Goldfine case, are carving a niche of their own. When Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams made his prepared statement to the House investigating sub-committee, he got the early headines to himself, by releasing it just before the committee met. And Bernard Goldfine went Adams one better today, by making his formal committee statement, the nite before he WAS DUE TO TESTIFY. If this keeps up, the public may be getting the answers before they hear the questions...

This is L.L. Goodwin

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Wednesday, July 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LESUEUR: CBS NEWS correspondent Daniel Schoor covered the story and as we switch to Washington for his direct report.

SCHORR: It started as Goldfine's day but ended with an offer to refund to the government the money deducted from his income tax for listing gifts to Sherman Adams as business expenses. This morning Goldfine spent 2-½ hours on the stand plodding through a skillfully written presentation of his case. Wrapping himself in the fabric of the American dream. He pictured himself as an immigrant who came from Russia 59 years ago as a boy of 8 to build a prosperous textile industry in New England, operating mills there when others were closing up or moving south. Making friends - some in high places and proud to have the kind of friends a poor man could not have in Russia. One of these friends - Sherman Adams and they liked to exchange gifts, actually he asserted, The Goldfine's got more from the Adams's then they gave. But, Goldfine stoutly denied that except to ask for an appointment with the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, he ever asked or received official favors from Adams. He detailed his difficulities with the FTC and the Securities & Exchange Commission and said "If it constitutes preferred treatment, I hope I never get any more of the same."

GOLDFINE: In 2 FTC cases and and the one SEC matter which stretched out over 4years, I think the record will show, they gave me just as hard and rough a time as they ever gave anybody else. And about the 2nd 3rd charge, if Governor Sherman Adams used his White House positiom to get me some kind of special treatment it because I payed some hotel bills and made some gifts, Mr. Chairman, I never asked Governor Adams to do anything out of line and he never did anythingfor me that was out of line. Mr. Chairman,I think you know Gov. Adams, is not that kind of a man and neither am I. Now, about Mr. John Fox, it's not pleasant to talk about Mr. Fox

because he seems like a sick man to me.

S CHORR: Goldfine also attacked some people as trying to make a mountain out of a molehill for political reasons. This stirred Democratic committee members John Moss of California to charge that Goldfine's professionaly written (indistinct) as he called it made vicious, unfair, unjust accusations against the committee. But, Goldfine's story today was a rags to riches story - a story of (indistinct) friendship But one key issue that Goldfine did not touch on before the committee, was his reported listing of gifts and paid hotel bills for Adams asbusiness expenses for income tax purposes. Later, Goldfine's attorney Roger Rob admitted to newsmen it was so and tonight Goldfine in a special statement said, he is willing to pay the government back the money deducted for gifts to Adams if the internal revenue bureau feels we made a mistake. This sets the stage for tomorrow when questioning of Goldfine begins.

Now, back to CBS NEWS in New York.

LESUEUR: ... Mr. Eisenhower replied:

PRES. EISENHOWER: The statement I made to you ladies and gentlemen, about 2 weeks ago, is no more and no less as ... an expression than my convictions ... of my convictions at that time. I have nothing more to say at this time. The hearings are still going on and I will not make any comments or entertain any questions about that matter.

LESUEUR: White House correspondents were quick to notice ...

... This was something new to the President.

PRES. EISENHOWER: I had not made any suggestions on ... or any suggestions of that kind to the Internal Revenue because until this morning I had never a heard of such a possibility. And you couldn't expect me to go along about every businessman suggesting that his ... his tax accounts be overlooked. It was a brand new one to me, but I assume that I will have a request from the Internal Revenue people in a written report.

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower appears to have suffered ....

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: 7/2/58

LESUEUR: ... in foreign aid funds.

PRES. EISENHOWER: We need more ammunition to wade the peace. A careful estimate of this years needs was made after prolonged study. It fixed the necessary total at approximately 3 billion 9 hundred million dollars. The sum aproposed by the appropriations committee is more than 20% lower than that estimate. This is taking reckless risks with our safety. The cut will dismay our friends in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa and in the Middle East. Every nation that is standing at our sidein this world wideepic. It is my deep conviction that reductions of the size contemplated by the committee will have grave consequense ... consequences in fortunes of a free world and therefore to our nations security. And, will encourage Communist imperialists. Our people must understand this, regardless of the many and mounting billions that we spend for our own military forces, those forces cannot alone achieve our security. Friendly nations must be ready and able to stand by our sides to present a solid front in the defenseof freedom. So, we have this choice, stand up and be counted, live up to our ideals and our purposesand assume the responsibilities that are ours or shrug our soldiers, say that freedom for others has no significance for us, is therefore no responsibility of ours, and so let international Communism gain the ultimate victory. As for me, the choice is clear. I stand for American security, to be attained and sustained by cooperation with our friends in the Free world. I'm certain that the American people will demand nothing less.

LESUEUR: Late this afternoon ....

... the President said this is a delicate problem.

PRES. EISENHOWER: This is a delicate question. Now, I remember when it first came to our intense study and concern years ago, as in the case of China, one thing was always insisted upon:

We are trying to get live Amdricans back; we are not disposed to do anything reckless that would a create consequences for

them that would be final. So, I would like to have that kind of thinking in our minds as we discuss this matter a bit. Now, the cases that come up are not similar in their circumstances. For example, the case in Russia, the a case in East Germany, the one in China is wa entirely different from the one in Cuba.

LESUEUR: Two of the American ...

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., July 3, 1958

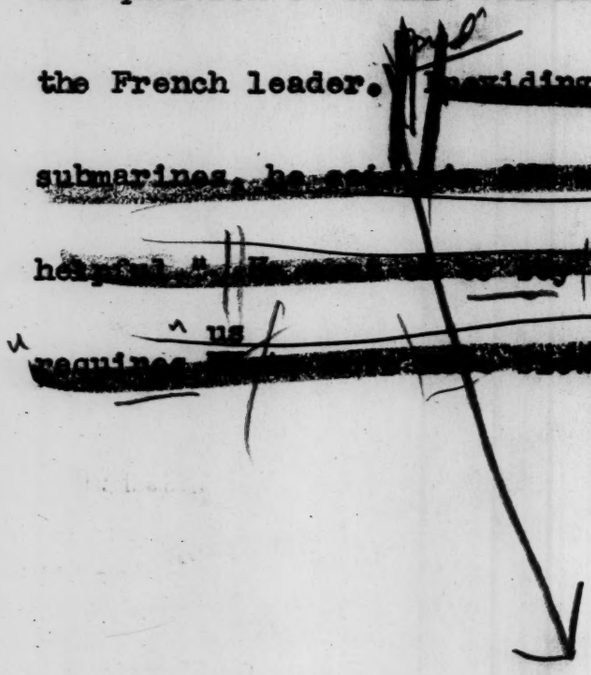
Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Bernard Goldfine was cross-examined by House investigators. He acknowledged giving money...at Christmas time...to White House secretaries and to Congressional aides. He was not partial. The gifts went to Republicans and Democrats alike--"to the poor workers," to use his phrase, "who work in the different offices." But there was much more to his testimony. For a direct report from a CBS News correspondent who covered the story, Bob Pierpoint, speaking from Washington.

Pierpoint runs 3:30
Returns on cue: "--to Larry Lesueur in N.Y."

A new move by Soviet Premier Khrushchev...related to the problem of preventing surprise attack. ~~Russia has called repeatedly for an agreement against surprise attack. But~~ the latest Khrushchev note contains more than the usual propaganda cliches and generalities. It proposes that experts of the United States and Russia...and perhaps other countries...meet soon to and try to work out a system that would make it impossible for one nation to attack another ~~[illegible]~~ by surprise. Khrushchev ~~suggests~~ that ~~these experts meet for an agreed period of time (agreement),~~ and ~~then draw up recommendations~~ practical, and that these recommendations...~~on the practicality of this problem. be submitted at a summit meeting at the summit.~~ Khrushchev's note was delivered in Washington yesterday and made public today in Moscow. Secretary of State Dulles says it holds "some promise" of a new meeting of experts...~~although~~ there are certain conditions which are unacceptable. He did not elaborate. Mr. Dulles noted a similarity between Khrushchev's new proposition ~~[illegible]~~ and the technical talks already underway in Geneva...concerning means of detecting nuclear ~~tests~~ weapons. Each side at Geneva met separately today. But a new joint session is scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr. Dulles is flying to France tonight, for a meeting this week-end with General DeGaulle. This matter was discussed today at a two-hour conference Dulles had with the President. Dulles told reporters he "imagined" the question of atomic armament would come up in the course of his talks with the French leader. [redacted] "immediately [redacted] the law [redacted]



President Eisenhower submitted to Congress today an agreement...calling for AN exchange of nuclear weapons secrets with BRITAIN. The agreement was drawn-up in accordance with the measure...already approved by Congress...for sharing more atomic information with our allies. But before going in effect, it must lie before Congress for 30 days. Members of Congress will thus have an opportunity to look over the agreement, and, if they choose, to propose changes. Mr. Eisenhower reminded Congress today that it was the "cooperation" of American and British scientists, which in World War Two produced the first atomic bomb. It has become "manifestly clear," he said, that the countries of the free world must now cooperate with each other in the nuclear weapons field. The agreement provides...among other things...for the transfer to Britain of a nuclear power plant for a submarine and the nuclear material necessary to run it for 10 years.

General DeGaulle has wound up his three-day tour of Algeria with a radio broadcast from Algiers--promising new economic aid to Algeria and equal voting rights for all inhabitants. Algerians will be trained to take over civil service jobs, and women will be given the right to vote.

Dag Hammarskjold said today that reports of "mass" infiltration into Lebanon from the United Arab Republic are not warranted for the present. As for what infiltration there is, said The UN Secretary General it is difficult to say whether it has been slowed or stopped by the presence of U.N. observers.

In Lebanon today, government warplanes...and artillery...repulsed a new rebel attack in the hills overlooking the Beirut airport.

A major story tonight on the American labor front. Teamsters Union President James Hoffa signed a pact with the leaders of the National Maritime Union and the International Longshoremen's Association. to FORM what is called a permanent and continuing "Conference on Transportation Unity." Hoffa HAS invited all the other transport unions of the country to join. But he denies that the "Conference" is to become a new labor federation. rivaling the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

The United States has sent a new note to Russia...demanding, once again, that it assure the release of those nine American (servicemen) held in East Germany for almost a month. Moscow, the Russians have claimed that IT IS FOR THE U.S. TO a matter to take up with the East Germans. A Soviet embassy spokesman in Washington calls it a question "not within the competence of the United States." The State Department insists the Soviet Union is responsible. It points out that the Americans were detained by Soviet authorities BEFORE they were turned over to the East German regime.

In Cuba...a sudden hitch in the release of the other 43 Americans, kidnapped by rebel forces in the past week. Four Americans and one Canadian were flown out of Cuba last Saturday by Red Cross officials last night.

A broadcast...by the rebel radio...claimed that the abductions had been ordered--NOT by Fidel Castro---but by his brother. The broadcast said Fidel Castro had ordered that all the remaining Americans and Canadians be released. Since then, nothing has happened. It appears that further negotiations

(1)

Premier Kruschyev of Soviet Russia made a new disarmament move today, which if it does nothing else, appears to be an attempt to recover some of the ground lost by Russia in the cold war...//

This time the Soviet leader ATTEMPTS to erase some of the bad feeling AROUSED by ITS U.N. veto of the American call// for an ARCTIC inspection study.//To guard against suprise attacks over the North Pole..//

(The Soviet Leader now takes it on his own, in a letter to MR. Eisenhower, to suggest a conference of experts, to study ways of guarding against surprise attack//in this nuclear rocket age..

Such a system OF COURSE, WOULD entail an extensive scheme of international ground and air inspection, SOMETHING the Russians have blown hot and cold on for years...Kruschyev himself ONCE REMARKED that american air inppection of Russia would be just a means of SPYING ON THEM.

But today, Kruschyev takes the other tack, makes a proposal for a conference, as tho he had originally thought it up, instead of Eisenhower..//THUS UNDERSCORING a belief that Russian always turn down peace initiatives,//unless they make them themselves.

[redacted] IN ORDER to pose as the only option-holders on Peace, with the West as the war-mongers.

Today the Soviet leader called for a [redacted] meeting "in the nearest future" of military men, to work-out under a deadline, recommendations [redacted] to prevent the possibility of SURPRISE attack...with the results to be submitted to a summit conference.

[redacted]

TEST BAN..

So far, so good...After a long meeting with President Eisenhower and the National Security Council, today Secretary of State Dulles was wise enough to welcome the Kruschyev proposal, and to say it "contains some promise."//

Mr. Dulles did add that there are certain aspects of the Russian disarmament note which seem unacceptable...He didn't say what they were, but he did note that President Eisenhower's original proposal was broader in scope..//

The fact is, that today's Russian proposal suggests inspection of limited areas, which this country has already turned down as too restricted.

3.3.3

[redacted] it suggests inspection of a five hundred mile zone on either side of the iron curtain..Which we contend would [redacted] result in the permanent division of Germany--[redacted] Kruschyev also suggests aierial inspection of the Soviet Far East, and a corresponding part of the United States.. [redacted] OUR objection to that has been that it would be an unequal trade, since Soviet Siberia [redacted] is sparsely settled, whereas virtually every part of America is heavily industrialized..

Yet [redacted] Secretary Dulles apparently regards these as just bargaining points, and hopes to work out a fairer and [redacted] more wide-spread system of aireal inspection over [redacted] a conference table..

YET [redacted] what casts [redacted] SIMULTANEOUS DOUBT OVER Soviet Sincerity is their [redacted] release of an alleged letter today from an american airman in Britain, threatening to drop an atom-bomb off the English Coast..Which appears on the surface to be still another soviet attempt to frighten the British into banning [redacted] american [redacted] STRATEGIC bombers from Britain.

And yet it's unlikely that the United States will turn down this Russian [redacted] NOTE to talk about [redacted] aerial inspection..becuze we have little to lose and much to gain...It's an accepted fact that the Russians know a great deal about american military installations...while our knowledge of russian military secrets is limited--becuze of their [redacted] INNATE secrecy..

4.4.

Aerial inspection of Russia would be the best way of finding out..

But its certain that the Russians have no idea of giving us their military secrets on a silver platter..//

They may be trying this new gambit in order to create an atmosphere of potential agreement ON DISARMAMENT. In the Hope that Mr. Dulles WILL THUS BE encouraged this weekend to argue Premier De Gaulle out of making French atom bombs. ~~on the grounds that disarmament agreement with Russia never..~~

Or it may BE THAT THE Russians believe american scientists are not TOO far from developing The KIND OF earth satellite which could photograph Russia anyway, whether they agree to inspection or not...

this is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote the news.. FIRST a word from George Bryan.

It couldn't have happened, but it Did..

One of the Horse Guards in fron of London's Buckingham Palace, broke the tradition of silence on duty--And talked [redacted]

Seems That a guide WAS describing the horse-guards to some american tourists, [redacted] and said they and their [redacted] horses could remain absolutely STILL for hours on-end.

Then it happened, the stony-faced guardsman lowered his sword, pointed it at the Guide, and said: "You're a Liar."

The British war office IS INVESTIGATING. [redacted]

This is Larry LeSueur--Good Nite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Thursday, July 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... For a direct report from a CBS News correspondent who covered the story, here is Bob Pierpoint speaking from Washington.

PIERPOINT: As long as Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine stuck closely to the script, carefully prepared for him by his lawyers and public relations agents, things went well. But shortly after Goldfine finished reading his prepared text this morning, he ran into trouble. The trouble took the personal form of a cool, soft-spoken subcommittee chief counsel named Robert Lishman, who informed Goldfine that his investigators had incontrovertible proof that Goldfine had made payments of money to members of the White House staff, as well as to employees of Congressmen on Capitol Hill; 37 persons in all. Attorney Lishman handed Goldfine a list of 37 names and asked him to identify them. After studying the names and conferring with his entourage of lawyers, public relations advisers and his obviously efficient blond secretary, Goldfine admitted sending the checks. They were simply Christmas presents, Goldfine explained, sent to what he termed "poor office workers." One of the recipients turned out to be a secretary to Sherman Adams; another works for White House appointment secretary Tom Stevens; and some of the others held various jobs for Congressmen or Congressional committees. Four names were withheld by the subcommittee chairman after Goldfine's secretary, Miss Mildred Paperman, said they were not Government employees. Goldfine claimed most of the checks were for amounts of fifty dollars or less, were given strictly as Christmas presents and, he added defensively, "If that is bad then I'd like to know about it." A committee investigator later told reporters that some of the checks had gone as high as a hundred and fifty dollars and had been given to persons on the list every year for several

years. Goldfine admitted the checks were listed by him as "tax deductible" business expenses. White House News Secretary James Hagerty later confirmed that both Sherman Adams' secretary and another woman employee, at the White House, had received and cashed, small checks from Goldfine. Hagerty added that the two women had no idea why Goldfine had sent them the money.

Later today witness Goldfine turned uncooperative. He refused to discuss certain of his financial activities with the subcommittee. Pressed to explain more than $770,000 in still unexplained checks issued by various Goldfine enterprises in the past seventeen years, the Boston businessman merely repeated that this information had nothing to do with the current subcommittee investigation. He also engaged in several heated exchanges today with subcommittee counsel Lishman over parts of his previous well-scripted testimony, parts which did not seem to jibe with Lishman's facts and over claims by Lishman that Goldfine's textile mills engaged in mislabelling their textile products. At the end of the day's hearings, Goldfine dashed out quickly, declining to talk with reporters. Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris, Democrat of Arkansas, later told newsmen that he hears rumors his telephone line has been tapped, and that mysterious telephone calls have been made to some of his constituents inquiring into his past. Harris indicated he was not worried over reports that someone was trying to intimidate his subcommittee investigation. The subcommittee has scheduled more testimony by Goldfine when the hearings resume next Tuesday.

Back now to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: A new move by Soviet Premier Khrushchev ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

LeSueur for Murrow Fri. July 4, 1958

Subs for repeat

This is LL repeating for Aucoin

Good Evening Everyone....Here's what Happened today..

A U.S. Airforce plane with nine men aboard...disappeared in the Pacific six or seven hundred miles southwest of Hawaii...The missing aircraft is a double-deck Globe-Master...flying a cargo from Travis Air Force Base, in California to Toyko... The plane radioed early this morning, that one of its ~~engines~~ four engines was"running wild." A big sea and air search is on... led by the famed aircraft carrier "Boxer" veteran of the Korean War.. We have word that three men were sighted in life-jackets, ~~a raft dropped to them, and moments later they were~~ and were picked up by a helicopter from the Boxer.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., July 4, 1958

Here's
Good evening, everyone...[redacted] what happened today:

A U.S. Air Force plane...with nine men aboard...disappeared in the [redacted] Pacific [redacted] six or seven hundred miles southwest of Hawaii. The missing aircraft [redacted] is a double-deck Globmaster...[redacted] flying a cargo from Travis Air Force Base in California to Tokyo. The plane radioed early this morning that one of its four engines was "running wild". No word from it since. And a big sea and air search in on...led by the FAMED [redacted] aircraft [redacted] carrier Boxer, veteran of the Korean War.

WE HAVE WORD [redacted] 3 men [redacted] HAVE BEEN SIGHTED in a life-raft

(2)

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Paris today...for a meeting tomorrow with General DeGaulle. Mr. Dulles said...on his arrival...that he was looking forward to a "fruitful" exchange of views. (We'll have a direct report from Paris in a few minutes).

Bernard Goldfine flew back to Boston today...undismayed by his experience before the House committee investigating his apparent "gift" for dispensing gifts to people in government. A reporter asked Mr. Goldfine...at the Washington airport...if he ever regretted being so generous. "Not a bit," said Goldfine. "I expect to CONTINUE giving gifts." The Boston industrialist said he LOOKED forward "very much" to appearing before the committee again on Tuesday. No, he hadn't talked to Sherman Adams, but his wife DID have a chat with Mrs. Adams. When reporters pressed him with other questions...such as how did he explain those uncashed treasurer's and cashier's checks totaling 776-thousand dollars...he clammed up.

Ellis Mott, a reporter for CBS Radio station W.E.E.I. in Boston, has an exclusive story regarding some of Mr. Goldfine's larger financial problems. We switch to Ellis Mott in Boston.

(Tape runs 1:45
Ends on cue: "--Ellis Mott in the WEEI-CBS newsroom in Boston."

London and Paris do not agree completely with today's report from the U.N. Observers in Lebanon...The hundred or so U.N. observers in beleaguered Lebanon report, that the vast majority of rebels fighting against President Chamoun's government, APPEAR to be Lebanese..

They say they were unable to tell whether any rebels or their weapons, had come from outside the country... But the U.N. observers pointed out that the rebels barred their international watchdog teams, from entering those areas, where the government charges foreign help IS flowing in from Syria..

This first report from the U.N. observers in Lebanon, appears so inconclusive, that the U.N. Security Council is not likely to be in any rush, to call a meeting to consider it..But most important, it does not PRESENT any basis for direct Western Intervention..

Nevertheless, France, like Great Britain, is standing firm on its charg that there HAS BEEN considerable outside interference in the Lebanese conflict.. A French foreign OFFICE spokesman said today: "Our opinion on the validity of information from OUR Ambassador, is absolutely NOT changed. ~~Said France would still~~ INTERVENE ~~in Lebanon IF French citizens were endangered or French interests threatened~~..."

But he added carefully, that French confidence in Dag Hammershuld is undiminished...and hoped that the U.N. mission would result in a peaceful solution..

The U.N. observer's report came as a grave disappointment to President Chamoun's government.. He had charged "massive interference" in the civil war by President Nasser's Arab Republic.. And on the heels of this inconclusive U.N. report, the Chamoun government today ordered the expulsion of seven United Arab diplomats, on charges of "undesireable activities." They were accused of making contact with "Opposition elements" and given until noon tomorrow to leave Lebanon..

Heavy firing was underway in Bayroot today, with the government forces making a concerted counter-attack against rebels inside and outside the capital city.. The rebels have been driven back, out of sight of the international airport..

And the government claims to have repulsed the Moslem rebels attempting to enter the port city of Tripoli from the surrounding hills. The pro-western government is encouraged to think that if it stops the rebels now, the eight weeks rebellion will collapse.

(7)

The Geneva conference on means of detecting nuclear tests resumed today after a 48-hour recess. The Soviet delegate read a report on the "long-range propagation of sound and electro-magnetic waves radiated by nuclear explosions." Other reports were given on "the detection of nuclear explosions through acoustic signals." And a general discussion followed. Dr. Ernest Lawrence of the American delegation told reporters, "The meeting went very well."

7:51-55

(8)

In Yugoslavia...this, too, is Independence Day. Fifteen years ago today...in the Bosnian Mountains...19-thousand Yugoslav Partisan-fighters routed a force of 120-thousand Germans in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. ~~The Partisans suffered 6-thousand dead. Marshal Tito himself was wounded.~~ And in commemoration of the victory, ~~purchased at so high a price,~~ Tito designated July 4th as Yugoslavia's day for celebrating independence. Today, with President Nasser of Egypt as his guest, Tito returned to the scene of that battle and made a [redacted] speech. In an obvious reference to Russian criticism of his independent policy, Tito said, "They are attacking us from the highest places, but we will not waver." YUGOSLAV Communism, he said, can never be broken. // Then Nasser spoke in Arabic...expressing gratitude to Yugoslavia for supporting him during the invasion of Suez, two years ago. BOTH Tito and Nasser appealed for "world coexistence".

And now...for that direct report from Paris...here is David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 3:55
Ends on cue: "--to Larry Lesueur in New York."

This IS Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. First, here is George Bryan.

(10) (4) (3)

The National Safety Council reports that the traffic death toll this holiday week-end is climbing at a rate "greater" than ~~[illegible]~~ expected." In the past 24 hours, almost a hundred persons have died on the nation's highways. Ned Dearborn, president of the safety council, calls this an "alarming" figure. "Certainly one of the freedoms worth remembering on Independence Day," he says, "is the freedom from suffering and tragedy caused by these traffic accidents." If you are driving, DO be careful.

This is Larry he Sueur - Jill be back in a moment with a foot note to the news - First, here's George Bryan

It was a BLISTERING hot day in Philadelphia, one hundred and 82 years ago, when after three long days of debate, the continental congress finally adopted the Declaration of Independence...

It was about two o'clock that hot afternoon, that the bellman in the Belfry of the State House, got the word.. He began to toll, long and loud, what would become known as the Liberty Bell..

It rang out the words prophetically graven round its rim.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land, unto all the inhabitants Thereof.."

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Friday, July 4, 1958

7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LESUEUR: ... we switch to Ellis Mott in Boston.

MOTT: This reporter has learned from the Massachusetts Secretary of State's Office that the Strathmore Woolen Company of Boston of which Bernard Goldfine is a principalofficer has not filed a certificate of condition as required by the State laws for the years 1950, 1953, '55 and '56. Massachusetts statutes state that a corporation failing to file for the 4 years indicated may be subject nto a penalty of $200.00, After 45 days from the due date. If the State Tax Commissioner carried out the penalty provisions of the law the Strathmore Woolen Company would be subject to a penalty of one million fifty-eight thousand ninth eight hundred dollars. A further look at the State House Tax Commissioner's Office shows that Bernard Goldfine himself has not filed his 1956 or 1957 State income tax. An extension was granted to Goldfine for the filing of his 1957 state income tax presumably until July 15th just 10 days from now. State laws, make this point, that if a corporation fails for two successive years to file its annnual reported condition a decree for a dissillusion of the corporation is left to the discretion of the State Tax Commissioner. Under this statute, the Commissioner of taxation could have sought the dissillusionment of the Strathmore Woolen Company. Massachusqttes State Tax Commissioner Joseph P. Healey was widely quoted yesterday as seeking means of collecting revenue in taxes due the Commonwealth. He reportedly will send out bills and take other appropriate action to collect sums due. At the Sametime, commissioner Healy was considering quiting his $15,000 post although his term does not expire until 1963.

This is Ellis Mott at WBZT CBS NEWS room in Boston

LESUEUR: London and Paris dos not agree completely with

LESUEUR: And, now for that direct report from Paris, here is David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: While America is celebrating Independence Day, France is trying to meet the challenge to its own independence, both at home and abroad. At home, France has now reverted civil war. The Republic only saved itself by putting its fate in the hands of Charles de Gaulle, preferring surrender to assassination. And today, more than ever, with Charles de Gaulle at the head of government, and enjoying full personal powers, France is going to fight fiercely for her independence against all odds. And, Mr. John Foster Dulles who arrived here in Paris today will find that out when he meets with Premier de Gaulle tomorrow. Mr. Dulles is going to be dealing with a very different kind of French Premier than in the past. However, although he'll find de Gaulle a most difficult man to handle, this reporter ventures to predict that Mr. Dulles will also find it a relief to work with Charles de Gaulle. For de Gaulle not only knows what he wants, he can also deliver what he promises and he's a man of his word in every respect and that's a d change from the past decade of vacillating, double talking and powerless French statesman. Thus, although Mr. Dulles will find it tough to make a deal with De Gaulle, when it is made, it will stick. The 3 most important areas of negotiation between Dulles and de Gaulle center around East-West relations, Western defense and North African policy. On East-West relations Dulles will find that the French position is not dangerously different from his own. De Gaulle has few illusions about the Russians and the situation has changed considerably since the day in 1945 when de Gaulle negotiated a freindship ~~if~~ treaty with the Soviets. On Western defense, Dulles will find de Gaulle more difficult. More demanding for a greater role inNATO for France. More insistant upon American technical help in producing own nuclear weapons and absolutely adament upon refusing to ~~kmight~~ be barred from the atomic

club of great powers. On the hand, de Gaulle is likely to understand Dulles's argument that more French troops are needed in NATO and that if France wants to be a big power with a big voice, she better put a bigger gun on the conference table. It is here, however, that French and American policies diverge most dangerously. For although France has one of the biggest and best combat trained armies in the western world, this army is fighting in Algeria and sofar as Americans are concerned is not defending NATO. Yet, for the French, they feel they are defending NATO, by defending a vital Mediterranean territory. And, the French even before de Gaulle have been sharply bitterly critical of American sympathy for the Algerian rebel cause and for the Arab countries in general. From Suez to Tunisia and Morocco. De Gaulle is not a man to take this kind of divergence lightly. He expects American support for his policy and he says it's a new policy which we can support, a policy of free elections in Algeria He says he's offering a new deal to the Algerian people and he has already given more than token evidence of his good faith. This week, de Gaulle increased the economic subsidy for new schools and homes in Algeria and he guaranteed a free and equal vote to all Moslems including the emancipation of women voters which is sure to give the Moslems a majority in any election. de Gaulle will explain to Dulles, that he's going to seek a solution to the Algerian question in this context of (indistinct) political equality and fraternity and that the solution will emerge from discussions from the freely elected representative of the peoples of Algeria Moslems and Europeans alike after the new legislative elections this fall. Untilthen, de Gaulle expects his allies to trust him. Not to make his search for peace and union any more difficult than it already is. That's the situation here tonight on the eve of one of the most important Franco-American meetings since the liberation. This is Paris, David Schoenbrun reporting and returning you now to Larry Lesueur in New York.

Lesueur for Murrow Monday, July 7, 1958

Good Evening, Everyone -- here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower signed legislation to make Alaska the 49th state. Thereafter, the president issued a statement once more calling upon Congress to admit Hawaii during this session of Congress. Said the president: "I personally believe that Hawaii is qualified for statehood equally with Alaska."

As he signed the Alaska statehood bill, President Eisenhower commented: "Okay, now that's 49 states." Then, as an afterthought, he added: "No, maybe we don't do that until the plebiscite."

8

Alaska must vote this fall whether to accept immediate statehood, and also ON the terms of the bill on which Congress completed action a week ago. The date of the election has not been set yet. ... But it's generally expected that by next Christmas -- Alaska will be FORMALLY ADMITTED to the union.

In Washington today, there was one development after another in the case of Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine -- and the House sub-committee investigating charges that he received special treatment from federal agencies. The original purpose of the inquiry all But got lost in today's events. AND FOR THAT story -- we switch to CBS news correspondent Charles Von Fremd in Washington:

1'6

Switch live to WA ... runs 3 mins.

OUT CUE: Back to Larry Lasueur in New York.

The Russians released nine United States Airmen at the Iranian border today -- after holding them for eleven days on charges of violating Soviet air space. The men were taken by car and plane to Tehran -- where United States embassy officials met them. They were hurried from their plane into embassy station wagons parked a few yards away. Reporters were not permitted to talk to them -- The embassy says all nine men are in good health.

~~The nine men -- seized when their plane was forced down in Soviet Armenia -- were turned over to Iranian authorities at the Caspian seaside town of Astara -- in northwest Iran -- near Soviet Azerbaijan. Gens. took them to Tehran .... a waiting United States air force plane flew them on to Tehran. After a rest, the men were flown to Wiesbaden, Germany. There they will report directly to United State Air Force European headquarters. ...~~

22

37

In Cuba, Fidel Castro's rebels freed three more United States civilians today. But they're still holding some thirty kidnaped American servicemen, three civilians and a Canadian. The freed civilians were ~~brought~~ FLOWN by helicopter to the United States ~~navy~~ NAVAL base at Guantanamo BAY. ~~-- and the pilot -- Lieutenant Commander John Gorman (of Grand Pass, Missouri) -- said he doubted any more captives would be brought out today.~~

~~Castro is reported to have ordered the release of all North Americans taken captive by his men in the Camaguey Oriente province. But the releases have been slow and come only in small groups.~~

The commander of the naval base -- Rear Admiral R. B. Ellis -- says contact with the rebels for the release of the men is ppor. He says the rebels lay out a pattern of white cloth at a specified time when they want to release hostages. A United States scout plane ~~flying above the rebel te~~ spots the signal and informs the navy base. Then a helicopter is DISPATCHED. ANOTHER OBSTACLE ~~-- this one reported by released hostages --~~ is that Castro apparently SEEKS ~~is seeking~~ United States recognition through U.S. consul Park Wollam -- who is negotiating with the rebels in the hills.

34

~~Rebels~~

~~[redacted]~~ of ~~President Fulgencio Batista.~~ //

C B S News correspondent Robert Taber reports in a letter smuggled out of rebel territory to Guantanamo -- that the rebels fully expect a big government drive as soon as all the hostages are freed. // Taber says the rebels are digging bomb shelters and preparing defenses. // ~~Taber's letter also says the men still held are "caught in the middle of a diplomatic squeeze" // and the time of their liberation is uncertain.~~

30

In Paris, premier [redacted]s de Gaulle today named Jacques Soustelle as minister of Information for France -// succeeding Andre Malraux, the author-[redacted]. //Soustelle is the rightist firebrand who escaped a police guard in Paris last May -/ and fled to Algeria to lead the Gaullist uprising. His appointment brings an Algerian ~~rebel~~ rightwinger into the cabinet for the first time since De Gaulle took office a[redacted]r on June first.// ~~Soustelle long had~~ He been spokesman for the Gaullist minority in ~~Parliament~~.

Malraux -- ~~also a Communist Gaullist~~ -- will remain in the cabinet to ~~his~~ handle cultural a~~mbassadorial questions~~ AFFAIRS. ~~He will have the title "delegate minister."~~

48

Secretary of State Dulles reported to President Eisenhower today on his recent conference with Premier De Gaulle .. and denied to newsmen afterward, that he had tried to dissuade De Gaulle from the development and production of nuclear weapons in France. // Dulles said -- emphatically -- that this is a question for each country to decide for itself. ~~Reports from Paris had indicated the Secretary of State had hoped France would not insist on joining the ranks of the major nuclear powers on grounds that this might damage the chances of an agreement to stop the arms race.~~)

Dulles said he and president Eisenhower also discussed plans for their trip to Ottawa tomorrow. They will spend a week in Canada, conferring with prime minister John Diefenbaker and other officials. ~~The conversations will concern international problems and bilateral issues, mainly economic -- which have arisen between Canada and the United States.~~

President Eisenhower also called upon Congress today for quick legislation to give the government authority to deny passports -- in the interest of United States foreign relations and national security. He asked for legislation to offset the Supreme court ruling of June 16th -- which limits the authority of the secretary of state to withhold passports. That 5 to 4 decision holds that under present law -- the state department lacks authority to deny passports on the basis of inquiry into the beliefs and associations of applicants. In his special message urging the congress to over-come this Supreme Court ruling, the president said: "each day and each week that passes without action exposes us to great danger." ..... The presidential message said "the secretary of state should have clear statutory authority to prevent Americans from using passports for travel to areas where there is no means of protecting them ... or where their presence would conflict with our foreign policy objectives ... OR BE inimical to the security of the United States." "Such grounds for restricting or denying passports," the message continued, "may or may not have any connection with the international communist movement."

(1)

The situation in Lebanon never was very clear-cut, and the attention did [redacted] Middle East States [redacted] obscured by the fine words in Washington.../..Yet ever since the visit of Dag Hammarshuld to the Middle East, the heat has suddenly gone out of what might have been an international crisis./..[redacted] talk about direct Western intervention has suddenly ended, and the clamor for [redacted] a U.N.police force, has died away..

Just how this came about is still something of a mystery, but that's becuz Dag Hammarshuld has not gone around tooting his own horn./../..And it does seem to be News [redacted] these days, when public relations experts are IN the headlines, that the U.N. Secretary General stands almost alone in his dedication to what he calls "quiet diplomacy."

That isn't to say that [redacted] Dag Hammarshuld lacks for public relations men, but he uses them more to keep himself unformed and his activities out of the headlines, than he does to get into the news columns.

The results of Mr. Hammarshuld's "quiet diplomacy" in the Middle East have not appeared sensational, but they have done SOMETHING [redacted] to keep [redacted] American troops FROM INVOLVEMENT [redacted] in what might have been another Korea..

Ever since Mr. Hammarshuld's visit to Bayrout and to Cairo, there is evidence that no infiltration from the United Arab Republic into Lebanon, has at least tapered off, if it hasn't stopped.. Britain and France have been at pains to state that while they accept Mr. Hammarshuld's statement that "No mass infiltration is taking place, at this time," their Ambassadors were correct when they said it did take place in the past.. But that's now besides the point..

Both Mr. Hammarshuld's preliminary statement and the first report of the U.N. observation team, have stressed that at this time, the U.N. could not consider the civil war in Lebanon, a threat to international peace. or "aggression" under The U.N. Charter.

At the same time the U.N. observation group drew attention to the fact that they were barred from penetrating rebel-held areas, where the Lebanese govt suspects that Syrian men and arms were flowing in.

And Hammarshuld himself POINTED OUT that interrogation remains to be done of Lebanese-held prisoners, said to be Syrians..

While the trouble in Lebanon is hardly over, it may be said at this time that the remarks of Hammarshuld and the U.N.observer's report have brought a kind of temporary balance to a highly precarious international situation..

The report of the UN observers is admittedly inconclusive, [redacted] NO [redacted] it. But its clear that altho the U.N. observers are hampered in their efforts to get all the facts they want, President Nasser is well aware that an unfavorable report, might HAVE PROOVED his ruination...And that he'll think twice now before providing justifaction for a future adverse verdict by the U.N. observer teams..

For no one doubts that the British have more than enough troops on Cyprus to preserve order there, as well as TO intervene in Lebanon, and that [redacted] still near U.S. Marines are [redacted] Lebanese waters..

Mr. Hammarshuld has NOT GONE ABOUT [redacted] claiming any premature victory for his "quiet diplomacy" but he has OBVIOUSLY averted an immediate showdown in Lebanon. and he continues to exert enough leverage on President Nasser, [redacted] to give the United Arab President [redacted] incentive [redacted] to avpid more OPEN interference in Lebanon..

The shooting may go on in Lebanon until July 24th, when the Lebanese Parliament is due to elect a new President. If the Lebanese [redacted] can agree on a compromise candidate to succeed President Chamoun, it may mean the end of Lebanon's pro-western government...But even a neutral Lebanon will be something short of a victory for Nasser.. This is Larry LeSueur I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News--First - George Bryan

There's a need for a Sherlock Holmes tonite...

Scotland Yard confesses itself Stumped by that purported letter from a U.S. Pilot threatening to drop an atomic bomb near the British Isles.. Scotland Yard asked the Russians for the original letter so it could analyze the paper and ink, But the Russians refuse to turn it over, have handed the British only a photostatic copy..

No Reason given for the Russian refusal...Perhaps they intend to claim later, they invented Sherlock holmes themselves..

Thiis is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Monday, July 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: And, for that story, we switch to CBS NEWS correspondent Charles von Frend in Washington.

VON FREND: As the bazaar Goldfine case raced toward a spectacular climax today, both the Boston industrialist and the Harris investigating subcommittee faced emotional crises. The subcommittee solved its dilemma - in part at least, by firing its chief investigator, who admitted hiding a microphone next to the hotel suite of a Goldfine press agent. But, as the day came to an end, Goldfine's fortunes plunged downword. He claimed important documents were stolen from his hotel room, then asked the committee to postpone his scheduled appearance on the witness stand tomorrow for health reasons.

These dramatic events unfolded 2 miles apart. On Capitol Hill, the Harris subcommittee spent the full day in an emergency closed door session, deciding the fate of investigator Baron Shacklette. As a thunderstorm rumbled outside the committee room, Chairman Harris, the Arkansas Democrat called in reporters. Told us Shacklette had expressed his deep regret for eavesdropping on Goldfine and his associates on three occasions at a downtown hotel this past week, added Shacklette had voluntarily tendered a resignation whichwas immediately unanimously accepted by the subcommittee. This didn't jive with Shacklette's remarks to reporters earlier in the afternoon. He indicated he would defend his actions - fight for his job. After the decision against him, the short stubby Shacklette left the building, pale and down cast, saying only, "No comment, you'll have to aske the Chairman." On the desk behind him stood one of those comic motto cards which read, "Do it tomorrow, you've made enough mistakes today."

Two miles from the capital, at a fashionable

hotel, not far from the White House, the Goldfine camp experienced a day that will be long remembered here. It started in a rambunctious fashion. With a spokesman for the gift-giving industralist demanding the FBI move into the case of the hidden microphone. A demand incidentally that Chairman Harris seconded toward evening. Both Goldfine and the committee want the FBI to find out how reporter Jack Anderson who works for columnist Drew Pearson and investigator Shacklette were able to acquire rooms next to the Goldfine contingent. Then, came the bombshell. Goldfine's secretary, the blond and efficient Mildred Paperman said important documents, cancelled checks and personal letters that were to be used by Goldfine in testimony tomorrow had been stolen from her hotel room. She didnot explain why such important papers were left in an unlocked closet. Again, both camp s called for an FBI investigation that was quickly begun.

The excitement apparently was too much for even a man of Goldfine's formidable physicalappearance. His nerves badly strained he asked to be excused from questioning tomorrow. Harris deferred a decision until tomorrow morning. In the furor, White House Assistant Sherman Adams was almost forgotten. Only Drew Pearson re-directed attention to Adam's previous role in the investigation. Commenting on Adnerson's hotel eavesdropping, Pearson paraphrased from a statement by the President about Adams. Said Pearson of his assistant, "Jack Anderson of course was imprudent, but I need him."

Now, back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: The Russians released 9 United States airmen at the Iranian ...

PT/n.m.

LeSueur for Murrow--- Tuesday July, 8, 1958

2

Good Evening Everyone---Here's what happened today.

President Eisenhower and Secretary [redacted] Dulles flew to Ottawa this morning, for three days of informal discussions with Canadian officials. The main purpose of the visit: to improve U.S.-Canadian relations. Canadian dis-satisfaction with [redacted] United States economic and trade policies -- has strained the [redacted] friendship between [redacted] OUR nations. ..... President Eisenhower undoubtedly will touch on these matters when he addresses the Canadian parliament tomorrow. ...

[redacted]

A crowd of a thousand or so met the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and Mr. and Mrs. Dulles, under grey skies at the airport. There was a 21-gun salute for the president, a paratrooper guard of honor -- and welcome ceremonies from high Canadian officials. ... Small, friendly groups scattered along the eleven mile route to Ottawa -- cheered [redacted] the Eisenhowers. PARTY

~~The Canadian government does not follow a Washington practice of turning out government employes to welcome visiting dignitaries. ... And president Eisenhower has been to Ottawa three times before -- twice as a general ... and in 1953 as president.~~

12

The nine american airmen whose plane was downed in Soviet Armenia on June 27th -- are resting today at a United States air base in Wiesbaden, Germany. They were so weary their scheduled news conference was postponed a day. But the air force -- giving the first account of their mishap -- says their un-armed transport landed in flames in Armenia -- after being fired upon by Soviet jet fighters. Five crew-men bailed out. The four who rode the plane down -- said they were fired on as they came about to land, but leaped clear just before the big transport exploded. One man suffered second degree burns.

The plane had been on a flight with supplies from Wiesbaden to Pakistan. The air force says sudden thunderstorms and un-expected winds forced the plane over Russian territory. ... The russians released the men yesterday at the Iranian border, after the American government expressed regret at the "inadvertent" violation of the Soviet

In Washington, the Eisenhower ADMINISTRATION opened a fight in the senate to restore at least part of the 872-million dollars cut by the House -- from the President's NEARLY FOUR BILLION dollar foreign aid program.

The state department's top economic official -- undersecretary of state, C. Douglas DILLON -- put the administration's case before the senate appropriations committee. He said unless Congress restores the house-cut of 325-million dollars for overseas economic development loans -- the United States "could lose the cold war by default." Dillon warned against "too-little, too-late" policy, SAID Russia is moving into under-developed areas with increasing vigor. 3C

~~Dillon testified behind closed doors as the senate committee opened some ten days of hearings. His prepared testimony was made public by the committee. chairman (democrat Carl Hayden of Arizona)~~

~~An outspoken critic of the administration foreign aid program~~ is democratic Senator Allen Ellender of Louisiana, a member of the appropriations committee. He feels there is still plenty of room in the bill for cutting. He also says the administration must learn "that they cannot receive what they want by merely crying 'wolf.'"

A closely-divided senate finance committee today began closed-door consideration of President Eisenhower's Reciprocal Trade Bill. The senate democratic leader Lyndon Johnson says he strongly favors a five-year extension [redacted] asked by the president. Some senators want only a three-year extension.

40

The governments reports a rise in both employment and un-employment in the month of June, largely because of the expected June influx of students and graduates to the labor market. Employment rose to [redacted] 64-million-981-thousand in June (an increase of 920-thousand from May) ... and un-employment increased to five-million-437-thousand. a rise of 533-thousand. The UNEMPLOYMENT total is the highest in seventeen years.

But the government says there was a sizeable improvement in factory employment the first in a year and a half; AND the factory work-HOURS work increased; [redacted] of [redacted].

The army today announced new plans for reducing the National Guard and paid ground reserves. The revised program calls for cutting the guard from 400-thousand to 360-thousand men ... and the reserves from 300-thousand to 270-thousand before next June 30th. All but eleven of the 27 national guard divisions will be reduced in MANPOWER.

Five infantry divisions, and six armored divisions, will be kept at full organization strength. [redacted] ... earlier plan would have cut the actual [redacted] many states, and by many members of congress.

The army says the manpower reductions are required -- TO FIT this year's national guard budget.

Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine asked for and received a 24-hour breather from House investigators in Washington today. But the committee cautioned him not to spend the time "spreading propaganda."

TOMORROW, the house investigating sub-committee WILL TRY to find out why various companies, headed by Goldfine -- tied up a reported total of 776-thousand dollars in uncashed bank, IN SOME CASES checks -- for years.

Goldfine's attorney asked for the postponement.

Attorney Roger Robb told the committee the events of the week-end and yesterday had brought Goldfine to physical and mental exhaustion. SAID he had not been able to meet with his attorneys to prepare for the sub-committee's questions.

Committee chairman Oren Harris agreed to the postponement of Goldfine's

testimony. But he said the sub-committee would not be happy if the t[redacted] intervening TIME were used "for the purpose of progagandizing the people of the united states by press conferences or radio-television appearances."

(During a delay granted some ten days ago, Goldfine [redacted] broadcast part of a carefully prepared statement of testimony before he delivered it to the committee itself.)

70

-0-

Before the senate rackets investigating committee today. [redacted] two Chicago restaurant operators testified they were victims of a shakedown racket run by a union that had no interest in the [redacted]d working conditions of its members. The testimony was given by John Rupcich and John McGann. They said they made payments to local [redacted] 394 of the Restaurant Workers union, in some cases [redacted] for employes who quit seven years ago and never were union members to begin with. McGann told the senate investigators: "If they HAD put up a picket line, we couldn't operate."

Here in New York, Vito Genovese ~~once called king of the nation's rackets~~ was indicted today with 36 alleged members of a Mafia international narcotics ring. The senate rackets committee last week pictured Genovese as amassing 30-million dollars in the rackets.

The Eisenhower administration today proposed a passport law which would ban travel abroad by any American whose activities helped Communism in the past ten years. Secretary of State Dulles called for its prompt passage as a matter of urgency. The proposal was designed to offset a June 16th Supreme Court ruling. The court held the secretary of state has no legal authority to withhold passports -- on grounds of communist party membership or associations.

In Colorado, an expert army mountain team is preparing to help rescue two men trapped for four days on a sheer rock wall of Conejos Canyon, in the (Cumbres) Mountains along the Colorado-New Mexico border. The men fell about 500 feet from a narrow trail along the canyon rim. Both are known to be injured -- one seriously.

In London, Queen Elizabeth has been ordered to bed, suffering from acute cattarhal sinusitis. Her condition is not serious.

In Philadelphia, members of the American Newspaper Guild have voted to accept a new two-year contract, ending a 30 day strike against the Philadelphia Inquirer.

President Eisenhower certainly won't get the kind of reception in Canada that Vice President Nixon got in Venezuela, but its no secret that a mood of resentment against this country has been building up in Canada for years..//

Canada is one of the fastest growing NATIONS in the world.. And her growing pains have resulted in a number of real or fancied grievances..//And SINCE countries are only human after all, many of these grievances HAVE TO BE blamed on SOMEONE ELSE.//And the nearest person to blame is ONE'S neighbor..

For a long time now Canadians have BEEN bored with the familiar American reference to the "longest undefended frontier in the world" Canada is NOT ONLY tired of being taken for granted by the United States, as a "Poor relation" but she feels that as America's best customer, she no longer deserves it. Canada spends about a Billion DOLLARS MORE in this country, than we do in Canada. Before the War, Canada's trouble was lack of money.. capital to exploit her vast and largely untapped resources...

But since the war, and actually in the past few years, Canada's trouble has not been lack of money---but the source of that money..

[redacted]

U.S. corporations and american private investors, now have upward of 13 billion dollars invested in Canada.. And the [redacted] Paradox is, that Canada at first welcomed this much-needed money to develop its resources and expand its industries.. Just as the United States welcomed British capital in the past, in order to develop...

But now among other things, the Canadians are annoyed by the fear that the profits from her resources will travel back into american pocketbooks...and furthermore, that Canadians don't have enough say in the companies that americans have financed in Canada..

This feeling of economic conflict, according to the Canadians, doesn't jibe with with the spirit of co-operation that the United States demands, and Canada has heretofore granted, in matters of military defense..

So far as most Americans are concerned, the so-called DEW line, or distant early warning system, is a tremendous electronic achievement, which protects both of us from Surprise attack over the North Pole..

But it would be an illusion to think that the Canadians are as happy about it as we are...

There's not as much grumbling about the numbers of American Air Force peersonnel in Canada as there is in Britain...but there's still grumbling.

And fresh irritants have appeared since this recession hit ~~Both~~ OUR COUNTRIES. U.S. purchases of Canadian copper, nickel and other ores have receded, [redacted] AND Now Canadians fear america will erect [redacted] higher tariffs against south-bound shipments of lead and zinc..

But Canadian complaints about American oil quota restrctions are even better documented.. The West Coast of the United States was one of Canada's best oil outlets...But recent U.S. oil import quotas and the growing cheapness of Middle East Oil has severely curtailed this market..

Canada would like to dispose of its excess oil in Montreal.. But aside from the lack of pipe-lines from the western producing areas to the big Canadian cities in the East, [redacted] its a fact that most of the Big Canadian oil companies are American afilliates---and being international in scope, they find it expedient to supply Montreal with oil from Venezuela...A situation which does NOT go down well [redacted] with small independent Canddian oil producers..

Canada feels, and not without reason, that if she's tied together with the United States in a North American Defense pact, then SHE SHOULD BE exempted from american import quotas on such a strategic material as oil. Or at least have first call on selling her oil in the United States, over such low-cost producers as the Middle East, Venezuela and Indonesia..

There are other U.S.-Canadian differences--water rights on rivers rising in Canada and flowing into the United States, American methods of disposing of surplus grain, and the right of American-owned Canadian companies to sell to red china, since these companies obey Washington's complete ban on the red china trade..

Aside from these tangible differences with the United States, Canadians are also sensitive to a more subtle danger to their rising nationalism. And that's the magnetic pull of american magazines, movies, radio and television.

But the most important element that has crystallized these Canadian grievances, is the rise of a politician to exploit them. Canada's new Prime MINISTER John Deefenbaker, didn't score his recent "landslide" victory on a platform of anti-americanism--but he did proclaim a crusade for "Canadianism."

In the pursuit of his now well-publicized ambition to switch fifteen per cent of Canada's trade from the United States to Britain, Mr. Deefenbaker has done little thus far, beyond arranging exchanges of trade missions. But he campaigned so strongly, and so victoriously on this issue, that he can hardly drop it, now that he has been swept into office..

But Canada's strongest [redacted] bargaining power in these talks with President Eisenhower, [redacted] is her powerful position in the jpint North American defense system. If, for example, Canada pulled out of the [redacted] Continental Air Defense Command, headquarters at Colorado Springs, we'd be in a bad way..

But neither politics nor trade can change geographical position, And Canada's security is IN-EXTRICABLY [redacted] wrapped-up with the United States..

So when [redacted] the dust settles [redacted] after these Canadian-American summit talks, there will [redacted] be promises and new understandings, but the bedrock of American and Canadian inter-dependence will be unchanged..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---First George Bryan.

Sherman Adams didn't accompany President Eisenhower to Canada today. The official reason? Because the President decided not to go fishing. That's what News Secretary Hagerty explained to reporters..

Said the original plan was for the President and Adams to go [redacted] fishing in New Brunswick. But the President then decided he couldn't spare the time. All this before the Adams-Goldfine gift-exchanging.

A reporter pointed out that Adams name was still on the travel list a week ago.. That may be, said Hagerty, "But as far as we're concerned [redacted]" the decision [redacted] was taken before the disclosures..

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow July 9,1958

Good Evening Everyone...Here's what happened today.

President Eisenhower got a big hand from the Canadian Parliament today, even tho he gave them a fairly blunt explanation of American policy, and cautioned that Canadian-American bickering must not obscure "the winning of the free world struggle against communist imperialism"

The President conceded that there are frictions between us, but expressed the belief, "we will find acceptable solutions."

Both the President and Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who introduced him, agreed the soviet economic and political threat, is as great as the "Russian" military menace.

Here's the way the President put it:

10 10- Tape runs 1'25 ; END CUE.

(Canadian fears of a trend in the United States away from forward-looking policies in the field of trade).

— o —

The President explained American policy of disposing of our surplus wheat...Said no one could quarrel with our purpose--although our methods may seem unobthodox. Sometimes we give it to famine-stricken nations, sometimes we barter it for strategic materials, sometime we turn the selling price into a loan to impoverished countries.

15

The President pointed out the benefits of this to Canada.

-0- Tape runs ; 53 secs

Evacue!

Graise standards of living and create enlarged markets for all of us.)

- o -

Mr. Eisenhower noted that Canadians are concerned because they buy more from this country--about a billion dollars WORTH, than they sell to us.. But he OBSERVED That this is done on individual initiative, NOT as part of a state-directed plan..

20

TAPE RUNS 30 secs

-0- END CUE: ... artificial re-direction (and applause)

That last burst of applause came mostly from the Liberal side of the Canadian Parliament... Because Conservative Prime Minister Diefenbaker had campaigned on a platform of switching 15 per cent of Canada's trade from the U.S. to Britain..

The President then made a final comment on the foreign trade policy of the United States..

TAPE RUNS 1:20:00

-0- END CUE ... "right to agree ... applause.)

(the hallmark of freedom is the right to differ as well as the right t to agree..)

The President's speech will be carried on many of these CBS Radio stations, later tonite.

After he spoke the President and his advisors conferred with Canadian leaders.. Then They announced agreement on greater co-operation in the fields of trade with communist China and safeguards against surprise attack.. The two governments will now consult one another on ALL cases where their laws on trade with Red China CONFLICT. And Experts from both countries will continue the study of safeguards against surprise attack..

6:00

In Washington, Bernard Goldfine was back before House investigators today -- to answer questions about HIS uncashed checks and other matters. CBS News correspondent Dan Schorr covered the hearing and we switch now to Washington for his direct report:

Switch to WASH. runs apppox 3 mins

End Cue: ... now back to Larry Leseur in NewYork."

9:30

Former president Harry Truman returned to New York from a European vacation today. And he told newsmen it is up to President Eisenhower to decide whether to fire his assistant -- Sharman Adams. "But," said Mister Truman, "The government would be in a bad fix if he loses Adams --- He's running it, you know."

Someone brought up the name of General Harry Vaughan -- Mister Truman's former military aide -- who came under fire during the Truman administration.

Mister Truman shot back: "There wasn't anything crooked about General Vaughan. He was viciously abused. They were trying to get at the man in the White House. Vaughan was my military aide and that's all. He had nothing to do with running the government."

Russia tonight accused the United States of side-stepping a "definite reply" on whether the Geneva "technical" talks should be devoted to BANNING nuclear weapons tests. The charge was made in a note handed to the United States ambassador in Moscow. The Kremlin first posed this question before the TECHNICAL TALKS OPENED on July first --

Our state department today charged Russian airmen with "inhuman tactics" -- in shooting down an un-armed United States air force transport over Soviet Armenia on June 27th. Department officials are studying all the facts of the incident -- to decide what further action might be taken. The nine-man crew finally released by the Soviets are still resting in Wiesbaden, Germany.

The United States SAID Today [redacted] inhumane attacks by Soviet jet fighters forced down an un-armed U. S. [redacted] transport plane in [redacted] Soviet Armenia on June 27th. // The state department -- describing itself as 'shocked' by the incident -- // strongly hinted it would send a formal protest to Moscow. // ..... // At the same time, the state department renewed its demand that Russia 'intervene' immediately -- to arrange The release of nine United States soldiers // held by the East [redacted] German communist authorities for the past 32 days. // The men were aboard a helicopter that strayed across the EAST German frontier in a thunderstorm.

~~The State Department has demanded that the Soviet intervene immediately to arrange the release of nine United States soldiers held captive in communist East Germany now for 32 days. The men were aboard a helicopter that strayed across the German frontier.~~

In Cuba, ~~the~~ Fidel Castro's rebels have released two more kidnaped Americans -- both civilians. The rebels still hold thirty united States sailors and marines, and ~~a~~ one Canadian civilian.

The Soviet Embassy in London says it has received two more letters -- purportedly written by crew-members of a United States bomber ... letters which threaten to drop a nuclear bomb off the British coast and then fly on TO RUSSIAN SANCTUARY. ~~to Russia as refugees.~~ ... United States authorities in London considered the first letter a fake; say ~~the~~ THE SAME ABOUT THESE TWO.

In St. Louis, The federal Court of Appeals has indicated it will rule before the fall school term -- in the LittleRock School case. At issue: -- a decision by a United States district judge suspending integration at the Little Rock high school for two and a half more years.

FROM

Reports in Eastern Europe say at least four -- and perhaps six -- more leaders of the Hungarian revolution have been executed -- following secret "trials" in Budapest." The Hungarian foreign office denies any knowledge of the executions.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to News -

First a word from. George Bgrn

Poet Ezra Pound, recently released from a U.S insane asylum [redacted], after the government dropped treason charges against him for the anti-american broadcasts he made during the war, still hasn't changed his mind.

Although american doctors testified he was too CRAZY insane [redacted] to stand trial, the bearded, 72-year-old Poet made it clear on arrival in Naples that he holds to his wartime views about his fellow-americans.

Poet Pound told Italian newsmen he didn't see how anybody could live in America, OUTSIDE a madhouse.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow July 9,1958

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-0- Tape runs 11:25 ; ENDCUE.

(Canadian fears of a trend in the United States away from forward-lookin policies in the field of trade). 1:25

— o —

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The President pointed out the benefits of this to Canada.

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End cue:

(raise standards of living and create enlarged markets for all of us.)

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31

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Live
Switch to WASH. runs apppox 3 mins 1308

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1055
9:50
2:00

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4

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Reports in Eastern Europe say at least four -- and perhaps six -- more leaders of the Hungarian revolution have been executed -- following secret "trials" in Budapest." The Hungarian foreign office denies any knowledge of the executions.

DB

-2-

(1) Adams

(2) Small dept. (Navy), cost dat
structure damage
due to accident

(3)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Wednesday, July 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LESUEUR: ... here's the way the President put it.

PRES. EISENHOWER: We both recognize the design of aggressive Communist imperialism which threatens every free nation. Both of us face a military threat and political attack. Our system of free enterprise is challenged throughout the world by a state-directed, state-controlled economic system.

Indeed, my friends, this could well be the area in which the competition will be most bitter and most decisive between the free world and Communist imperialism. We must never allow ourselves to become so preoccupied with any differences between our two nations that we lose sight of the transcendant importance of free world cooperation in the winning of the global struggle.

Let me now point to some of the matters which, it seems to me, are troublesome between us. Among these, some examples are the surplus wheat disposal policies of the United States, the imbalance in our mutual trade, certain aspects of United States private investment in Canada, and Canadian fears of a trend in the United States away from forward-looking policies in the field of trade.

LESUEUR: The President explained American policy of disposing of our surplus wheat. ...

... about the benifits of this to Canada.

PRES. EISENHOWER: In several respects, despite inconvenience and even occasional damage in the past, Canada stands to benefit from our moving some surplus agricultural commodities into consumption overseas. First and most evident of all, many hungry people around the world have ben been fed food which they otherwise would not have had. Secondly, had these products remained in dead storage they would have had a depressing

influence on the world market and on world prices. Finally, the funds which we have been enabled to make available for recipient countries should in the long run help to raise standards of living which, in turn, will create enlarged markets for all of us.

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower noted that Canadians ...

... that his is done on individual initiative - not as part of a state directed plan.

PRES. EISENHOWER: To try to balance our books once a month or once a year with every nation with which we trade would stifle rather than expand trade. I assume that Canada is as interested as we are in the expansion of world trade rather than in its artificial redirection.

LESUEUR: That last burst of applause ...

... on the foreign trade policy of the United States.

PRES. EISENHOWER: In 1934 the United States took an historic decision to embark on a positive policy of fostering trade with the launching of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. This policy we continue to support and to practice.

The Government of the United States, after a public searching of soul at times of renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, has consistently reaffirmed this policy. Have no fear that the United States will abandon a policy so well established.

Finally, there is no cause to be surprised or disturbed to discover that occasionally differences arise between us. The distinguishing character of peoples of the free world lies in the fact that differences between them can develop, can be expressed and then amicably resolved.

We in the United States have no more desire than you have to seek in our relations with other nations the silent sullen

unity that elsewhere has been purchased or imposed. The hallmark of freedom is the right to differ as well as the right to agree.

LESUEUR: The President's speech will be carried on many of these CBS Radio stations later tonight.

... CBS NEWS correspondent Dan Schorr covered the hearing and we switch now to Washington for his direct report.

SCHORR: Bernard Goldfine spent 5 hours on the stand today while the House Investigating subcommittee groped through the maze of its his interlocking companies and mysterious check writing practices. But, when the day was done, he had won and important point. Upheld by Chairman Harris in his stubborn refusal to tell all about the uncashed checks. And, he had the additional satisfaction of seeing a committee member rebuked for raising a quashed 49 year old indictment against him. The 3/4 million dollars in checks had not yet arrived in the committee room when Goldfine started testifying, so committee counsel Robert Lichman opened with a line of questioning intended to show that after the intersession of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams with the Federal Trade Commission in 1953, Goldfine was in Lichman's words "emboldent to commit more flagrant violations of labeling requirements." Goldfine's son, H. Maxwell, manager of one of his plants, was sworn in to answer questions that father could not, but proved almost equally vague. This line wasn't getting far and after lunch Chairman Harris with evident relief turned to the uncashed checks, which meanwhile had arrived. Goldfine aided by the blond sharp tongued secretary Mildred Paperman, produced certified checks still uncashed, photostats of others, unissued and recently deposited and a break down that included $89,000 in checks bought in 1941-2 and 3, for which he could not account, there were just no records, he said, $390,000 deposited since May, some since the investigation started and $210,000 still outstanding. An hour of questioning failed to produce any recollection of what had happened to these checks

issued in the '40's. Then, committee members turned to the recently deppsited checks. Time and time again Goldfine repeated, "They had not been used for anything connected with Federal agencies or officials." "What were they used for, why did he write checks to his own companies and to others which were not cashed? Why were so many deposited after the investigation began?" These he refused to answer as not pertinent or reteveant. Suddenly, Democratic Representative Mack of Illinois asked Goldfine, if he'd ever been indicted for concealment of assets in a bankrupcy case? Challenged by Goldfine to explain what he was talking about, Mack produced a copy of an indictment dating back to 1909 when Goldfine was 18 years old. The indictment marked on its face as dropped for lack of sufficient evidence, Goldfine shouting over the chairman's gavel charged this wqs blackmail. Republican Representative Wolverton of New Jersey said"the raising of the indictment was unfortunate and chairman Harris agreed. Then, Republican Bennet of Michigan pressed the qu stion, of what the uncashed checks were used for and Harris ruled the question irrelevent. Bennet indicated he'd appeal the ruling to the full committee but it was clear the showdown had come and Goldfine had won. Incidentally, Goldfine the coiner of such phrases as an "eye for a tooth" came up with a new one today. "The more I think of the situation, the less I think of it."

Now, back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: Russia tonight accused the United States ...

PT/n.m.

Lesuer for Murrow

Thursday, July 10, 1958

Good Evening everyone, here's what happened today:

The United States and Canada have agreed to create a joint cabinet committee on continental defense. And Canada's Prime minister Diefenbaker -- who [redacted] -- has indicated the United States may allow Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. FIRMS -- to trade with Red China in non-strategic goods. ... In Washington, Commerce secretary Weeks also indicates such trade will be permitted -- if the Canadian government approves the shipments.

We'll have a direct report on the Ottawa meetings later, FROM A CBS NEWS correspondent on the scene.

In Washington, another active day for Bernard Goldfine. House investigators have decided against any immediate action on whether to cite Goldfine for contempt -- for failing to answer questions about his uncashed checks. Democratic chairman oren Harris of Arkansas -- says the sub-committee has decided to complete the hearing before deciding the point. Goldfine will return for more questioning tomorrow. ... In today's session -- Goldfine admitted paying more than one thousand dollars worth of hotel bills for three Republican senators -- Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton -- both of New Hampshire -- and Frederick Payne of Maine. All three acknowledged the payments. ... House investigators also put into the record a figure of three thousand dollars as the cost of hotel bills Goldfine paid for Sherman Adams, President Eisenhower's chief aide. ... The cost had been set before at two thousand dollars.

Goldfine was told to expect a subpoena for his business records. The committee still wants to know why his various companies issued 777-thousand dollars worth of checks -- some of them long uncashed. ... When he refused to talk about a 20-thousand dollar withdrawal Goldfine is alleged to have made from one company -- the contempt question arose.

Five american airmen who bailed-out over Soviet Armenia, when Russian Migs shot down their unarmed transport plane, told a story TODAY of rough handling by the local populace.//

The four who rode the burning plane down, and were picked up by soviet soldiers, were not mistreated. AND All nine were treated with military correctness after the soviet army took them into custody.

The airmen appeared fresh and well-rested after two days back at their Veesbaden, Germany Air Base... But they related stories with a war-time ring about them, when interviewed by american newsmen.

30

Their senior officer, Col. Dale Brannon, of Chardon, Ohio, denied emphatically that they had intentionally violated Soviet air-space. Said they were on a routine cargo flight from Veesbaden to Pakistan. After a refuelling stop at Cyprus, he said the plane "overflew" soviet territory when The instruments went out during a thunderstorm.

Col. Brannon said they didn't realize they were over unfriendly territory, until two jet-fighters which had been criss-crossing in front of them, opened fire. They had assumed they were either Turkish or Iranian fighters, until they saw the soviet red star.

30

He said they immediately lowered the wheels to show their intention to land, but the red jets opened up and set Then ~~the~~ left-wing afire. The bail-out signal was given, but only five men could get out through the flames...The other four rode the plane down to a makeshift landing strip, and abandoned the burning aircraft..Soviet soldiers soon arrived and took them into custody.

The five airmen who bailed out, had experiences ranging from rough-handling to near-lynching..Major Bennie Shupe of Miami, Florida, HAD HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIS BACK AND ~~had~~ a noose pulled round his neck by Armenian peasants, until he convinced them he was an American. 30

Major Shupe said the rope was strung over a telephone pole, and all he could do in desperation was to try to identify himself as an american, by yelling out the names of American cities--When he finally got to New York and Chicago, a flicker of recognition ran through the mob, and they took the rope off his neck..

~~XX~~ a reporter suggested, The that The roughly-treated americans might have been mistaken for Turks, who oppressed the Armenians under the old Ottoman Empire...But a spokesman said the Air Force 4 simply doesn't know, 4 because neither the Armenians NOR the Americans understood each other's language.. 30

The air force CONCEDES that it may never find the mouse that was shot into space lastNITE a test of a ballistic missile nose cone last night.

The Thor-Able missile -- launched from cape canaveral, Florida -- IS KNOWN TO HAVE PLUNGED into the South Atlantic about six thousand miles from the launching point. But the air force says darkness has postponed search for the rocket nose cone until tomorrow. ... The air force calls the TWO-STAGE ROCKET TEST "successful."

(3)

The Cuban rebels have released one of thirty American servicemen kidnaped and held as hostages for the past two weeks. He is Airman Thomas Mosness of Ames, Iowa. Twenty nine U.S sailors and marines, and one Canadian Civilian + ARE still are held as by Fidel Castro's men.

[Mosness WAS BROUGHT OUT of the jungle by navy helicopter -- within hours after the Commander of the Atlantic Fleet -- Admiral Jerauld Wright -- arrived at Guantanamo Bay -- to see what could be done to release his men.]

Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia /and Nasser of the United Arab Republic -- / today appealed to the Eastern /and Western blocs/ to settle their differences. [redacted] /in a communique issued after eight days of talks on Brioni -- Tito's island retreat --/ the TWO leaders called for a summit conference of East-West nations --- and an end to nuclear weapons tests -- AND PRODUCTION, [redacted] The [redacted] presidents, [redacted] domination, the interference by some countries in the internal affairs of other countries, and the use of pressure or force or threat of force by any country against any another one."

Western and Soviet bloc [redacted] scientists announced tonight they have reached their first [redacted] agreement -- in the geneva conference on detection of nuclear WEAPONS TESTS. A conference communique says the delegates have agreed to recommend that the accoustic system be included "in the list of basic methods for the detection of nuclear explosions -- with the aid of a network of control posts." ... The wording appears to indicate that the western-sponsored system of world-wide control stations -- presumably including [redacted] Russia and Red China -- has been accepted in principle.

8

Now for the report on President Eisenhower's talks in Canada, here is CBS White House correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Ottawa:

TAPE RUNS 4:40

end cue: ... back to CBS news in New York.

Three persons are known dead and two are missing after AN earth-quake that shook the south east section of Alaska last night. The victims were [redacted] picnicker-s on [redacted] island -- that rose 20 feet at the height of the quake ... Then fell back into the sea. ... The quake also caused the worst cable break in the history of the Alaska communications system.

Alaska's governor Mike Stepovich says a plebiscite on Alaskan statehood will be held before August first ... [redacted] and he says an emphatic "yes" vote is indicated ...

That was Roosevelt Freeport + in Ottawa

In St. Louis, the U.S Circuit court of Appeals has set August fourth to hear an appeal from an order SUSPENDING [redacted] integration at Little Rock's central high school [redacted]. August fourth is the date suggested by the National association for the advancement of colored people.

UNTIL 1961.!!

This is Larry LeSueur

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News..

First George Bryan..

Adlai Stevenson may be on his way to Moscow, but foreign communists aren't going to scrub his back..

In Helsinki today, the former democratic presidential nominee, was initiated, like all foreign dignataries, into the mysteries of a Finnish bath, where temperatures reach the boiling point..

According to an old Finnish custom, all the top politicians joined him...and they followed thru on the tradition of scrubbing one another's backs...All except the Communists...They didn't show up at all..

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Thursday, July 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LESUEUR: And, now, for that report on Pres. Eisenhower's talks in Canada. Here's CBS NEWS White House correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Ottawa.

PIERPOINT: In high good humor, President Eisenhower wound up this final day of his current Canadian visit with a sunny afternoon of golf at nearby Ottawa Hunt Club. Earlier in the day, the President and Prime Minister Diefenbaker had held their final conference. At this meeting, according to New Secretary James Hagerty, the President and Mr. Diefenbaker discussed two main topics: North American defense problems and trade policies toward Communist countries - particularly Communist China. The two heads of government have decided to set up a new cabinet level international committee to be known as the Canada-United States Committee on Joins Defense. The statement announcing the establishment of this new committee says its purpose is to see that matters of continental defense will be subject to civilian decision and guidance. Close cooperation and some integration already exists on a military level, but the Canadians have felt that this was not enough. They are therefore pleased that members of the Canadian cabinet will sit down periodically with the U. S. Secretaries of State, Defense and the Treasury to confer over joint military policy. According to News Secretary Hagerty, an example of what might be discussed and decided at a cabinet level meeting of this joint committee would be whether Canadian fighter bombers now operating side-by-side with and under American military commands should be equipped with the same types of modern nuclear weapons as are the American aircraft. Hagerty refused to disclose what had been the result of discussions concerning trade with Communist block nations at this mornings Diefenbaker-Eisenhower meeting. But later today, under questioning in the House of

Parliament, Prime Minister Diefenbaker stated that Pres. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles had agreed to allow American owned companies operating in Canada to sell non-strategic goods to Communist China. This would mean for instance, that American automobile companies with Canadian manufacturing subsidiaries would be able to sell their Canadian made cars to the Communist Chinese. Following this mornings Eisenhower-Diefenbaker conference, in answer to a direct question from this reporter, Presidential News Secretary Hagerty stated that Pres. Eisenhwwer had not agreed to any relaxation of U. S. trade restrictions against Communist China. The two statements seemed contrictory and just a short while ago, Mr. Hagerty declared he would not change his stated position when asked to comment on Prime Minister Diefenbaker's statement to the Canadian Parliament.

In view of the battle act outlawing such trade, and of the continuing bitterness in the United States against the Chinese, it would appear that Mr. Diefenbaker's understanding of his agreement with Mr. Eisenhower may undergo considerable scrutiny in the United States. Thedelicate issues involved here help explain why the American side in Canada has preferred to discuss the simpler problems of mutual defense. This difference of interest and/or opinion has been present all through these Ottawa talks. Pres. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles continuously have stressed the importance of strengthening mutualdefense against the Soviet Union. While the Canadians have wanted instead to talk about their trade problems and how the United States might help them. Before Pres. Eisenhower came here, he said he would discuss with the Canadian government such issues as the under-cutting of Canadian wheat markets by surplus American wheat. Canada's trouble in exporting oil, lead, zinc and aluminum to the United States and other issues bothering the Canadians. Well, in his speech yesterday, before the Canadian Parliament, the President did discuss these issues. He explained

American policies, in effect, told the Canadians that these policies would be continued and warned Canada not to become so preoccupied with local differences that it might forget the real menace of world Communism. Although many Canadians admired their American visitors frankness, it was not exactly what they had hoped here. But, while some Canadians may be disappointed that their economic troubles remain unresolved, Pres. Eisenhower's visit certainly has not been time wasted. Once again he has demonstrated by his very presence that Americans do care about their northern neighbor.

Back now to CBS NEWS in New York.

LESUEUR: That was Robert Pierpoint in Ottawa.

Lesueur for Murrow Friday, July 11, 1958

Good evening everyone ... here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower has returned to the White House -- after a three-day Canadian-American "summit" conference that produced three concrete decisions .... that a joint cabinet committee on continental defense [redacted] be created; that the two governments [redacted] work on plans for safeguards against surprise attack across the NORTH POLE .... and that They will consult [redacted] on lower levels to try to dissolve differences over trade with communist China -- TRADE by CANADIAN AFFILIATES of AMERICAN companies. Canadian prime minister [redacted] Diefenbaker -- reporting to the House of Commons on his talks with President Eisenhower said he hopes that matters of trade to Red China will be SOLVED soon. He said President Eisenhower pledged to consider favorably the -- suspending of penalties against any U-S company whose Canadian subsidiary traded non-strategic goods to Red China.

12

ON his way back to the Capital, the president stopped off at Massena, New York to inspect the huge St. Lawrence Seaway and power project a joint, billion dollar venture of the two nations. He spent two hours looking over the massive array of dams, canals and giant generators. The St. Lawrence Seaway will turn out nearly two-million kilowats of power and will give ocean-going vessels a passage from the Atlantic ocean to the great lakes. President Eisenhower glowed with interest as he toured the project. It was just four years ago that he signed the legislation to build it.

D1

(3)

Bernard Goldfine -- the Boston industrialist # appeared before the house "influence" investigating # sub-committee for the fifth time today. And the congressmen were far from satisfied by Goldfine's answers -- OR lack of answers. // The question of "contempt of congress" was dominant.

For the full story, we switch [redacted] to Washington and CBS news correspondent Daniel Schorr:

TAPE RUNS approx 3:25

end cue: ... now back to CBS news in New York.

The senate [redacted]

suddenly, and without a word of debate -- today passed a "code of ethics" for government officials. The house had approved the code eleven months ago. || The senators did not mention the current House investigation of the relations between Presidential assistant Sherman Adams -- and his gift-giving friend, || Bernard Goldfine. But it was apparent the senate's unexpected action stemmed from the disclosure that Goldfine gave presents to Adams and other government officials. ... [redacted]

Among other things, the 10-point code of ethics enjoins federal officials : "Never to discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone -- whether for remuneration or not ..... and never to accept, for himself or his family -- favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties."

This "code of ethics" -- has no legal force -- and does not require the signature of the president.

413

Contempt of congress proceedings were begun today against Tony Accardo -- reputed boss of Chicago's underworld. He was accused of abusing his fifth amendment guarantee against self-incrimination while appearing before the Senate rackets committee. Chairman John McClellan said it is time for the courts to rule on whether the fifth amendment can be used "as a device simply to refuse to give information that could not possibly be incriminating." ..... Accardo refused to answer about ~~150~~ one hundred and fifty questions put by the committee. ... ~~Most of them concerned violent crime~~ most of them concerned violent crime in Chicago, but Accardo also refused to answer such questions as "where he was ~~in Chicago, and Accardo refused to answer questions as to where he~~ born, and whether he is a United States citizen.. ~~The committee says he is a native of Chicago.~~ ... Accardo refused to say anything about whether he was involved in an underworld conspiracy to shake down hotels, restaurants and liquor vendors (in Chicago) -- through gangster-run protection associations ~~organized by [redacted]~~ That's the main subject of the committee's present inquiry.

54

The United States has protested to Russia against the shooting down of [redacted] that un-armed American transport plane // inside the Soviet union two weeks ago. // ... The State department also renewed its demand that Russia intervene immediately — to obtain the release of nine american airmen held in East Germany. // The [redacted] Germans have refused to free them [redacted] directly with the [redacted] East [redacted] puppet regime.

58

In a speech to the East German Party congress today, Soviet Premier Kruschyev charged, that the western uproar over the execution of the Hungarian freedom leaders, was a cover-up for a plot to intervene in Lebanon... In addition he said the western powers were using Yugoslavia as a trojan horse, to shatter the soviet bloc..

[redacted]

Kruschyev was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of some four thousand [redacted]..

The Soviet Premier said the United States had paid Marshall Tito a hundred million dollars for his "slanderous attacks on Russia."

He said the United States was wasting its money on Yugoslavia, and warned Marshal Tito "to shun U.S. aid." The americans, said Kruschyev don't give out money for nothing...You have to sell your soul to get it."

[redacted]

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History doesn't necessarily repeat itself, but there are times, when conditions surrounding past and present events, bear a marked similarity... Two years ago it was Suez and Hungary... and now the headlines are Lebanon and Yugoslavia..

The events that led up to the world crisis over Suez and Hungary, are of course, decidedly different from those now surrounding Lebanon and Yugoslavia.. But each in its way, is an outgrowth, of what happened in 1956..

The Suez Canal, was and IS, the main shipping supply line for the oil of western Europe...And among the many things that Lebanon represents, its also the main outlet for the Middle East oil pipelines..

And now apparently, President Nasser thirsts to control both..

Two years ago, the mass unrest in Poland and Hungary, developed into the most significant revolt against Moscow's authority since the defection of Marshall Tito..

And now the Soviet Union seems to be seeking a showdown with Marshall Tito..

The break between Premier Kruschyev and Marshall Tito, appears to be complete... Kruschyev's endorsement of Stalin's attack on Tito, and the harshness of his accusations that Tito accepted american bribes, makes a full economic break with Yugoslavia, the least that can be expected... And this might prove critical for Marshall Tito, since 25 per cent of all Yugoslav trade is with the Soviet bloc..

After President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, and Britain and France got no satisfaction from the U.N. or in private discussions with Nasser, rumours began to circulate of an anglo-french military build-up on the island of Cyprus... Those rumors PROOVED correct..

This year, its no secret that Britain and the United States have the largest military forces in the Eastern Mediterranean since the Suez.Crisis.. And France has ITS crack combat divisions only a parachute-drop away in Algeria..

On Cyprus, today Britain reportedly has some 30 thousand troops, and six bomber and fighter wings...The U.S. Sixth fleet boasts three marine battalions, of several thousand men.

This year Again, altho for diffeerent reasons,of course, Britain and France ARE getting no satisfaction from the U.N. over their claims the Nasser has massively interfered in Lebanon..

The U.N. observers have reported that they can't find any such evidence, and Dag Hammarshuld has said that "only Lebanon can save Lebanon."

Any call by Lebanon for a U.N.Police Force, is sure to be met by a Soviet Veto, in the Security Council, and the chances of such a force getting the necessary two-thirds majority [redacted] from a special U.N. assembly session, appear slim.

But the Big Difference IN this year's Middle East Crisis, is that the United States and Russia, are NOT acting in concert, as they did when they stemmed the Suez invasion...They are in direct opposition over Lebanon, against a background of growing tension in the cold war.

But as Secretary [redacted] Dulles said recently, the possibility of direct American intervention in Lebanon, cannot be over-ruled.. And After Kruschyev's STERN warning to Marshall Tito, and East Germany's threats that Yugoslavia's leaders MAY ~~might~~ suffer the fate of the executed Hungarians, it would seem that the chances ~~possibility~~ of history repeating itself with another two-pronged crisis, cannot BE Entirely dismissed..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the New...First A WORD FROM FORD. ~~George Hagen...~~

Britain's leading "men's" fashion magazine, has taken NOTE of the Adams-Goldfine case...

In an editorial today, the Magzaine "Tailor and Cuttdr" suggests, that american post-war generosity, and our emphasis on success, || makes the choice of a Vicuna logical, as the new symbol of the United States..

This authoritative voice of London's Savile Row adds, The Vicuna should replace the Eagle, "Because it's soft to a touch."

This is Larry LEsueur. Good nite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Friday, July 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Bernard Goldfine, the Boston industrialist, appeared before the House influence investigating subcommittee for the fifth time today - and the Congressmen were far from satisfied by Goldfine's answers - or lack of answers. The question of contempt of Congress was dominant. For the full story, we switch to Washington and CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: Twenty-two times today Bernard Goldfine refused to answer questions about financial manipulations with the Boston Port Development Company, which he controls. Each time, reading from a slip of paper, he said it was not "pertinent or relevant" to the matters the House subcommittee was authorized to investigate. Each time, as though enacting some weird ritual, Chairman Oren Harris stated the question was relevant, ordered Goldfine to reply and he refused again. The ritual had grim meaning. The subcommittee was laying the groundwork for a contempt of Congress citation against Goldfine - and as Harris told me later, the committee was proceeding very carefully, trying to comply with last year's Supreme Court decision limiting questioning by Congressional committees to their proper scope. Before today's hearing started Goldfine, hitherto a voluntary witness, was handed a subpoena, which he first threw away, then accepted. Harris opened the hearing by reading a statement on which committee counsel Robert Lishman had worked until midnight last night, asserting that it was proper for the committee to conduct this line of questioning as part of Congress's attempt to see if the Securities and Exchanges Commission was doing its job adequately and to see if new laws were needed to protect minority stockholders against milking of companies by majority stockholders. Never had a Congressional committee seemed more judicial than during this careful procedure of joining the issue. But then as though the tension was too

great, suddnely the hearing erupted into more familiar naming of names; this time Democratic names. Republican O'Hara, of Minnesota, brought out by questioning Goldfine that he had been friendly with Democrats too, that he had given gifts to President Truman's assistant, John Steelman, who had helped him arrange a loan of $12 million from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to finance an underground garage in Boston, a loan that later fell through when, as Goldfine put it, "the fur coat matter" meaning the mink scandal, "came up." Steelman, now a private labor consultant, later denied obtaining any favors for Goldfine, though saying he did support the underground garage project "because it was at a time when we were so concerned with underground bomb shelters."

Steelman was not the only one mentioned. Goldfine had also entertained, Republicans' questions developed, Democratic Governor Furcolo, of Massachusetts, and the late ex-Governors Devers and Curley. He had contributed generously to Democratic as well as Republican campaign funds. But Goldfine did not remember ever paying a hotel bill for Adlai Stevenson, as O'Hara suggested. Goldfine also told more about his gifts of cloth to twenty-three governors in 1955. One governor, unnamed, asked for more cloth; another requested a pair of trousers. After this semi-comic interlude the committee straightened up and returned to the serious business of a possible contempt citation. Democrat Williams, of Mississippi, warned Goldfine he'd better reconsider over the week-end his refusal to answer the questions put to him. Goldfine said "I'll be glad to reconsider - but I feel I've done the best I could." Later Harris said there is no question that a basis has been laid for a contempt citation, but he added that no action would be taken before Goldfine finishes testifying.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: The Senate suddenly and without a word of debate, today passed a Code of Ethics for Government officials.

Ed. trans. P. O.

LeSueur for Murrow... Monday July 14,1958

(1)

Good Evening everyone...Here's what happened today..

Just before Dawn, pro-Egyptian Army revolutionaries overthrew the pro-western government of Iraq..and proclaimed the formation of a Republic friendly to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic..

The coup d'etat came as a stunning surprise to the West..

The overthrow of the civilian government of Young King Feisel of Iraq, apparently deprives the West of its richest and most powerful ALLY in the Middle East..

The coup--if successful---smashes the corner-stone of the anti-communist Bagdad Pact..and also the new Federation of Iraq and Jordon, created to counter Nasser's ambitions..

A showdown throughout the "oil-rich" Middle East--including rebellion-torn Lebanon may be at hand..

Direct communication with Bagdad is now severed..And the reprts from there are now vague and conflicting..

President Eisenhower has called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations security council tomorrow to take up the new Middle East crisis. His decision TO INSTRUCT The U.S. Delegation to ASK for a Security council meeting, followed an extra-ordinary two-hour meeting with democratic and republican congressional leaders at the White House.

Earlier in the day, the president had broken off a national security council meeting -- to confer with Secretary of state Dulles ... and Vice-President Nixon om the Iraqi situation.

In both Congress and the executive branch of the government, deep American concern over the day's developments was evident. Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana told newsmen after the bi-partisan conference -- that the president is "gravely concerned over this unexpected turn of events."

Before the long meeting --- senate foreign relations committee chairman Theodore green of Rhode Island --- described the Eisenhower Mid-East doctrine as ineffective ... and called for a new look at Mid-east policies.

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[redacted] Baghdad radio says Iraq is under [redacted] martial law -- with an ardent nationalist -- General Abdel Karim Kassem -- at the head of [redacted] new MILITARY CABINET.

But other reports -- received in Tehran, Beirut and nearby capitals -- indicate the revolutionists may be having difficulties. [redacted]

[redacted]

The FATE [redacted] of young King Faisal IS STILL [redacted] not known.

An early broadcast from the rebel-controlled Baghdad radio -- said Feisal's AGED premier -- [redacted] INFLUENTIAL NURI ES SAID -- and Crown prince Abdul Ilah -- were killed by mobs in the street. The broadcasts said Abdul Ilah's body was dismembered and burned... but gave no DEFINITE [redacted] word ON WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUNG KING [redacted] Faisal the second. There was [redacted] fighting around Faisal's [redacted] palace. And some communist broadcasts -- which hailed the coup as a triumph -- said Faisal has been arrested.

(Take)

But [redacted] broadcast [redacted] on the same [redacted] wavelength in Jerusalem [redacted] PROCLAIMED [redacted] ILAH -- Abdul [redacted] -- Nuri [redacted] and [redacted] mobs in counter-attacks.

[redacted]

For a report of the situation from Nasser's capital -- where censorship is the rule --- we switch now to CBS news correspondent Frank Kearns in [redacted] Cairo:

TAPE RUNS: 2:50

ends on cue: ... now back to CBS news in New York.

(5)

The revolt in Iraq took place on the eve of a scheduled meeting of the Asian members of the Bagdad Pact in Istanbul...King Faisal and Premier Said were to have flownn to Turkey today for that meeting.. After their failure to arrive at Istanbul airport, the leaders of Iran Pakistan and Turkey, Then rushed to Ankara for emergency talks on the revolt in Bagdad and the consquent fate of the Bagdad Pact..

The Iraq revolt has heartened pro-Nasser rebels in Lebanon. Reports say THEY are preparing an all-out attack on the pro-western government of President Chamoun. //

in Jordon, Young King Hessayn, the 23-yearOold cousin of the DEPOSED Feisel of Iraqm has proclaimedhimself Chief of State of the Iraq-Jordon Federation..One unconfirmed report SAYS he would lead loyal Iraqis in a counter-attack against the Bagdad revolutionaries.

JH

Early orders over the rebel-CONTROLLED Bagdad radio -- told the people not to attack foreign embassies or other establishments.../and announced the lives and property of foreigners would be safe-guarded.

American embassy personnel in Baghdad are reported safe -- BUT under guard by rebel troops. //

In London, the British foreign office says it has received a report that Iraqi mobs SACKED AND BURNED the British embassy, [redacted]. All British diplomats are reported safe.

Britain's prime minister MacMillan HAS called an emergency cabinet meeting tonight.

For British reaction TO the Iraqi situation, we switch now to London and CBS news correspondent Alexander Kendrick: reporting

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TAPE RUNS: 3:35

Ends on cue: ... now back to CBS news in New York.

54

Nuri Said -- the brusque, tough nationalist who has been premier of Iraq for fifteen times -- is 71 years old, and was called one of the most durable pro-western leaders in the Middle East. His policies had brought to Iraq prosperity -- based on the 50-50 sharing in the profits of the British-owned Iraq petroleum company -- which developed Iraq's rich oil resources. ... Nationalization of Iraq's oil could be a threat to western Europe -- which depends on cheap Middle east oil. Nasser's control of the Suez canal -- and pipelines through Syria and Lebanon to the Mediterranean -- already have placed Europe's oil supply in considerable jeopardy. ... The middle East has almost seventy per cent of the free world's known oil deposits. Western Oil companies have more than three billion dollars invested in plants and equipment in the area. American oil companies own about 47 per cent of this investment.

Today -- as a result of the events in Iraq -- oil shares on the London stock market dropped sharply. The reports from Iraq brought general selling to the New York stock market -- which sustained its worst drop of the year. International oil companies with Middle-East holdings lost from one to four dollars a share

President Eisenhower [redacted] in effect rejected, Soviet premier Khruschev's request for long-term credits -- to finance proposed Russian purchases of U.S. machinery and other products. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] stepped-up [redacted] Soviet purchases // could help over-come effects of the American [redacted] recession. In a letter to Khruschev, the president said long-term credits would raise complex legal and political questions //. And he reminded Khrushchev that export-import trade in the United States // is private enterprise, not under government control.

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United States navy [redacted] spokesmen in Cuba tonight said Fidel Castro's rebels have failed to release any of the 29 American servicemen they hold captive. [redacted] The rebels had promised last night to begin freeing the hostages today. There was no immediate explanation for their failure to follow through.

This is Larry Lesueur - Ill be back in a moment with a footnote The News — First George Bryan

The Senate today passed AND SENT TO the House A BILL [redacted] to provide unified control of the nation's air traffic..The measure would create a federal aviation agency with a civilian [redacted] ADMINISTRATOR, empowered to make traffic rules for all U.S. aircraft..

But while congress is debating,the air force training command has come up with some Yankee ingenuity... Says last January it started painting its trainers with bright orange fluorescent paint...There hasn't been a single air collision among training planes since then..

This is Larry LeSueur--Good nite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Monday, July 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... For a report on the situation from Nasser's capital, where censorship is the rule, we switch now to CBS News correspondent Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: The Egyptian government has finally broken a 15 hour silence on the reported Iraqi revolution. Cairo Radio just declared the United Arab Republic officially recognizes the new government in Baghdad. The radio says Nasser has cabled the new regime, in Baghdad, his appreciation for their move in recognizing the United Arab Republic. The radio also says that Nasser, en route home from Yugoslavia, cabled the military leaders in Iraq, "May God help you to achieve good for Arabism." This is the first official reaction here to events in Baghdad. But the general jubilation here all day has left no doubt how Egyptians welcome this morning's dramatic news from Baghdad. Cairo Radio has been full of excited newscasts sandwiches between throbbing martial music. Two songs are being played over and over, one a stirring religious march: (indistinct) "God is great," and another written in the hectic days after the undeclared Suez war. Reports from Gaza say some 50,000 people, mostly Palestine refugees, staged a wild parade up there today - and Cairo's two afternoon newspapers headline: "Revolution in Iraq" and "Iraq a republic." Iraqi students have demonstrated at their embassy here for reports say all Iraqi embassadors to Arab countries are suspended till further notice. Egyptians generally have been clustered around radios, in cafes, shops and homes, and Cairo Radio newscasts have suddenly changed Iraqi Crown Prince's first name, Abdul, " (indistinct) of God" to Abdal, "Enemy of God." But behind the general jubilation individual Egyptians and foreigners alike are uneasy and worried. The first foreign persons I met today, after the big news from Baghdad, used the same word in three different languages. In Arabic (im-

distinct) ... and in English, "war." Even the most optimistic pro-Nasser circles are frankly pessimistic about possible reaction, from London in particular. And nowhere in Western circles here can one find a single optimist. Meanwhile, the entire Middle East sky is jammed with conflicting reports of exactly what is happening in Baghdad. Most sources here in Cairo, however, tend to place full credence in Baghdad Radio claims that the revolutionary leaders have staged a successful coup d'etat and are in complete control. "The Middle East," one European diplomat commented here today, "the Middle East will never be the same again." Another diplomat, an American, simply pointed to a book on a shelf. The title of that book: "There Goes the Middle East."

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: The revolt in Iraq took place on the eve of a scheduled meeting of the Asian members of the Baghdad Pact, in Istanbul.

... Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan has called an emergency cabinet meeting for tonight. For British reaction to the Iraqi situation, we switch now to London - CBS News correspondent Alexander Kendrick reporting.

KENDRICK: Seven hours after the dawn's early light in Baghdad, which saw a military coup overthrow the monarchy of 23 year old Faisal and declare a pro-Nasser republic, the British government was still trying to be reassuring about the situation. That Western intelligence had been caught flat-footed was amply borne out by Foreign Office guidance to correspondents at noon saying there has been nothing recently to indicate that Colonel Nasser has been devoting undue attention to Iraq, or that Egypt has been trying to create trouble there. But only two hours later, in the House of Commons, the egg hit the fan. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd rose gravely and reported there had been fighting around the King's palace in Baghdad; rioting crowds had besieged the British Embassy; communications were cut off; two British Embassy offices had been evacuated - there was

apprehension for the safety of British nationals. Stunned and bewildered, the British public is tonight digesting the bitter truth that its major bastion in the Middle East has fallen, that it's vaunted Baghdad Pact is in danger of its life, that its principal adversary, Colonel Abdel Gamal Nasser, has won his biggest victory since the seizre of the Suez Canal.

There is some recrimination in London tonight, partly anti-American, that British and French troops were not permitted to continue with their Suez invasion two years ago and their attempt to bring down Nasser. But this recrimination, and the British troubles in Cyprus and Aden, are over-shadowed by the realization of the damaging blow done to all Western interest in the Middle East - and by the same token, of the benefit bound to accrue to the Kremlin.

In the London accounting sheet tonight is tabulated not only the great shiftin the balance of forces in the Middle East, caused by Iraq's change-over from pro-West to pro-Nasser, but also the fear that adjacent Jordan may be the next to go. For though it has survived two recent attempted coups, the latest only this week-end, the Jordanian government, of 23 year old King Hussein, is now isolated. It has lost its principal revenue, supplied by Iraq, and although under the terms of the new federal constitution uniting Jordan and Iraq, Hussein now assumed the federation leadership held by his cousin Faisal, there would seem to be no way of asserting that authority except by actual warfare.

On the debit side also tonight seems to be the Baghdad Pact, of which Iraq was the linchpin. Turkey, another member of the Baghdad Pact, still belongs to NATO; Pakistan still belongs to SEATO. But Iraq had no other alliance save the British alliance, expressed in the Baghdad Pact, supported by the United States.

Another blow to the British is expected when the fate of the Iraq Petroleum Company is announced , for if the Suez

Canal and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company are any criteria, it will be nationalized. Iraq Petroleum, third largest oil producer in the Middle East, is owned 50% by the British Government. Finally, there is Britain's air base at Habbaniya, 60 miles from Baghdad, with its 1000 RAF personnel - the only staging, communications and fuelling point for British military aviation between Cyprus and the Persian Gulf. These are all on the red side of the ledger tonight. If there is anything on the credit side, it is the belief that the coup in Baghdad will awaken the West to an even more acute sense of urgency and emergency in the Middle East. But exactly what can be done about the coup, if anything, is something else again.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: Today, as a result of the events in Iraq, oil shares on the London Stock Market dropped sharply and thereports from Iraq brought general selling to the New York Stock Market, which sustained its worst drop of the year.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Good Evening everyone. Here's what happened today.

The United States has called on the United Nations to set up an international police force to protect the independence of Lebanon.

The U.S. proposal was submitted to the U-N Security council tonight -- after the Soviet Union demanded the U.N. Council order the immediate with-drawal of American forces from Lebanon.

The Russian delegate said the presdnce of U.S. forces in Lebanon-- threatens "a new global war."

The U.S. resolution says our forces will remain in Lebanon-- until the U-N itself is able to assme the responsibility for Lebanon's independence. The U.S. call for a U.N police force to protect Lebanon -- came shortly after President Eisenhower announced that the United States will send more troops if necessary to save Lebanon from "indirect aggression".

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[redacted]

the defense department announced the departure of a striking force from the tactical air command -- to an undisclosed overseas distination. // [redacted] announcement described [redacted] as [redacted] no [redacted] port.

At the same time, the Pacific Fleet [redacted] placed all its men and units on [redacted] alert, and announced that all units "have been made ready for extended operations." // Similar orders were given to the Atlantic fleet this morning. Anti-submarine forces have been ordered to increase their vigils. [redacted] over-threw the friendly [redacted] government.

President Eisenhower said his aim in sending troops to Lebanon -- is to prevent Lebanon from falling victim to the same kind of aggression he said, has taken place in other nations -- from Greece to Indo-China.

Until the overthrow of King Faisal in Iraq yesterday -- the president said -- there was hope that U-N efforts would preserve Lebanese independence. But he said all that was radically changed with the Iraq coup.

PLACED THE

He placed blame on Russia and Nasser's United Arab Republic.

EISENHOWER

He said the rebellion which broke out in Lebanon two months ago

was strongly backed by the

official Cairo, Damascus and Soviet radios which

. The president said the insurrection was

further supported by sizable amounts of NEW ARMS and money --

pe

United . He said its purpose was to

overthrow the Lebanon government and install by violence a government

subordinate to the policies of the United Arab Republic. Such attacks

have harrassed Lebanon for 65 days.

President Eisenhower said it was at the urgent request of

Lebanon's president Chamoun -- that he sent U.S. Marines

INTO

to Lebanon today.

It was the boldest White House military action since former President

U.S. ACTION IN Korea

Truman ordered s troops into Korea eight years ago. AND MR.

TODAY SUPPORTED Eisenhower - SAID

Truman " Under the circumstances,

the president had no other choice. The peace of the world is at

stake." Both republicam and democratic leaders in Congress generally

gave quick and unstinted support to Eisenhower's action. 33

Earlier today, the United States notified an emergency-session of the U-N Security council -// of the landing of U-S marines in Lebanon.

Ambassador Lodge said the United States had moved to protect Lebanon -- and other pro-western countries -- from powers in the Middle East trying to crush them by ruthless aggression.//Lodge made it clear he was referring to president Nasser's united Arab Republic.

For a report of how the LEBANESE people felt, when the advance guard of marines landed on their shores, here CBS news correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut:

TAPE RUNS 2:00

ends on cue //.... "back to cbs news in New York."

JO

For Britain's reaction to the landing of the marines in Lebanon, we switch now to London, C B S news correspondent Charles Collingwood reporting:

TAPE RUNS 1:36

ends: ... now back to CBS news in New York.

The State department says two American businessmen and the U.N. Delegate from Iraq -- Fadhil Jamali -- have been SLAIN by mobs in Iraq. ... The U.S. embassy families have left Lebanon -- including the wife and son of Ambassador Robert McClintock. There's still no official word about the fate of Iraq's 23 year old King Feisal. One un-confirmed Washington report -- says he was killed. ... The rebel-controlled Baghdad radio says Feisal's premier -- pro-western Nuri Es Said -- was shot and killed today while trying to escape Baghdad in a woman's disguise.

C B S news correspondent Frank Kearns now reports the atmosphere in Cairo:

Tape runs 2:00
ends ... now back to CBS news in New York.

THE JORDAN RADIO AT RAMALLAH SAID TONIGHT THAT JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN HAS APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOR MILITARY HELP.

Stet. [redacted]

KING HUSSEIN yesterday PROCLAIMED HIMSELF CHIEF OF STATE OF THE IRAQ-JORDAN FEDERATION -- AFTER his cousin IRAQ's KING FAISAL was overthrown. [redacted]

It was a big day at the United Nations. Not since the Suez crisis two years ago, has the big blue Security Council Chamber been so [redacted] re-vitalized by diplomats and spectators alike...And never were Security precautions so apparent with blue-uniformed guards everywhere, and many areas roped-off from the public. // Yet the atmosphere was not one of [redacted] tension.. Instead it was one of nervousness...The usually composed Soviet delagate Arkady Sobolev, kept drumming his fingers on the big horse-shoe shapped conference table... AND U.S. Ambassador Lodge [redacted] kept FLEXING his jaw-muscles [redacted] perceptibly... [redacted] puffed [redacted] cigaret...

One diplomat put it to me this way: Said: "The United States has SENT forces in motion... But nobody knows where they will end."

[redacted]

What puzzles friendly foreign diplomats, is whether the United States means to protect just Lebanon, FROM "INDIRECT AGGRESSION" [redacted] or the [redacted] entire oil-producing [redacted] Middle East..

American diplomats at the U.N. are not sure themselves. // [redacted] In their private conversations with other diplomats, They talk about OUR setting up a "sanitary cordon" around Lebanon AND JORDON. // But that OF COURSE leaves out, all the important oil-producing regions of the Middle East..

The crux of the matter is whether any fighting is still going-on in oil-rich Iraq.//.If there is, it would be easier for us to go to the assistance of Iraqi loyalists...If there isn't, we might have to search for a legal reason..

The United States is saying that its marines will act in liason with the U.N. observers already on the scene in Lebanon...But this is a self-invitation...Dag Hammarshuld may have to rule on it, and he has, thus far, insisted that the UN observers are there only to observe//.The U.S.Marines are armed./The U.N. observers are not.//.And some of them, like the Indians, are awaiting word from Nehru/on whether they're willing to have their U.N. observers associated with the U.S. military force.

(The U.N. Secretary General is also known to be concerned about the future role of Britain and France//.He is understood to fear that if De Gaulle moves paratroopers in from Algeria to help the americans, the whole Middle-East might go up in flames..

As for the possibility of a global conflict with Russia...The U.S. is obviously taking a calculated risk that the Russians wont step in//.But thus far the Russians have been matching every one of our U.N. steps thus far with one of their own.//.Until today, they were one step ahead of us..

This is Larry Haeuser - I'll be back in a moment with a foot note to the news
First George Bye

The rebel coup d'etat in Iraq has dealt a hard blow to the Kings of the Hashemite clan, who have held four different arab thrones since world war one. Until yesterday that family had only two thrones left, occupied by the 23-year-old cousins, Faisal the second in Iraq and Hussein in Jordon. And if the rebel army leaders in Iraq succeed, only Hussein will be left... [redacted]

Reports on the fate of young King Feisel of Iraq are conflicting. But if he's beseiged in his Bagdad castle, the rebels may have a hard time breaking-in----because it resembles NOTHING LESS THAN [redacted] a medieval fortress..

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Tuesday, July 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... For a report on how the Lebanese people felt when the advance guard of Marines landed on their shores, here is CBS News correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut.

KALLSEN: About 2000 American Marines are dug in tonight in the sand dunes around the Beirut Airport. This was Objective No. 1 when they landed south of the city this afternoon, and it took them a little bit less than a half hour to secure it. They came from their landing craft in full battle dress, including bullet-proof vests - but not a shot was fired. It must have been the friendliest landing the Marines have ever made. They came ashore in mid-afternoon, in 12 landing craft, as two destroyers stood guard on either side. Beyond the horizon there were other vessels of the Sixth Fleet. Word of the landing spread quickly throughout the city and within an hour the road was jammed with cars and sight-seers. It was not a hostile crowd by any means, not even when the Marines, in impeccable battle order, tried to drive the crowd back from the landing beach. "Take it easy," their lieutenant said, "these people are civilians and treat them like that." In spite of all their efforts, the Marines simply couldn't restrain the Lebanese' curiosity and when they began to dig foxholes in the sand, some of the Lebanese began clapping. One shouted, "Welcome to the U.S. Navy." It was a cry which is not being echoed in the rebel quarters tonight. The opposition leader, Saeb Salaam, calls the landing a "flagrant violation of international conduct, an act of overt aggression." He says his men will resist with their last drop of blood. So far there has not been any blood-shed and the impressive display of power on the landing beach should have given any rebel pause. Jets roared low over the sand as the landing craft disgorged their jeeps and ambulances and guns and ammunition. Squadron of observation planes

circled over the sea. Tonight President Chamoun spoke to his people for the first time in the 67 days of crisis. He said the UN had failed Lebanon and so it was necessary to resort to more effective measures. He did not even mention the American landing by name.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: For Britain's reaction to the landing of the Marines in Lebanon, we switch now to London - CBS News correspondent Charles Collingwood reporting.

COLLINGWOOD: British government's firm support of United States intervention in the Lebanon was announced this afternoon amid stormy scenes in the House of Commons. When Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House, "This action has Her Majesty's government's full support" there were cheers from the Conservative benches but from the Labor side came cries of, "Shame, Shame" and "Suez again." Although there are no British troops yet committed to the Lebanon operation, widespread military movements are being made in connection with the situation in the Middle East. An infantry brigade, in England, has been alerted for possible movement; and on Cyprus - already swollen with troops - the parachute brigade and the First Guards Brigade have been put on alert. British Marine commandos, based in Malta, are being immediately transferred to Cyprus, and troops from Kenya are being sent to Aden, and from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Although no British troops have yet been sent into Jordan, sources in London point out that none have been asked for and add that "there appears to be nothing in international law to prevent one country inviting another to station troops on its territory." One gets the impression that the British still hope that they will not have to come in to either the Lebanon or Jordan; that the present American show of force will be enough. But one also gets the impression that if things worsen they will have no hesitation about intervening. All this will be made clearer when the House of Commons debates

the situation tomorrow.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: The State Department says two American businessmen and the Iraq UN delegate, Fadoal Jamali, have been reported slain by mobs in Iraq.

CBS News correspondent Frank Kearns now reports the atmosphere in Cairo.

KEARNS: The American Embassy reportedly burned a huge pile of classified documents here today. And rumors are spreading through the American community that the embassy may order at least partial evacuation tomorrow or the next day. Officials declined comment, but these reports underline individual reaction here to today's U.S. Marine landings at Beirut. On the surface, Cairo is calm, not the least sign of trouble. Official reaction awaits the return of President Nasser, now steaming toward Egypt to board ex-King Farouk's yacht. Knowledgeable sources predict some sort of sensational move by Nasser, similar to his appropriation of the Suez Canal, almost two years ago. Unoffically, in private groups, especially Leftist and supranationalist, there is talk of Soviet intervention, of Communist "volunteers." Most Egyptians expect any moment news of British intervention in Jordan or Iraq. And Western as well as Egyptian circles are keeping close watch on developments in unpredictable Turkey. Cairo Radio leads its newscasts not with details of the American landings in Beirut, but with reports of the killing of Iraq's veteran Premier, Nuri as-Said. And second place in broadcasts here goes to Soviet demands in the United Nations that American withdraw troops from Lebanon immediately. Baghdad Radio heard here a short time ago, claims that Iraq has withdrawn from the Iraqi-Jordanian Arab federation. Egyptians generally are shocked at the American landings in Beirut - and pro-Nasser circles claim this finishes the U.S., perhaps the entire West, in this part of the world. Meanwhile, it's impossible to find a single optimist here in Cairo

tonight. Back now to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: The Jordan Radio ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

LeSueur for Murrow Wednesday, July 16, 1958

Good evening, everyone ... here's what happened today:

The United States [redacted] rushed more troops to the Middle East -- 16-hundred American airborne troops from Germany. And another airlift -- apparently of marines -- is reported proceeding through Italy.

But the White House says there are no present plans to send American troops to any middle east nation except Lebanon. The White House News secretary said there are no plans to send troops to bolster Turkey -- which has a common frontier with Russia. // But HAGERTY said it's a possibility U-S troops might be sent through Turkey -- to Lebanon.

Hagerty said he didn't know of any plan to send U.S. troops to Jordan.

The Defense Department said there are "no plans at this time" to increase draft calls -- beyond the 10-thousand-man-a-month level now set through August. //

11

Russia demanded today that the United States immediately withdraw [redacted] The five-thousand Marines ordered to Lebanon yesterday. The marines were sent at the request of Lebanon's president Camille Chamoun. [redacted] An official statement issued by the Soviet foreign ministry in Moscow says Russia [redacted] regards the marines as a "serious threat" ... and reserves the right to "halt a dangerous [redacted] situation near our border." The statement ADDED [redacted] the Soviet Union "cannot stand by as a spectator," ... and demanded that the United States halt "armed aggression" in the Middle East.

While the note bristled with condemnation of the United States ACTION, it made no MENTION [redacted] of active Soviet retaliation.

President Eisenhower sent his top diplomatic trouble-shooter -- undersecretary of state Robert Murphy to Lebanon by jet plane today. Murphy held a last-minute conference with the Lebanese foreign minister + Charles Malik, and Secretary of State Dulles, before departing. Murphy's orders are to help American military and diplomatic representatives end the civil war in Lebanon -- in co-operation with president Chamoun.

In Lebanon itself, the United States second marine battalion was re-inforced today by more +ROOPS. //

And For that story, we switch now to Beirut, CBS news correspondent Richard Kallsen reporting:

TAPE RUNS 1:48

end cue: .... now back to CBS news in New York ...

There are conflicting reports out of the Middle East. Some SAY the two-months of rebel fighting against the Chamoun regime had dwindled since the marines arrived .// Other reports have the rebel leader -- SAEBB Salem in Beirut -/ saying he will fight to the end to drive out The American marines . // The Syrian radio -/ one of the voices of Nasser's United Arab republic, //quoted Salam as saying: "We shall seek aid from any source."

Egypt's Nasser spoke OUT tonight on the United States ACTION in the Middle East. For that story //- relayed through heavy censorship --- here is C B S news correspondent Frank Kearns in Cairo:

TAPE RUNS 1:37

end cue ... now back to CBS news in New York.

(4)

In London, the British cabinet held day-long emergency sessions on the Middle East crisis ... and conferences between British and American leaders are scheduled in Washington tomorrow.

For the British story, we switch now to London, C B S news correspondent Charles Collingwood reporting:

TAPE RUNS 2:08

ends ... now back to CBS news in New York.

(43)

(5)

The Soviet union gave the new rebel government in Iraq formal diplomatic recognition today ... and Communist China followed suit.

But unconfirmed reports persist -- that the [redacted] revolutionaries who [redacted] overthrew the government of young King Feisal -- hold only a small section of Baghdad ... and there are still reports that [redacted] 42-thousand loyal Iraqi troops are marching on Baghdad ...

From Baghdad itself -- a report that King Faisal [redacted] was killed By one of his trusted Palace guards. Monday [redacted] The king, Crown Prince [redacted] and premier Nuri Said -- all were slain. [redacted] It was the first direct report from Baghdad on the [redacted]

In Jordan, King Hussein held an emergency meeting of his political and military advisers tonight. But widespread and unconfirmed reports -- indicate Hussein -- as chief of state of the Iraq-Jordan federation -- is asking for United States and British military help.

In Washington, the State department is considering -- on an urgent basis -- an appeal from Jordan for oil and gasoline. Jordan's supplies from Iraq now have been cut off.

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~~[redacted]~~, CUBA, JU[redacted])-FOUR MORE UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN WERE REPORTED FREED BY THE CUBAN REBELS TODAY. ~~[redacted]~~RE ~~SCHEDULED TO BE LANDED HERE BY HELICOPTER ABOUT 3:00 P.M., EST.~~ ~~SEVEN [redacted] WERE RELEASED THURSDAY.~~ The rebels still hold 18 captives

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The big black limosines of diplomacy crowded the courtyard of the U.N. again today...and The AMBASSADORS argued at length on the U.S. intervention in Lebanon...And before the meeting adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, The United States was FACING mounting pressure against getting the U.N. to send a police force to relieve The Marines in Lebanon.

Dag Hammarshuld threw cold water on the idea.. Implied that the U.N. group already there, didn't need any new help to carry out its mission.. The U.N. Secretary General said They had been successful in getting the Lebanese rebels to permit them to inspect the entire frontier against infiltration..

The Japanese said they'd vote for the american resolution, although they couldn't agree with the part that said the proposed U.N. police force should insure against infiltration, since the UN observers found no evidence of it. And the Japanese showed no enthusiasm to furnish troops FOR an international army.

neutral Sweden questioned the necessity of sending U.S. military forces into Lebanon...The Swedish Ambassador said the marines are making it impossible for the U.N. observers to carry out their duties. He suggested suspending the activities of the U.N. observers, while the marines are There..

In the face of this coolness toward the american intervention, the western powers seemed in no hurry to force the american [redacted] resolution to a vote.// Russia is certain to veto the american call for a U.N. army to replace the marines...But this country is anxious to get a solid majority in favor, nevertheless despite the presumed Russia veto.. [redacted] But we're now having trouble getting the U.N. to associate itself with the uni-lateral U.S. intervention.

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment..with a footnote to the news...First George [redacted] Bryan..

The British take their crises cooly../ In Bagdad, an iraqi

rebel mob/ sacked and burned / the British Embassy... But in London,

today [redacted], only one bobby / guards the Iraq Embassy..

And the one man who might have had a lot to say about the

U.S. intervention in Lebanon, is saying nothing. The ailing Ex-Prime Minister/

Sir Anthony Eden, [redacted] who triggered the Suez fiasco/two years

ago/telegraphed just three words [redacted] to a reporter who asked

for his comment/on the U.S. MILITARY MOVE [redacted] Replied Sir Anthony [redacted] "Regret stop Impossible

Thos LL. Goodnite

LeSueur for Murrow Thursday, July 17, 1958

Good Evening, everyone. Here's what heppened today:

Britain rushed two-thousand paratroops to Jordan this morning -- at the request of young King Hussein. The United States announced its support of the British troop landings -- but has ruled out sending U.S troops to join them -- at least, for the time being.

U.S. more than fifty navy jet planes made a low-altitude demonstration flight over Jordan today. A Pentagon spokesman said the purpose of the flights was "to let it be known WE were there."

The jets from the carriers Saratoga and Essex ROARED OVER the Jordan river valley for an hour and ten minutes. They returned to the carriers without incident.

10

There now are more than eight thousand United states and British troops in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. ... Besides the two aircraft carriers, the United States also has sent a heavy cruiser and 16 destroyers into Lebanese waters, to join at least 25 other units of the sixth fleet.

The Royal navy sent the aircraft carrier Eagle. Britain already has a submarine squadron, three destroyer squadrons and an amphibious warfare squadron in the Eastern Mediterranean. ... more United States paratroops are being flown to the Middle East from their Nato bases in West Germany.

Prime Minister MacMillan told Parliament today British paratroopers were flown to Jordan at Hussein's request to NIP A PLOT [redacted] against the young king's government. MacMillan said the plot was hatched by Nasser's UNITED ARAB Republic. [redacted] said Syrian troops were seen marching toward Jordan's frontiers.

Our state department has pledged all aid short of troops for jordan -- to back up the British paratroops.

[redacted]

25

President Eisenhower met for more than an hour this afternoon with British foreign secretary Selwyn Lloyd. A report said they discussed the situation in the Middle East -- AND HOLDS "a close identity of views" on moves to preserve the independence of Jordan and Lebanon. //

The Soviet union has ordered its land, sea and air forces to begin maneuvers tomorrow // in Russian areas bordering Turkey and Iran.

A Moscow defense ministry statement says the war games "are being held to maintain the "fighting preparedness of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R."

The maneuvers are OBVIOUSLY intended as a show of soviet military might in frontier zones nearest the disturbed Middle East. Our defense department says the Russian troops "do not present a threat to U-S and British troops in the area." //

In Moscow, a crowd of some two thousand Russians demonstrated for more than three hours outside the U.S. embassy there -- protesting the landing of American marines in Lebanon. The well-organized crowds shouted "Hands OFF Lebanon ... and "Hands OFF Iraq." ... There was no violence ... // but [illegible] incidents.

43

In Washington, the United States accused Russia and the United Arab Republic of trying to inflame the Arab world against the United States and its marines in Lebanon // with a co-ordinated propaganda barrage. / State department spokesman Lincoln White says / radio transmitters in Moscow, Cairo and Damascus -/ have begun to "broadcast false stories / of alleged incidents between American marines and the Lebanese."//

There was ~~one~~ AN incident / CONNECTED with the marines in Lebanon.// For that story -- and other developments -- we switch to CBS news correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut:

TAPE RUNS 1:37

end cue .... now back to CBS news in New York.

Prime minister Harold MacMillan / won sweeping parliamentary approval tonight / for Britain's intervention in Jordam / to forestall a threatened pro-Nasser coup against King Hussein. For that report, we switch now to C B S news correspondent Charles Callingwood in London:

TAPE RUNS 2:20

ends .... now back to CBS news in N Y

55

In Vienna, the Austrian defense ministry has ordered its air force units to "defend the air space over Austria" from american transport planes. // Austria has protested that last night the U.S. transports -- ferrying troops from Germany to Turkey -- were violating Austria's territorial rights. /

ISRAEL also protested to Britain today -- against R.A.F. transports flying across Israeli territory. British troops flown in to Jordan today crossed over a corner of Israel. /// But it is generally believed the Israeli protest was made "only for the Record." /

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GUANTANAMO (GWAN TAH NAH MOH), BAY---CUBAN REBELS HAVE RELEASED FOUR MORE AMERICAN CAPTIVES. THE INSURGENTS HAVE RELEASED 15 SAILORS AND MARINES IN THE PAST THREE DAYS.) THE REMAINING 14 CAPTIVE SERVICEMEN ARE EXPECTED TO BE FREED IN GROUPS OF FOUR DAILY. THE SERVICEMEN WERE SEIZED ON JUNE 28TH.

(12 Washington-7

W[redacted]N---BOSTON INDUSTRIALIST BERNARD GOLDFINE HAS REFUSED TO PURGE HIMSELF OF THREATENED CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGES. INSTEAD HE FLUNG A NEW SMEAR CHARGE AT THE GROUP DURING HIS FINAL APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. GOLDFINE---IN A PREPARED STATEMENT---SAID THE COMMITTEE MADE EVERY POSSIBLE ATTEMPT TO SMEAR HIM.

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[redacted]---THE HOUSE HAS PASSED A DOUBLE-BARRELED STATES' RIGHTS BILL AIMED AT PREVENTING FEDERAL LEGISLATION FROM TAKING PRECEDENCE OVER STATE LAWS. THE HOUSE PASSED THE BILL BY A 241 TO 155 VOTE. SO[redacted]Y THE ACTION WAS AN OBVIOUS SLAP AT RECENT SUPREME COURT [redacted]IONS. decisions.

It was standing room only at the U.N. today...The news of the British move into Jordon brought one of the largest crowds of diplomats, newsmen and spectators to the Security Council Chamber, that I've ever seen...But the atmosphere changed perciptably...The very massivness of the anglo-american intervention in the Middle East seemed to steady the nerves of some of the smaller countries..And U.S. Ambassador Lodge made it plain that the U.S. and Britain are determined to put the U.N. spotlight on Nasser's United Arab Republic, and what he called its master plan to seize the whole Middle East by "indirect aggression.." Lodge didn't actually mention Nasser by name, but he said you can read all about it in the Cairo papers..//

The U.S. Ambassador also made it clear that this country will not be diverted from its intention to protect the Middle East until the U.N. itself takes over..He Said frankly: IF the United Nations cannot deal with indirect aggression, the United Nations will break up...[redacted]...This was taken by many as a rebuke to Dag Hammarshuld...The U.N. Secretary General has reported that his observer team has successfully patrolled the Lebanese borders against new infiltration...[redacted]

But lodge WAS [redacted] pointing out that Observer teams had not prevented the sensational Nasser coup in Iraq. And the U.S. and Britain are determined not To see the [redacted] entire oil-rich Middle East fall to Nasser, through any lack of Anglo-American resolution.

Its still a question whether the U.N. Council will press for a vote tonight on the rival resolutions of the United States and Soviet Russia. OURS calling for a U.N. army to replace the Marines, the Russians demanding [redacted] american withdrawal. CBS radio will BROADCAST THE MEETING LATER TONITE IF NEITHER RESOLUTION PASSES, The soviet Union says it will demand a special U.N. General Assembly session, to try to [redacted] martial the neutral nations into asking the anglo-americans to withdraw... But it did seem as the the war scare TRY subsiding...Unless we attempt to recapture Oil-Rich IRAQ.

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.. But first - a word from Geo. Bryan.

(27)

Young King Hessein [redacted] has faced more crises in his 23 years, than most Kings face in a lifetime. // In his five years of Jordon rule, Hussein has faced rebellion, bankruptcy, and death.. He defied Nasser and Russia last year, by firing his pro-russian Premier. // He's now appealed to Britain & and the U.S. to save his Kingdom from destruction.

But his biggest test is yet to come..Now that the British are back to protect his Kingdom... [redacted] The question IS, will Hussein order his famed Arab Legion TRY TO recapture his federated Kingdom of Iraq?.

This is Larry LeSueur..Good Nite..

LeSueur for Murrow Friday, July 18, 1958

Good Evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

President Nasser of the United Arab republic /.. and Soviet Premier [redacted] Khrushchev //- who conferred secretly in Moscow yesterday -/ HAVE NOW [redacted] issued separate, bitter denunciations of the Anglo-American intervention in the Middle East.

[redacted] shortly after their denunciations were PUBLICIZED [redacted] -- this action was taking place at the United Nations in New York:

The Security council rejected the Soviet demand that it order United States forces out of Lebanom .//. and British troops out of Jordan. The vote was eight against;/ and one in favor -- Russia.//Swedan and Japan abstained.

Then the Soviet Uniom vetoed the United States plan [redacted] to send a United Nations police force to Lebanon. //The vote on the United States plan was 9 to ome -- Russia negative. Sweden abstained. The Russian veto killed the proposal.

13

The council / then rejected Sweden's resolution asking Secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold to suspend the [redacted] activities of the U-N observation group in Lebanon -- until further notice. That vote was nine to two ... no abstentions. /

Then the United States [redacted] the U-N security council to convene an emergency session of the General Assembly -- to deal with the Middle East Crisis. [redacted]

18

But the United States agreed [redacted] its call for an assembly session while Japan works on a new Security Council resolution which would expand the U N observer team in Lebanon. This would pave the way for the departure of the United States Marines.

The Security council's inconclusive voting ~~action~~ ended four days of bitter exchanges between the United States and Soviet delegates.

But in Moscow, the Kremlin issued a statement warning the United States and Great Britain it will "have to take the necessary steps" to counter what it called "unprovoked aggression" by Britain against Jordan ... and demanded again that the U.S. get out of Lebanon.

For the Kremlin statement -- and other developments of the day in Moscow -- we switch now to CBS news correspondent Paul Niven:

TAPE RUNS 1:53

end cue ... now back to CBS news in New York.

The Russian statement said little about President Nasser ... but he did his own speaking in Damascus, Syria, just a few hours after his return from Moscow. Nasser declared the Arabs are ready "to fight to the last drop of their blood" -- to preserve arab nationalism. He said the United States and Britain should know the era of occupation has ended.

Said Nasser: "We will stand by what we have announced before: we antagonize whoever antagonizes us ... and befriend those who befriend us."

As heard in Jerusalem over Radio Damascus, Nasser said that if Iraq is attacked -- he will stand behind it. In his words: "... we will carry arms to defend the torch of freedom -- which has become victorious in Iraq."

Nasser's speech made no mention of his surprise trip to Moscow. Egypt's Middle East news agency said Nasser and Khrushchev had two meetings -- which lasted eight hours altogether.

C B S news correspondent Frank Kearns -- speaking through heavy censorship -- reports of the atmosphere in Cairo:

TAPE RUNS 1:40

ends ..... now back to CBS news in New York.

The United States has warned the United Arab republic that any attack on U. S. forces in the Middle East -- by military units of the U - A - R, or units under Nasser control -- "could involve grave consequences."

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[redacted]

Diplomats in London speculated that Khrushchev and Nasser -- in their Moscow meetings -- discussed sending Soviet troops to the U-A-R province of Syria to counter the American landings in Lebanon, and the airlift of British paratroopers to Jordan.

The build-up of Anglo-American forces in the Middle East continued today. For a direct report, here is C B S news correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut:

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TAPE RUNS 1:37

ends ... back to CBS news in New York.

British jets flew into Amman today, to cover the British AIR transports bringing the last of two-thousand paratroops into Jordan. Britain completed its troop airlift from Cyprus to Jordan in less than 24 hours and a spokesman said there are no plans to send more troops to Jordan.

Soviet armed forces CONDUCTED LARGE military maneuvers along the frontiers of Turkey and Iran during the day. Turkey took the demonstration of RUSSIAN military might calmly.

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Secretary of State Dulles and British foreign secretary Selwyn Lloyd conferred on the mid-east situation for nearly three hours today. They met in Washington with military experts -- and will meet again tonight.

President Eisenhower also called a meeting -- of eight congressional leaders of both parties -- for a conference on his foreign aid bill. Before the senate appropriations committee today -- Dulles pleaded for the full three-billion-675-million dollar foreign aid program authorized by congress. Mr Dulles said gravely -- that "powerful forces in the world will destroy us -- if we merely sit on the sidelines as observers."

67

The Cuban rebels released EIGHT more American servicemen today. They still hold SIX ...

And agreement seems to be a little closer on the release of nine American servicemen who have been held by communist East Germany since their helicopter strayed over the border ...

In Washington, another set of House investigators says it will begin hearings next Monday on allegations that presidential assistant Sherman Adams intervened in a government case against a business firm. Witnesses will be questioned by a House armed services sub-committee. The case involves a war-time contract with a New Hampshire woolen mill.

Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine left Washington today -- after a farewell meeting with his friend Sherman Adams. Goldfine wound up his testimony before House influence investigators yesterday. He says he will be ready to return to Washington if the sub-committee calls him back.

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The United States beat the russians to the punch today... Ambassador Lodge's surprise call for an immediate emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly to deal with the Middle East crisis, stole the Russian's thunder...And the move left the Russian [illegible] glum and Ambassador Lodge looking as tho he just swallowed a canary..

Russia had threatened just such a move if the U.N. Council refused to order the American and British Forces out of Lebanon and Jordon.. And it had been widely understood that the U.S. was reluctant to take its call for U.N. Police force to the Assembly, where its approval would require a two-thirds vote, or at least 54 of the Assembly's 81 members..

[illegible] But Lodge lost no time in making his surprise move immediately after the Soviet Veto killed the american resolution to send an international military force to Lebanon..

The U.S. SAID IT WOULD ASK for an emergency Assembly SESSION "to make appropriate recommendations concerning the Lebanese complaint-- But Russia is expected to stipulate that the Emergency session also considers its demand that the Anglo-American forces be ousted from Lebanon and Jordon..

This country might have a close call in any GeneralAssembly session, since India has already raised its influential voice against the Anglo-American intervention...But the American Ambassador has already stressed/that if the U.N. fails to take/any action against the kind of indirect aggression that sub-verted Iraq, The Peace organization may collapse..

He seemed to be serving notice that the United States didN't move massively into the Middle East, just to pull right out again.. And this country might defy the U.N. if we were called upon to do it.

But Lodge didn't press for a vote to convene the Assembly until the Council considers on Monday, a Japanese proposal, understood to call for an enlarged U.N. observer force in Lebanon. [redacted] Between Now AND Monday [redacted] a word Word to the News...First [redacted]n..

(V)

[redacted] Experienced observers of the Russian scene are concerned about the wave of anti-american demonstrations in Moscow...Because it denotes an organized conditioning of the Russian people against ~~this~~ The U.S. [redacted]y and its people...

But altho There [redacted] was tension and anti-american feeling evident ~~almost everywhere~~ in the Soviet capital today, russian spectators [redacted] still observed with great interest [redacted] the workout of the University of Washington [redacted] crew for tomorrow's Moscow regatta... Coach Al Ulbrickson [redacted] says the Huskies are in good shape--but tomorrow's race ~~will~~ may be a tough one.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite

7.45 pm net 7/21/58 picker

Good Evening Everyone. Here's What happened Today

Talk of a possible summit conference -- to be held at the United Nations -- dominates the Middle East crisis tonight. The White House made known today that the United States, Britain and France have started drafting a reply to Khrushchev's soviet premier proposal for an immediate top-level meeting on The Middle East. It's understood that this reply will reject the call for a meeting outside The U.N. But URGE KEEPING the discussions within the U.N. Security Council, instead. The western big three are reported in agreement to challenge Khrushchev to appear personally before the U.N. At such a meeting, the Russian leader would be called upon to back up his charges that Britain and the United States are endangering world peace. And it could open the way for President Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan to speak for their governments at the U.N.

Washington officials reportedly view Khrushchev's call for a summit meeting on the Middle East as essentially a prepaganda maneuver. But the U.S. is reported facing increasing pressure from Britain and France for some kind of top-level meeting with Russia to ease war Tensions. all three western powers are said to be agreed on rejecting Khruschev's call for a meeting outside the U.N. ...Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbaker today called on the western leaders to follow up Khruschev's offer of immediate summit talks -- with a meeting in the U.N. Security Council.

Prime Minister MacMillan told the House of Commons in London today that he favors a summit meeting. But, he said, "we must be neither foolishly swift nor obstinately slow" -- adding that his government is not going to be panicked into such a meeting. French Premier De Gaulle expressed a similar stand -- a statement issued in his behalf saying that while he welcomed a soviet invitation to a The Summit, the undiplomatic tone of Khrushchev IS NOT an obstacle. De Gaulle's statement said the matter should be worked out through diplomatic channels, so that summit talks could be held in an "atmosphere of objectivity....." India's Prime Minister Nehru already has accepted the soviet call to a summit meeting, and presumably would not object to a meeting in New York. [redacted]

The Defense Department in Washington issued a statement today saying it "can not forsee any circumstance requiring the use of atomic weapons" in the cufrent situation in Lebanon. This statement was issued after press reports from Beirut quoted a U.S. Navy spokesman there as saying that all American ground, air and sea combat units have atomic capability.

In reply to questions, a Pentagon spokesman said he did not know whether the marines had landed weapons which are capable of hurling either conventional explosives or nuclear projectiles.

The commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, Vice Admiral Charles Brown, told newsmen today that everything was going well with the Navy's operations off Lebanon, except for rebel sniping at planes. Speaking aboard the U.S.S. Des Moines, he said the fleet could support Jordan, if ordered to do so, with The SAME ease. The Vice Admiral went on to say that his fleet had grown to 75 ships, and that no soviet naval vessels have been detected slipping into the Mediterranean. Members of his staff said that sixteen planes from the fleet have been hit by lebanese rebel snipers, mostly from the area around Tripoli.

~~Soviet sources in Paris said today that there's a possibility~~ Moscow would send troops to adjoining Syria, if an emergency summit conference fails to produce a Middle East settlement. These soviet sources were quoted as saying the United States is building up a strong base in Lebanon for an attack on Syria, or the Nasser-controlled regime in Iraq.

U.S undersecretary of State

~~U.S. Envoy~~ Robert Murphy talked with rebel leaders in Lebanon today. For that story, we take you now to Beirut -/ CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen reporting:

(Tape Runs 1 min. 43 sec.)

The new revolutionary government in Iraq, gives indications that it wants to preserve good relations with the west. Iraqi sources in Washington say the new regime wants to keep its political, economic and military ties with the west -- but warned that it would be forced to turn to the Soviet Union if the United States cuts off military supplies. A spokesman for the Iraqi regime in Badhdad said its foreign policy will be to "befriend those friendly to us -- and to be hostile to those hostile to us." The new regime also pledged the safety of western oil installations.

The first group of Americans to be brought out of Iraq since the rebel coup there a week ago arrived in Rome by plane today from Baghdad. Aboard the big commercial airliner were 92 Americans, including 36 women, 54 children and two men. Most of them are expected to stay in Rome, hoping for the Middle East situation to quiet down, so they may eventually return to Iraq. The airliner had been chartered by the State Department, and was the first of several scheduled emergency flights to evacuate the American colony in Iraq.

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In Washington, preliminary figures issued by the government indicate a national budget deficit of 2-billion, 813-million dollars for the fiscal year 1958, which ended on June 30th. This is about seven times as high as the deficit Predicted by President Eisenhower in January. The higher figure is the result of increased spending for defense, for programs to combat the recession, and for the farm price support program....For the fiscal year of 1959, ~~which began on July 1st,~~ government officials are expecting a budget deficit of ten to twelve billion dollars.

The House gave overwhelming approval today to a program of so-called fringe benefit tax relief for small business. The bill would not actually reduce tax rates, but would benefit small business to the extent of 260-million dollars a year. The measure, which has strong bi-partisan support, now goes to the senate.

~~President Eisenhower has nominated Bertha Adkins -- assistant~~ chairman of the Republican national committee -- to be undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Adkins, a native of Salisbury, Maryland, would succeed Dr. John Alanson Perkins, who resigned on March 1st to return to his post as President of the University of Delaware.

A former member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals has expressed the opinion that Sherman Adams acted improperly when he made an inquiry about a case handled by the board last year. However, the former member, Roswell Austin, said that Adams did not influence the board in any way. Austin added that an unidentified member of congress who also took an interest in the case, did not sway the board in any way. The White House has said that Presidential assistant Adams merely relayed inquiries and replies about the case, which involved the now-defunct Raylaine Worsteds company of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Commerce Secretary Weeks today defended Sherman Adams -- saying Adams has been "whip-lashed more brutally than any man in public life in our generation." Weeks said that from years of close association, he knows Sherman Adams to be "a man of integrity." Two other cabinet officers -- Secretary of Labor Mitchell and Interior Secretary Seaton -- previously defended Adams in the face of demands that he resign from his White House post.

All seven judges of the U.S. District Court of Appeals in St. Louis have been ordered to rule on the appeal calling for the setting aside of an order delaying integration at Central High S[illegible] in Little Rock. Earlier this month it was understood that only three of the seven judges would hear the motions -- in a session scheduled for August 4th.

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The anglo-american drive to get U.N. sponsored troops into Lebanon got a dusty answer at the U.N. Security Council today.. Even tho, U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarshuld placed his prestige behind the Japanese proposal.. Which was a compromise between the [redacted] vetoed- United States call for a U.N. army, and the [redacted] proposal which originally sent U.N. observers to Lebanon. The Japanese wanted to "expand and strengthen" the U.N. observer force already there, without specifying how [redacted] big it should be, but enough to make possible the withdrawal of the marines..

But the Russian delegate declared it was unacceptable..Said it would amount to tacit approval of the anglo-american intervention, And Sobolev added that it would, in effect, make the U.N. a party to the intervention...The Russians obviously want [redacted] nothing less than a diplomatic [redacted] defeat for the United States, and a U.N-ordered withdrawal, without any face-saving devices..

But American Ambassador Lodge again served notice that the the dispatch of U.N.-sponsored [redacted] observers or troops is the "indispensable minimum" that would make possible a U.S. withdrawal.

But it was clear that Premier Kruschyev's call for a "quickie" summit conference on the Middle East, has put both the U.S. and the Russian U.N. delegates in a box...Altho both of them have said they'd call for a special U.N. Assembly session, neither one could put in a formal motion../.The Russian couldn't do it because his boss, Kruschyev, had asked for a summit conference instead..And Ambassador Lodge couldn't do it, because he'd be brushing-off President Eisenhower's prospective reply to Kruschyev....

Most U.N. diplomats throw cold-water on idea that Kruschyev might come to New York to sit-in on a U.N. Security Council meeting...They point out that he wouldn't sit down with any Nationalist Chinese representative, especially if it were Chiang Kai Shek himself.. And if Kruschyev did, the whole debate would turn out to be an argument on the representative of CHINA...

The Russians are spreading rumors that if we turn down Krushyev's call for a Middle East summit conference, than the Russians will move troops into Syria, at the invitation of President Nasser.. But there are those who say that if Nasser's invites the Russians into the Middle East, it will mean his finish too..

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On the grounds that Nasser can't invite in the Russians without losing his popularity among the Arabs... On the [illegible] grounds that they'd be faced with Russian occupiers, after their desperate effort to get rid of the western colonialists..

But the biggest question among neutral diplomats today, is how the United States expects any U.N army to safeguard the entire oil resources of the Middle East..

This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... First George Bryan..

United Arab Republic President Jamal Abdel [redacted] Nasser flew home to Cairo today in a special soviet-built jet airliner - a gift from Premier Krushyev...The editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram who often acts as Nasser's unofficial [redacted] spokesman came home with him. The editor immediately started writing a series of articles about his Moscow trip.. He Began by saying: "I sat with Nasser at the dinner table with Kruschyev...and heard the Soviet Premier [redacted] give all present with the anecdotes and jokes. Most of them according to the Cairo editor, "were about John Foster Dulles."

This is Larry LeSueur..Goodnite..

745pm lesueur (robinson) 7/23/58

Good Evening everyone - Here's what happened today.

Neither the White House nor the State Department has commented THUS far on Soviet Premier Khrushchev's agreement, made public late today, to take part in a summit meeting on the Middle East within the frame work of the U-N Security Council. The Khrushchev reply came in separate letters to President Eisenhower and to Prime Ministers Macmillan of Britain, De Gaulle of France and Nehru of India. Khrushchev said he was taking into account the seriousness of the Middle East situation in his rapid agreement for a meeting within the U-N and laid down as a condition only that Prime Minister Nehru and the Arab representatives also be invited. The Soviet Premier asked the western powers to set a date as soon as possible for the summit meeting and said the Russians would be ready for a top-level meeting to begin in New York as EARLY as this coming Monday. Khrushchev agreed with yesterday's suggestion FROM Prime Minister Macmillan that the object of the summit meeting would be to reach AGREEMENT.. --and not to record disagreement by means of voting. And he therefore went along with Macmillan's proposal that no resolutions should be introduced AT the summit session of the Council except by previous unanimous agreement. The Soviet Premier also pointed out that East and West could hold informal meetings apart from the official talks around the Security Council table--with the possibility of important results, he said.

ON THE SIDE OF PEACE.

~~of peace~~. "The threat to world peace at present," he said, "has reached a dangerous level--so much so that no time should be lost in arguing, which cannot but delay the period of reaching agreement and the adoption of all possible and immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of world conflict."

The first ~~public~~ OFFICIAL word of the Khrushchev acceptance was made public some 22 hours after the separate western replies on a summit meeting had been received in Moscow. The Moscow Radio broke the story in a brief report at almost the same moment that the Khrushchev letters were being handed to the Ambassadors of the affected countries. Thus the President and Secretary of State Dulles--who were meeting on the Middle East at the White House--apparently received their first word of the Kruschyev reply in the form of a news dispatch delivered to them by News Secretary Hagerty.

Hagerty ~~announced~~ SAID later that there was ~~no change~~ NO CHANGE of an American response tonight--to allow time for the translation of the Khrushchev letter to be studied. Secretary Dulles had announced earlier in the day, that he would leave Friday by air for talks with the Bonn government in West Germany--and a Monday meeting in London with the leaders of the Baghdad Pact nations. He is understood to be going ahead with those plans--which would mean he would be out of the country until Tuesday, at the earliest. That would make it unlikely, at the very least, that the

summit meeting of the Security Council could begin on Monday as Khrushchev proposes. But his letters made it clear that the Soviet Premier was prepared to come to New York at any time after MONDAY that the other key powers proposed as convenient.

Another deterrent to a meeting as early as Monday is the formal White House announcement, made before the Khrushchev reply, that Italian Prime Minister Fanfani will confer in Washington next Tuesday and Wednesday with the President and Secretary Dulles on a wide range of topics of mutual interest to the United States and Italy.

Another possible hitch may develop in Paris, where Premier De Gaulle is reported to feel more strongly than ever that United Nations headquarters in New York is not a properly CALM location for a summit conference on the Middle East--and that any such meeting ought to be held on neutral ground--such as Geneva.

While there has been no formal response yet from London to the latest Khrushchev letter, it's considered a foregone conclusion that Prime Minister Macmillan will go along with the Soviet Premier--with only the actual date of a meeting to be determined.

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Even before the Khrushchev reply was disclosed, officials at the State Department said today that much of the heat seemed to be seeping out of the Middle East crisis. They give much credit to Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy -whom the President sent to the Middle East a week ago to try to work out a solution, at least in Lebanon, which would allow the rapid withdrawal of American troops from that country. They indicate that Murphy has succeeded in convincing Lebanese Rebel Leaders there that the United States does not intend to maintain President Chamoun in office by force -and activity has been resumed toward the parliamentary selection of a man to succeed Chamoun. // The Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament said today that the Parliament will now meet on July thirty-first to elect a new Lebanese President. //

As for Iraq, State Department officials say that the new regime which TOPPLED the monarchy last week has made repeated appeals for the maintenance of "freindly relations" with the United States -and that some sort of "practical relationship" with the new Republic may be worked out. They say Deputy Under Secretary Murphy may soon visit Baghdad for informal talks with the leaders of the new regime -and may even travel to Cairo — to sound out President Nasser on his views on the possibilities of a stable peace.

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STRUGGLES

One of the hottest [redacted] of the current session of Congress is just about over. A Senate-and-House conference committee has approved a Defense Reorganization Bill which would give President Eisenhower almost all the power he wanted to revamp the Pentagon along more efficient lines. The full Senate and House are expected to take final action SHORTLY and send the bill to Mr. Eisenhower whose quick signature is anticipated.

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee agreed today to take a longer look at proposals to boost the Defense Budget by two-and-a-half-billion dollars after the White House sent word that Mr. Eisenhower is opposed to the bigger figure.

The House ignored administration objections today and approved a bill to extend for another year the farm surplus disposal program. The measure now goes to a conference committee to compromise conflicts with the Senate measure.

The House Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved a bill today to boost Social Security benefits by seven percent to allow for the increased cost of living.

And the government's cost-of-living index showed a new rise today for the May-June period but only by less than one-tenth of one percent. The amount of the rise is so small that economic experts believe a decline

93 in living costs may be recorded this month or soon after as a result of the usual seasonal decline in food prices during the summer and early fall. But, as one of the experts pointed out today, these hopes could vanish if a shooting war began in the Middle East.

At Cape Canaveral, the Air Force late today successfully fired another of its Thor-Able rockets into space--again with a live mouse as a passenger in the rocket's nose cone. The Air Force announcement fifteen minutes after blast-off said the rocket performance was satisfactory--and an effort will be made to recover the nose cone after its six-thousand-mile trip into space and back. This is the second successful test of the Thor-Able rocket. The first rocket--fired on July 104 NINE covered the full distance but its nose-cone was never FOUND.

The primary purpose of the shoot is to test the ability of the nose-cone --which could also haul a hydrogen bomb warhead--to resist the terrible heat of friction as it returns into the heavy atmosphere of the earth at a speed of some 12-thousand miles an hour. A fleet of Air Force ships and planes is now waiting in the TARGET area near Ascension Island, one-thousand miles off the African coast, to attempt to trace the comet-like course of the nose-cone in this latest recovery attempt. 111

Although the U.N. is used to emergencies, even its officials think next Monday may be a little too soon to get the kind of Security Council together that Premier Krushyev envisages..

But despite the difficulties of getting everyone to New York that Krushyev has suggested, there are really no technical difficulties, in the way of calling such a high-level Security Council meeting next week..

The Security Council "Rules of proceedure" already provide for the heads of governments or foreign ministers to represent their countries on the council without credentials.. And it's to be recalled that there were no less than six foreign ministers present at The U.N during the Suez crisis two years ago..

Under the rules of the Council the four great powers could send a joint letter to the various heads of states, inviting them to New York, But among the things that are not clear in Kruschev's suggestion to which ARAB States he actually means...The only arab "member" of the council NOW, now is Iraq, and the credentials of its representative are in dispute

Jordon, Saudi Arabia

Presumably [redacted], Kruschev would include the United Arab Republic, Jordon and Lebanon, but whether he also means Tunis, Morrocco, Iran, Yeman and the Sudan, remains to be spelled out..

If a high-level [redacted] UN Security Council meeting were called next Monday, its President would still be Columbia..But nobody could expect such talks to be brief, and since the U.N. Council presidency rotates monthly, its President next Friday and for the entire month of August will be France...and presumably [redacted] General De Gaulle..Although the French Premier was NOT enthusiastic about a U.N. summit meeting in his [redacted] last letter to MOSCOW. [redacted]

(The Russian leader's proposal today made no direct mention of the possibility of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek sitting in as the delegate of China.. But the Soviet leader could not resist a passing dig at the Chinese Nationalists... [redacted] SAID "one of the so-called permanent U.N. Council members [redacted], doesn't represent anyone.."

Yet Kruchyev has not called For a restricted "committee" of the U.N. [redacted] Security Council, which might have excluded [redacted] nationalist China..

Whatever such a U.N. summit meeting, I COULD [illegible] accomplish., its almost certain to be a PROPAGANDA FEAST., Kruschyev already hints at that, by objecting to Eisenhower's assertion that the Russian U.N., "supports expansionist and aggressive policies in the world." AND In his previous note to Eisenhower, Kruchyev charged us, with fomenting war, and suggested that the commander of the U.S. Sixth fleet be confined to a mental hospital.

ALL this underscores the American reluctance TO PARTAKE IN a summit MEETING at this time. Premier Kruschyev will be in the position of "accuser" and we will be in the position of "defender" over the causes and consequences of our Middle East intervention. And this will put America at a disadvantage in any highly publicized meeting..

And if Kruschyev ever really comes to New York, it will be the most highly publicized meeting the world has yet seen... Practically every newspaper, news magazine, radio and TV station in the country, is already clamoring to beef-up their U.N. coverage..

And if "I" may add a personal note. Please don't ask me for U.N. tickets!

This is Larry LeSueur I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News.....First George Bryan.

If soviet Premier Kruschyev should come to New York, his visit would pose the greatest security problem this country has ever undertaken...a virtual army of police and plain-clothesmen would have to be assigned to the job, in addition to members of the soviet secret police...

The New York Police would assign a large part of their 24-thousand-man force to the job, and possibly call in the New York State police too.. Even now The New York Police have had to assigned a task force to guard Russian headquarters against angry Hungarian picketers.. As for the blue-uniformed United Nations Guards, all their leaves and vacations have already been cancelled..

This is L.C. Goodrich

745pm lesueur
robinson
7/24/58

Good evening EVERYONE. Here's what happened today.....

The draft of an American reply to Soviet Premier Khrushchev has been completed and sent to London and to Paris. A final version is expected to go to Moscow tomorrow or Saturday--after Prime Minister Macmillan and Premier De Gaulle have had an opportunity to express their opinions of the American STAND on a summit meeting. Today's American draft was completed after President Eisenhower met for two hours in the morning with the National Security Council--and met twice later in the day with Secretary of State Dulles. The reply is reported to be mainly an effort to establish the condition that U-N Security Council rules will be followed at such a meeting. The British and the Russians have indicated a preference to amend those rules--to allow the summit meeting to be devoted mainly to discussion--with no resolutions to be presented for a vote except by unanimous agreement in advance. IT'S also speculated that the American note will propose a meeting date about two weeks hence--to allow time for fuller preparation. Certainly, the meeting will not come as early as Monday--as Premier Khrushchev proposed. A State Department spokesman said Secretary Dulles has not changed his plans to fly to West Germany on Friday--and to attend a Baghdad Pact meeting in London

on Monday. The British Foreign Office also said in a formal statement that the proposal for a meeting on Monday "seems to us unrealistic." But it expressed continued willingness to meet as soon as a special meeting can be conveniently arranged. The statement added that the British government "is glad that Mr. Khrushchev appears to have accepted" the suggestion for the summit meeting to take place within the Security Council. The British also indicate they want time to discuss which nations will be invited to the meeting besides the permanent members of the Council--in view of Khrushchev's proposal to invite INDIA'S Prime Minister Nehru and Arab leaders.

French Premier De Gaulle--who would preside as head of the Security Council if the summit meeting is held in August--is still opposed to the idea of a meeting in New York. My colleague, IN PARIS CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun, has this report on the French government's view.

TAPE: Runs 1:33--ending on cue: "..to CBS News in New York."

The French view was conveyed to Secretary [redacted]e Dulles today by Ambassador Hervé Alphand, who called personally at the State Department. Alphand told newsmen after the meeting that the French "want real results and we don't think the Security Council is a good place." He said it was clear from De Gaulle's reply to Khrushchev that France is "not in favor." Reporters interpreted this to mean that De Gaulle would refuse to come to New York. But the French Ambassador issued a clarifying statement a few minutes later in which he denied any such inference.

Our troops in Lebanon a[redacted]g to have a quiet time of it. A briefing officer at the Pentagon said the feeling now is that the situation there seems to be "calming down." He announced that the Army's Major General Paul Adams--commanding general of the Northern Area Command in Europe--is on his way to Beirut to take over as commander of American land forces at the request of Admiral James Holoway--the over-all chief of the Middle East operation. The Pentagon spokesman said there is no official knowledge in Washington concerning an announcement today over the Syrian radio. Syria, which has a common border with Lebanon, said that two unidentified jet planes intruded over that border today--and Syrian guns opened fire. The announcement said both planes fled--and that one of them went down in flames in Lebanese territory. Syria is

federated with Egypt in the United Arab Republic. // United States Navy planes have been flying continuous patrols along the Syrian-Lebanese FRONTIER, --but there was no announcement from the Sixth Fleet that ANY of our planes is missing. //

Washington continues its wait-and-see attitude in relation to the revolution in Iraq. // The Senate Foreign Relations Committee now hopes to hear from officials of the Central Intelligence Agency on SUBJECT OF IRAQ early next WEEK. // Republican Committee member George Aiken of Vermont said strong sentiment is building up within the committee for early recognition of the revolutionary regime--which continues to profess its desire to maintain friendly relations with the West, now that the Iraqi monarchy has been overthrown. //

The Senate completed action today on a Defense Reorganization Bill--which it sent to the White House. // Both the House and Senate approved by a voice vote the compromise worked-out by a conference committee. // It gives the President the essential changes, he has requested, to streamline the Defense Department for more efficient and more economical national defense. /// He is expected to sign it into law quickly. / Defense Secretary McElroy expressed satisfaction with the compromise-BILL during an appearance before a Senate Defense group.

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But, when

Majority Leader Johnson asked McElroy to list any other things he wants from Congress, the defense chief said his present budget was adequate--and that he'd rather SEE Congress add hundreds of millions of dollars to the foreign aid program.

But a little later in the day, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an annual defense money bill of some 40-billion dollars. That's one-billion-200-MILLION dollars more than asked FOR by the administration--and one-billion-600-million dollars more than the amount voted earlier by the House. Most of the additional money would go toward a build-up of air-power.

The increased cost of running the government--including the higher cost of national defense--will lead to an administration request next week for another increase in the legal limit of the national debt.

Treasury Secretary Anderson has arranged to go before the House Ways-and-Means Committee on Monday to request the additional leeway in the government's power to borrow. The present permanent ceiling is 275-billions. But Congress authorized earlier in the session a temporary increase to 280-billion--with the prospect that the Treasury will now ask authority to raise That figure by another eight-billion.

Pause

There doesn't seem to be any doubt, that whether a summit U.N.meeting is held in New York, Geneva or elsewhere, or even if its never held at all, Nikita Krushchev has scored the biggest propaganda coup of The COLD WAR.

By brushing aside all the apparent obstacles to a U.N. summit meeting, The Soviet leader has PLACED the western powers in the position of having to make all the conditions, or objections, if any..

It's of course, well-known, that the Russians possess a flare for the dramatic, but we're told even the Russian people were surprised by Krushchev's boldness...

It's UNPRECEDENTED for the russian people to read in the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIA, that the Americans must think the Russians fools to accept a conference at the U.N. because of the presence of the Chinese Nationalists, and then have their leader brush aside this obstacle, a few hours after the paper appeared..

Some people even wonder whether Kruschev planted the story himself, for dramatic effect, or whether the editor of Izvestia is now heading for the salt mines.. All that can be said of it, IT SIMPLY NEVER HAS happened before. For the SOVIET newspapers are the very voices of the party and the Kremlin..

There's no getting away from it, the events of the past nine days have played into Kruschev's hands.// .The coup in Iraq has deprived the West not only of control of the oil,// but control of the best Arab army in the Middle-East.// The Iraqis are not only good soldiers, but ~~they~~ They're ~~have been~~ equipped with about fifty million dollars worth of the most modern american weapons..//

And to the man in the street in Europe as well as the Middle East, the american ~~intervention~~ ATTEMPT to prevent the rest of the Middle East ~~going like~~ collapsing like a House of Cards, brought the world to the verge of possible atomic war..//

And Krushchev ~~is now~~ IS NOW the government chief who took the initiative for summit talks,// when the threat of war seemed real.// And ~~And~~ by his boldness he is able to pose as the Champion of Arab Nationalism, and the protector of the worried neutrals, like Sweden and India..

~~Kruschshev~~ Kruschshev has been able to gain his own ~~primary~~ POLITICAL objective.// .the promise of summit talks with little preparation.. Because careful preparation might lead to summit talks that he could not turn to his advantage.. //

And perhaps most important, the Russians, after centuries of Western defiance, are now being formally recognized as a power with direct interests in the Middle East..

Now it could be a great thrill for Americans to see and hear to Premier Kruschev at the United Nations. But while he gets a large audience to attack President Eisenhower and denounce American policy, it will be a one-way street. There doesn't seem any chance of western criticism of Russia's aggressive, and expansionist policy, reaching the Soviet people..

Premier Kruschev now seems to HOLD MOST OF the trumps... He can play the role of prosecutor and we will be the defendents in the case of the Middle East intervention..

And personally Kruschev can now look forward to SOON the United States. an invitation he's been SUBTLY angling-for, for months... As one reporter PUT IT today, Kruschev will come to New York if he has to get off in LABRADOR and take a Grayhound buss..

This is Larry LeSueur---Ill be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...first goegroe bryran.

The BIG air-sea-rescue search for wickie, the space mouse, has NOW been called off ACCOUNT of darkness..Seems the rocket nose-cone that carried the mouse 600 miles up INTO space, and more than 6 thousand miles down the rocket range from Cape Canaveral, isn't sending out any radio signals..

The mouse's heart-beat was detected for 32 minutes after blast-off, indicating he lived thrugh his space flight and back TO earth...So if they don't find him tomorrow, they'll HAVE TO assume Wickie lost his life at Sea..

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite..

* 7:45 pm net 7/25/58 Le Seur - Picker

(1)

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today.

President Eisenhower today sent a letter to soviet Premier Khrushchev, in reply to the recent Russian note urging a summit meeting. // The President said that the United Nations Security Council should first decide whether a Middle East summit conference is justified at this time. If the Council decides that it is -- the President went on -- the Council should then fix the date and composition of the meeting -- under the rules of the Council and the U.N. Charter. As for the date of July 28th, suggested by Khruschev -- the President said that's too early. Other Washington officials indicated that August 11th -- two weeks later -- would be more acceptable, provided the British and French agree.

In his letter, Mr. Eisenhower served notice that this country will not agree to a mere discussion of Khruschev's charge that the United States and Britain FOMENTED WORLD WAR by sending troops into Lebanon and Jordan. // Instead, he said, this country will insist on broadening the discussion to include western accusations that the real cause of the Middle East crisis is a soviet-supported campaign to overthrow independent governments in the area. And he said that the situations in Lebanon and Jordan "are but isolated manifestations of far broader problems."

(2)

The President did not make any mention of informal, closed-door talks among the summit leaders -- [redacted] the type of talks, [redacted] favored by Khruschev, and also by British Prime Minister MacMillan. Nor did the President agree with MacMillan's proposal that a summit Council meeting hold discussion -- but not vote -- on the ISSUES that come before it.

Mr. Eisenhower held open the possibility that the United States might demand VOTING and introduce specific resolutions at such a meeting -- under the established rules of the Security Council.

The President's letter was handed to soviet Ambassador Menshikov in Washington. Menshikov was then asked by newsmen whether Khruschev would agree to the President's stipulations -- and the Russian emissary shrugged, and said, "I'll have to ask him."

In London, a foreign office spokesman welcomed the President's reply to Khruschev, saying that Britain was fully consulted on its terms. There's been no official reaction from the French government, THUS FAR, but Premier De Gaulle, who is expected to reply to Khruschev tomorrow, previously indicated he was not in favor of holding a summit meeting in New York, U.N., in the glare of publicity.

President Eisenhower's stand on a summit meeting was generally supported by key members of Congress, [redacted]

ADD P.2

(3)

Democratic senator Mansfield of Montana said that if such a meeting is held, the United States must take into it a positive program for peace -- and not appear to be "dragging our feet." Another democrat, senator Morse of Oregon, said that while the President's stand on a summit conference is sound -- the President's action in sending troops into Lebanon involved what Morse called "a clear violation of the constitution." Republican senators, including Knowland and Wiley, endorsed the President's letter to Khruschev.

The question of United States Troops in Lebanon, remains at the center of the Middle East Crisis. And for a picture of the situation there we take you now to Bayrout, CBS News correspondent Bob Pierpoint reporting

(4)

An Associated Press dispatch from Beirut quotes rebel leader SA-EBB Salam as saying his forces will not permit the Lebanese parliament to name a president as long as pro-western President Chamoun is in power -- and foreign troops remain in Lebanon. His statement Apparently knocked down hopes for an early settlement of the Lebanese crisis LEBANON'S Parliament is scheduled to meet Thursday to ELECT a successor to Chamoun.

In Washington, AMBASSADOR James Wadsworth, deputy U.S. representative to the U.N., SAID ITS possible that U.S. troops can be withdrawn from Lebanon quite soon. He said that U.S. policy is not to hold a gun to the heads of the Lebanese.

Moscow Radio said tonight that Russia has sent a formal note warning Turkey against attacking Iraq. The note -- delivered yesterday -- cited what it called reports that the Turkish government is preparing to begin military operations against Iraq in a few days. The reports were not specified. ...In New York, Turkish DIPLOMATS at the U.N. said the Russian note should not be taken too seriously -- that Turkey has no plans of any kind to attack ANYONE. These sources recalled that a similar Russian note was sent to Turkey during the last Syrian crisis in the U.N.

62

Secretary of State Dulles took off from Washington today for West Germany, for talks with Chancellor Adenauer. Dulles will then fly to London tomorrow night for talks with the Baghdad Pact nations and also with Prime Minister MacMillan ON [redacted] a summit conference planning.

(J)

Defense Secretary McElroy and his aides appeared today before a closed session of the Senate Preparedness subcommittee -- to describe a number of secret military projects -- to show that the nation's defense buildup is moving ahead. Senate majority leader Johnson, who heads the group, said the examples cited definitely represent PROGRESS. But Johnson commented: "If Rome had been built at the same rate of speed, the streets would still be unpaved."

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a code of ethics designed to prevent S-E-C members from discussing pending cases with the White House or MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ~~executive agencies. The House committee investigating federal agencies recently heard testimony that Presidential Assistant~~ Sherman Adams ~~communicated with the S-E-C three times on matters involving his friend,~~ Bernard Goldfine, ~~the Boston industrialist.~~

Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana today demanded an investigation of why a Maryland firm -- now fighting a bill before Congress -- put democratic Representative James Roosevelt of California on its payroll. Citing the House inquiry involving Adams and Goldfine, the senator said: "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Pause

1a

President Eisenhower's response to Premier Kruchchev today, is clearly designed to take some of the heat out of the crisis atmosphere engendered by Kruchyev's impetuous rush to the summit..//

[redacted]

By calling upon the permanent ambassadors to the U.N. Security Council to exchange views among themselves, and with Dag Hammarshuld, The President, in effect, is bringing the negotiations for a summit conference, back again to the Ambassadorial level...Where they were, until the Russians broke them off By their accusations that we were endangering the peace, With our H-Bomb flights over the Arctic..

Mr. Eisenhower simply doesn't take at face value, the Russian CLAMOR- [redacted], that the world demands a summit conference because of U.S. intervention in the Middle East...And so the President questions the desireability of a quickie summit conference at the U.N...Altho he says, for [redacted] IT COULD BE the case.. // Mr. Eisenhower is obviously referring to the position of France..whose General De Gaulle IS KNOWN [redacted] NOT TO FAVOR a U.N. summit MEETING in New York, and has yet to reply to Kruschcev...

And De Gaulle's opinion is weighted by the fact that he would be President of a summit meeting of the U.N. Security Council in August..

So President Eisenhower cooly questions not only the desireability of a U.N. summit meeting, but its very acceptability to the Security Council as a body, not of nations, mind you, but in its regular composition of Ambbassadors. as he carefully pointed out. today It is to be presumed of course, that the Ambassadors to the U.N. would follow the instructions of their capitals, but the credentials of one those eleven U.N. representatives is still in doubt..namely Iraq.. And the composition of the Council is now heavily in favor of the West..

But President Eisenhower really rebuffs Kruschev, for his having made specific suggestions as to who the Russians think should sit-in on a U.N. summit meeting...The President points out that there are established U.N. rules on these matters, and he doesn't want them tampered with..

It's clear that WE think some other states are entitled to be represented, if Premier Nehru of India is invited as well as the Arab states.. //

And most important, many of them, think they should be innvited, too if matters of direct interest to them are discussed.

If the Arab states are invited, naturally Isreal thinks she should sit in.. And if India is invited, Pakistan doesn't want to be left out..And Turkey feels the same way about it, since they're both Moslem countries and more a part of the Middle East than India is..

And Japan which is a regular member of the Security Council, doesn't want to be excluded, if the Four Great powers get together with India in private talks..// Japan being a potential rival of India's for leadership of the Asian nations....And if the Big powers meet privately with India, then President Nasser is reportedly murmurring, that he's not going to come to the U.N. just to sit around the corridors, // and wait to be invited in..

Eisenhower's insistence on sticking to the regular rules of the Security Council, and calling upon its regular Ambassadors to work out these problems among themselves and with Hammarshuld, doesn't require any regular meeting of the U.N. Security Council until Theyre concluded. [redacted] and all these questions of UN. Council proceedure are non-vetoable. [redacted]

This is Larry LeSueur..I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News--First George Bryan..

Like some people we know, Premier Kruschev does a lot of talking, but he doesn't listen...And he fires off a lot of letters, but he doesn't spend much time ~~on~~ READING the replies..

President Eisenhower observed this today in his note..Told Kruschev: I've studied your letter of July 23, and I find in it, apparent misunderstandings of the view I expressed in my letter of July 22.. which I request you to read again more carefully..

Yesterday Kruschev did the same thing. Misinterpreted a letter from Premier De Gaulle...The French ambassador said Kruschev was either mistaken--or he hadn't read it too well..

This is Larry LeSueur----Goodnite..

LeSueur for Murrow 7:45pm Tuesday, July 29, 1958

Good Evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower HAS BEGUN drafting a reply to Soviet premier Khruschev's summit conference message of yesterday.

Washington sources say the president will propose that he, Khruschev and other heads of government -- discuss the Middle East crisis at a U.N. security council meeting early in August.

The White House announced late today the reply to Khruschev will be delivered by the end of the week -- OR perhaps as early as tomorrow.

ONE official -- in reply -- says President Eisenhower will reject flatly -- Premier Khruschev's revived proposal for a five-power conference outside the U.N.

Russia has since the end of world war two.

10

The rebellion and political unrest continued in Lebanon today.

An attempt to assassinate Premier Sami Solh missed by a split second ... and hopes for a solution to ... There were heavy spatters of gunfire in Beirut ... the 81-day presidential crisis faded, ... underscores ... All this ... that withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon is not ... within sight.

For a direct report, here is CBS news correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut:

TAPE RUNS 1:56

ends ... now back to CBS news in New York ...

The United States embassy in Beirut SAYS ... American troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon -- only when internal security is re-established, and the United Nations adequately guarantees Lebanon's independence. An embassy spokesman said simple agreement on a compromise president -- would not necessarily mean withdrawal of our troops.

21

President Eisenhower made ANOTHER plea today for more foreign aid money pegging it to the Middle East crisis. URGING THE restoration of more than half a billion dollars cut from his AID PROGRAM for friendly nations -- the president emphasized the suddenly increased needs of Turkey and Iran.

made his regular weekly meeting with republican congressional leaders.

53

A band of only seven men -- including one identified as an American -- tried to stage a coup in the capital of Haiti, during the night. All seven were killed. Despite their small number, the seven seized the army barracks back of the national palace -- and captured fifty soldiers, before the Haitian army struck back. The army was under the personal command of President Francois Du Valier. The army said the attempted coup was engineered by three exiled Haitian army officers from Miami, Florida -- who support the comeback hopes of former president Paul Magloire. From his [redacted] New York city, Magloire denied any connection with the plot against the government. ... The police chief of Port Au Prince said the slain American was Arthur Payne, of Miami, Florida.

The United States embassy has warned americans to stay off the streets in the Haitian capital.

The State Department has sent an urgent query to U-S ambassador [redacted] Drew in Haiti -- asking for details of the uprising.

/4

67

Arkansas voters turned out in greater numbers than expected today -- for the democratic primary in which Governor Orval / Faubus SEEKS / a third term. / Democratic nomination in Arkansas / is equivalent to election. // The voting climaxed a tense, / emotional campaign. It centered around / the controversial actions of Governor Faubus -- in fighting the court-ordered integration / of Little Rock's Central High school.

Opposing Faubus / are State judge / Lee Ward ... and / Chris Finkbeiner, a businessman.

Scientists from many countries TO meet in Moscow tomorrow +- to [redacted] discuss [redacted] outer-space information brought BACK [redacted] by the rockets and satellites launched by BOTH EAST AND WEST [redacted] during thecurrent International Geophysical year. The discussions of the Fifth general assembly of the I.G.Y. committee -- will give Western scientists a chance to study th[redacted]d information SUPPLIED r[redacted]d by Russia from its three Sputniks and the first LIVING animal in space, the dog Laika.

The West is interested to learn whether Soviet scientists will revive a Soviet government proposal made earlier this year -- TO PUT [redacted] space research under th[redacted]f the United Nations.

House influence investigators voted eight to nothing today -- to launch contempt of Congress proceedings against Bernard Goldfine -- the long-time friend of white house aide Sherman Adams. The House sub-committee recommended that Goldfine be cited for contempt because of his refusal to answer 23 questions about his financial dealings.

If the commerce committee -- parent of the sub-committee -- approves the recommendation, the citation will be submitted to the House. Then it would be up to the Justice Department to decide whether prosecution is justified. Goldfine would face a possible maximum sentence of a year in jail, and a one-thousand dollar fine on each count -- if tried and convicted.

The contempt action grew out of Goldfine's testimony before the sub-committee -- in which he freely admitted paying about three-thousand dollars worth of hotel bills for Adams, and giving him some expensive gifts. ... Both Adams and Goldfine denied that Adams secured preferential treatment for the Boston industrialist. ... Goldfine balked chiefly at questions about his reasons for issuing more than 700-thousand dollars in long-uncashed checks.... and other business questions he deemed "irrelevant."

In Boston, lawyers for Goldfine issued a statement SAYING ..."no citizen has any obligation to reveal all the aspects of his personal life, [redacted] for the entertainment of a congressional committee or the public. .. // The statement SAID It is the sub-committee's curiosity [redacted] about Mr. Goldfine himself which has been thwarted ... [redacted] .. not the committee's desire to learn whether certain regulatory agencies have been properly fulfilling the functions conferred upon them by [redacted] Congress [redacted]."

91

7

98

The Committee for Economic Development said today the United States could afford to pay billions more for defense -- if necessary. The committee -- a privately-supported, research organization of businessmen -- says, however, that there is an urgent need for better management of defense spending.

The Committee for Economic Development says -- that national defense policy must be geared to the assumption that the communist threat "will continue into the distant future, and that its removal is not within our control." ~~The report said prolonged defense expenditures at a high level~~ SHOULD ~~be put on a pay as you go basis.~~

~~The report also praised President Eisenhower's proposals for re-organization of the Defense Department.~~

47

10

President Eisenhower has signed a bill creating a civilian-controlled agency to run the nation's space research projects. The president will be in direct charge of the agency -- acting through an administrator and he will have the services of an eight man advisory council, including the secretaries of state and defense.

Special provisions in the bill assure that the defense department will continue to control purely military space projects ... and give the president the final say in any disputes as to whether space research projects are military.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts -- reports the first sighting of America's latest satellite -- Explorer Four. A moon-watch team near Cape Town, South Africa saw the Explorer. It could not be seen with the naked eye. But the Smithsonian says the report indicates the new American satellite "is on the schedule laid-down for it."

(1) A

The diplomatic tug-of-war over the date, place, composition and rules of proceedure for a summit conference, have all but failed to obscure the fact, that sometime and somewhere, a summit conference will take place..

The baggaining over a summit conference has been almost continuous since last Autumn, after the Russians launched their living dog into space, and began their sputnick diplomacy for a summit conference, FIRST CAME THEIR [redacted] phony war scare between Turkey and Syria.. It was Then [redacted], that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko announced, in effect, that the frontiers of Soviet Russia [redacted] lay in Syria, thereby placing the position of Lebanon in THEORETICAL [redacted], if not actual, jeopardy...

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles have held out much longer this time, than they did in 1955, when the first summit conference took place in Geneva, with a minimum of formality..

At that time, the Soviet Union, by agreeing to a peace treaty with Austria, gave at least some preliminary indications that it might entertain compromises... This time it is not [redacted] furnishing any such prospect at all. Its just flatly demanding a voice in the Middle East.

2.2.2 A

It's now clear that Secretary of State Dulles expects a summit conference to take place sooner or later.// He's gone out of his way to reserve some american positions, placing them out of range of any summit conference bargaining..Yesterday in London, Mr. Dulles quickly turned the meeting of the Bagdad Pact, into A SUMMIT CONFERENCE PRELIMINARY. ... Served notice that the United States will not consider halting arms shipments to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan..// This foreknowledge that one of Russia's most oft-repeated demands, has been for a Middle East Arms embargo..// We might agree not to arm Isreal, AND IRAQ if Russia stops arming Egypt AND Syria, but as of yesterday, we have treaty obligations to arm the northern tier OF MIDDLE EAST STATES, just as Britain has treaty obligations to arm Jordon..

It's no wonder that Premier Krushchev insists ON having Premier Nehru sit-in on ANY summit conference... The Indians are dead SET against the arming of their MOSLEM neighbor, Pakistan...

Premier Nehru would also lend support to the Russians, on an expected demand for a ban on nuclear weapons tests.. also on a call for anglo-american withdrawal from LEBANON AND JORDON.)...

Russia has also taken care to reserve some of its POSITIONS from the bargaining table..Premier Krushchev has repeatedly asserted that the re-unification of Germany by free elections, is not open to bargaining, in the events a summit conference embraces Europe as well as the Middle East. SAYS HE'LL only agree to a merger of the communist east and west german governments..

But aside from these reserved positions, a U.N. summit conference MIGHT be wide open...The Russians say they'll demand the withdrawal of U.S. and British troops from Lebanon and Jordon..We've implied that that we will bring up all of Russia's continued interference there, if we have to go as far back as their refusal to get out of Northern Iran in 1946..President Eisenhower has said he wants a U.N. conference restricted to the Middle East. British Prime Minister MacMillan and Premier De Gaulle HINT they're willing to talk to Krushchev informally... thus Russia may get an opportunity to present its biggest and most CHERISHED demand---withdrawal of all foreign bases from the Middle East and Europe..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But a word from FoQ. First, G[illegible]n..

Now that we're involved in the sun-baked Middle East, Sun glasses have become a military priority...

Congress became involved today when the President of the Sun Glass institute complained that floods of american-made glasses are NOW invading the country as cheap imports. Said he was surprised when the committee showed him two almost similar pairs of sun-glasses and disclosed that the Navy was buying one kind by the thousands, while the air force was selling the other overseas as U.S. surplus..

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite..

LeSueur for Murrow 7:45pm Wednesday July 30, 1958

Good evening, everyone, here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower discussed summit strategy with secretary Dulles in their second White House conference in two days. They also discussed the president's forthcoming reply to Soviet Premier Khruschev's latest note on the subject.

Dulles has scheduled a news conference for three P.M. EASTERN TIME tomorrow afternoon, RAISING SPECULATION that the NOTE WILL BE DISPATCHED TO MOSCOW BEFORE THEN

White House news secretary Hagerty says an outline of what President Eisenhower WILL include in his note to Khruschev -- has been sent to the NATO organization meeting in Paris.

The Nato council is trying to arrange a compromise on differences among the Three western powers ON SUMMIT CONFERENCE PROCEDURE

France wants a meeting outside the U.N. The United States and Britain want one within the U-N framework. ... The Nato council called another meeting for tomorrow -- to continue the discussions. But Britain would agree TO PRIVATE TALKS

14

[redacted]

Lebanon's parliament apparently agreed to meet tomorrow -- to elect a new president. This election could the climax of that Mid-East country's three-month political rebellion.

For a direct report, here is CBS news correspondent Richard Kallsen in Beirut:

TAPE RUNS: 2:21 (2:21)

ends ... now back to CBS news in New York.

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~~Early in the morning, new United States military precautions went into effect in Beirut. Two marine helicopters swept over the port area -- now occupied by the marines -- to look for snipers on the rooftops stretching to rebel-held quarters only a few blocks away. The commander of the American ground forces in Beirut -- Major General Paul Adams -- drove through the city with a bodyguard of armed airborne troops and Lebanese police. A jeep with a mounted 50-caliber machine gun escorted the general's car. Other marine vehicles moved through the streets -- carrying marine guards in full battle dress.~~

9

The Lebanese ~~parliament~~ PARLIAMENTARY election -- if it goes off as scheduled -- should begin at four a-m, New York time. The session is expected to be short. The deputies cast their votes at once. There is no debate.

A quorum of 34 of the 66 members is required. A candidate must have two-thirds of the votes on the first ballot, to be elected. Subsequent ballots require a simple majority.

14

24

Robert Murphy, the president's special envoy in the Middle East -- met with General Chehab at the U.S. embassy before flying to Jordon for talks with King Hussein. || Murphy left Beirut for Amman barely fourteen hours before Lebanon's scheduled presidential election, with the situation still uncertain. || Murphy acted as key mediator in the attempts to bring the opposing factions together in Lebanon's long crisis. His departure for Amman at this time, underlined the urgency of the situation inside Jordan. ||Heavy censorship is blocking dispatches from Jordan, but reports reaching London indicate considerable tension in young King Hussein's capital.

Twenty-three year-old Hussein has been in trouble since the Iraq revolution on July 14th when his cousin, King Faisal, was assassinated. Hussein foiled a plot to overthrow his government earlier this month -- by arresting 60 Jordanian army OFFICERS.

~~Bri[illegible] two thousand par[illegible] reports in January, helping [illegible] Hus[illegible]. Last night a small bomb exploded in the library of the British council center in Amman. And another exploded outside the garage of a British banker.~~

A United States embassy source in Amman SAYS Murphy and King Hussein are discussing the Jordanian appeal for American military assistance -- MADE two weeks ago. The United States never formally answered the appeal.

VF

State department officials in Washington say the U.S. will consult fully with Britain before withdrawing American troops from Lebanon. But reportedly -- there is no pledge that United States troops will stay in Lebanon as long as British forces remain in Jordan. ... Secretary Dulles -- in his talks with British leaders -- promised only to continue logistical support to the British in Jordan as long as necessary.

~~That means moving in supplies as petroleum as are required by the British ... and to keep degree by Jordanic civil population.~~

~~The most optimistic estimates in Washington are that~~ American ~~troops might be pulled out in a few weeks~~ Lebanon ~~if ... provide a political solution to stabilize its internal problem ... and if the United Nations is prepared to assume care-taker responsibility~~ for Lebanon.

52

The West is moving toward recognition of Iraq's new revolutionary government. West Germany and Greece formally recognized the new Iraq regime earlier today. Tonight Bagdad pact members Pakistan ... Iran ... and Turkey formally recognized the new Iraq Republic. ... this just SIXTEEN days after The PRO-NASSER COUP AND the slaying of Iraq's King Faisal --

[redacted]

Reports from London say [redacted] MAY [redacted] WITH [redacted] ...

WITH [redacted].

58

B

8

Russia has accused the United States and the FOUR BAGDAD PACT MEMBERS -- of preparing TO attack the new republic of Iraq. // The Russians warned that in the event of such an attack -- the communist countries would go to the aid of the VICTIM.

[redacted] -- with [redacted] against aggression.

In Washington, White House news secretary James Hagerty said of THIS Soviet Accusation: "We haven't any comment except to say it is ridiculous."

Russia also charged today that a United States plane flying from Iran -- OVER THE CASPIAN SEA -- violated soviet air space -- and Russian fighters forced the plane to withdraw. The soviet government handed protests to the United States and Iranian ambassadors in Moscow. ... The State department says it will investigate.

Three more steel producers announce increases

prices -- effective tomorrow. Republic Steel, the third largest steel producer, and Jones and Laughlin AND NATIONAL STEEL the fourth largest -- (and National Steel) published today a similar steel price increases of about 4 DOLLARS AND 50 cents a ton. ... Armco steel announced a similar increase yesterday. ...U-S and Steel and Bethlehem steel -- the two biggest producers -- say they are still studying the price situation.

The increases scheduled for tomorrow -- follow an automatic wage boost that went into effect in the steel industry July first.

In Washington, the House passed a bill aimed at easing the economic plight of the railroads. The bill now goes to the White house. Chiefly, it provides a 500- million dollar loan program for railroads.

The House Ways and Means committee voted today to raise the public debt limit to 288 Billion dollars. It is now 280 billion. President Eisenhower asked for the increase.

In Little Rock, Arkansas -- Governor Orval Faubus won a third term victory. Yesterday's primary elections gave him the greatest majority in the history of ~~the~~ Arkansas gubernatorial primaries. FAUBUS ~~Faubus~~ said today he will neither "claim nor disclaim" leadership of the southern state's rights movements -- if the role is thrust upon him.

~~Faubus~~ called out the national guard last September, to prevent integration of Central high school in Little Rock, and said he would do it again.

Britain announced today agreement by fifteen allies to REVISE [redacted] and [redacted]e curbs on trade with the communist world. DETAIL WILL BE [redacted]

[redacted] announced in London August 15th. It's reported they would PERMIT [redacted] Russia, Red China and The COMMUNIST BLOC [redacted] -- to buy nearly 100 items of manufactured goods and raw materials previously barred to them.

State department news officer Lincoln White [redacted] said "this has no effect on our flat embargo" on trade with Red China. But he did say the United States has agreed that Britain and others can relax their restrictions.

9

76

No matter how many more letters are exchanged between the government leaders in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow, their diplomatic agents are going ahead on the assumption that there's going to be a summit conference, and that it will probably take place in New York..

And with this in prospect, a long line of diplomatic cars drew up before the tall U.N. building in New York, and the delegates of almost a dozen nations, from Lall of India to Menemenjoglu of Turkey, began long talks with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarshuld. Today

United Nations officials are not so much concerned about where and when the summit conference will be held, although they're hoping FOR NEW YORK — But their problem is to figure out how such top-level talks could be fitted into the proceedure of the U.N. Security Council..

President Eisenhower has stressed the fact that he wants the talks under the U.N. Security Council rules...which means the introduction of resolutions, discussion, voting, and perhaps the introduction of the big power veto..

But there are those who think that such a meeting need not be a three-ring PROPAGANDA circus... And they point out that Britain and France have not excluded the possibility of private talks among the heads of government, with the U.N. Secretary General acting as

a kind of referee.

And they think that certain resolutions might be agreed upon [redacted] in the privacy of Hammarshuld's 38th floor office, and then be voted upon unanimously in the big public Security [redacted] Council Chamber...

The thinking of These U.N. officials is that there might be a big public meeting on the first day of a high-level Security Council session, with the government leaders blowing-off steam by reading prepared statements.. After that, some of them at least could retire to Hammarshuld's private office to see if some agreement were possible..//

Its presumed that the government leaders are not really seeking a knock-down and drag-out verbal battle, but rather, some sort of accomodation that would ease war tensions, and leave [redacted] world public opinion satisfied that the world is not coming to an end. Its regarded as a [redacted] dead-certainty that every government leader will want to pose as the champion of peace..

So its not considered too far-fetched that out of this prospective Middle East summit meeting, may come some kind of agreement against any foreign interference in Lebanon[redacted].

After all the United Nations still has observers in Lebanon, although they haven't been making any new reports, and Dag Hammarshuld has stated publically that he's going ahead with their EXPANSION..

So the neutralization of Lebanon against foreign interference, COULD be one of the limited agreements emerging from a U.N. summit conference.. At any rate, that's what Dag Hammarshuld is hoping for..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... First--a word from George Bryan..

While New Yorkers ask each other whether a summit conference is impending in the U.N. headquarters on 42nd street and the East River, Some 150 thousand visitors here have been told that the end of the world is nigh.. And with that event in prospect, thousands of Jehovah's witnesses immersed themselves not far from the U.N. building, in a mass baptism the like of which New York has never seen before.. //

It is the Witnesses' belief that the world will end with the battle of Armageddon, in which the forces of Jehovah defeat the forces of Satan.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite..

LeSueur for Murrow 7:45pm Thursday, July 31, 1958

Good Evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

The Western powers DIFFERED again today on plans for a MIDDLE-EAST summit CONFERENCE.

Prime Minister MacMillan sent a note to premier Khruschev -- proposing an August 12th HIGH-LEVEL meeting of the United Nations Security council -- in New York, Geneva or elsewhere. MacMillan said he is asking U-N headquarters in New York to act at once to arrange the meeting. He said he is willing to attend, personally.

French premier DE GAULLE -- in a message he sent today to Khruschev -- proposed a big power conference in Geneva on August 18th. De Gaulle objected again to summit talks within the United Nations framework. Instead, he accepted the original Soviet proposal for a meeting of the Big Four powers -- plus India -- AND

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with U-N secretary general Dag Hammarskhold sitting in. De Gaulle said, although a Geneva session opening August 18th is his first choice -- any other date and any other "European" city -- would serve.

President Eisenhower's letter to Khruschev ... will be delivered tomorrow. And secretary Dulles told his news conference this afternoon that the U.S. proposal will be along the same general lines as Britain's stand: that a meeting should be called about August 12th, within the framework of the United Nations Security council. Dulles said the meeting presumably could go ahead without Premier De Gaulle if the French leader decided to stay away.

The split between De Gaulle, MacMillan and president Eisenhower emerged publically -- despite three special sessions of the NATO council in Paris during the past 24 hours - in a vain attempt to settle the differences.

But CBS news in Washington says the De Gaulle proposal for a middle East conference outside the United Nations is viewed at the capital -- as only a difference in approach. It is felt the end results would be identical.

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[redacted] And for a report on De Gaulle's approach to the summit,

we switch now to PARIS, CBS NEWS coreespondent Lou Cioffi reporting.

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TODAY
Mr. Dulles said if Russia does not want a war, the Soviet government will almost certainly have to agree at the proposed U-N summit meeting, that "indirect aggression" -- must be brought under control by United Nations action. Dulles reiterated -- that the United States regards "indirect aggression" as the greatest source of danger in the world today. He said it is a danger not only in the Middle East but in every place where the independence of smaller nations is threatened.

The secretary of state also said the United States is going along with decisions by its middle Eastern Allies such as Turkey -- that it is wise to recognize the new REPUBLICAN regime in Iraq. This statement WOULD SEEM TO IMPLY early United States regognition.

MR Dulles was asked what he thought a summit session could accomplish. Dulles said he thought such a meeting would dispel the false allegation by Khruschev -- that the United States and Britain are engaged in aggression in Lebanon and Jordan ... and that it would show that the great danger to peace ... is the danger of internal aggression.

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CORRESPONDENT CHARLES VON FREMD REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON

C B S news [redacted] -- on high authority --

that "although" the United States will continue to insist that any

SUMMIT [redacted] conference on Middle Eastern [redacted] ISSUES BE CONDUCTED WITHIN the U- N

security council [redacted] rules //. the United States expects ... and wants ...

a later summit meeting, outside the U-N. ON BROADER ISSUES. [redacted]

[redacted] to

object one way or another -- in the meantime.

In India, Prime Minister Nehru said he may leave New Delhi around

August 10th // if the summit talks are arranged, and if he is wanted.

Senator WILLIAM [redacted] Fulbright, [redacted] -- said earlier TODAY [redacted]

the Eisenhower administration is "favorably inclined" [redacted] toward

recognition of the new Iraqi [redacted] REPUBLIC //... The ARKANSAW DEMOCRAT [redacted] -- after a

[redacted] state department briefing of senators -- reported [redacted] the state department is

"very pleased about the election in Lebanon."

[redacted]

THE LEBANESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

General Fuad Shehab was elected to the presidency in Lebanon today -- by an overwhelming vote. // We'll have a detailed report on that election -- and other developments in Lebanon -- in a few MOMENTS.

U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

[redacted] Robert Murphy -- // fresh from a diplomatic victory in Lebanon -- SPENT THE DAY [redacted] in Israel for talks with Premier David Ben Gurion. // Mupphy told newsmen the situation in Lebanon has improved a great deal -- and the trend is very favorable."

AGAIN REPORTED

The United Nations observer group in Lebanon -- [redacted] TODAY LITTLE EVIDENCE OF SYRIAN INFILTRATION INTO LEBANON [redacted]

SAID ARMS SMUGGLING [redacted] from the United Arab republic to aid the Lebanese rebels -- is taking place. But ONLY on a limited scale, largely confined to small arms and ammunition. // The U.N. observer group was DISPATCHED to Lebanon by the U.N. security council last month -- to insure against infiltration across the border from Syria.

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[redacted] in favor of

IN WASHINGTON, The Senate VOTED TODAY / IN FAVOR OF creating a permanent U.N police force -- one large enough to keep the peace in the Middle East or elsewhere.// The resolution now goes to the House.

(The House commerce committee voted unanimously to cite Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine/ for contempt of congress -- for his refusal to answer questions ABOUT HIS FINANCES. The case now goes to the House ITSELF, for action/ -- probably next week.

The House today passed and sent to the Senate/ a bill to increase social security pensions/ by seven per cent. //The increase would be accompanied by an immediate raise in payroll taxes// -- from two and a quarter to two and one half per cent each,/ on BOTH workers and their employers --// t[redacted].

All major steel companies now have raised their prices fo r flat rolled steel [redacted].// The latest/ are the nation's two largest producers // U-S steel, and Bethlehem.//.. The Aluminum company of america also is boosting its prices, effective tomorrow/. The increase amounts/ to seven-tenths of a cent/ per pound in basic aluminum prices.

During his news conference today, secretary of state dulles said the U.S. would withdraw its troops from Lebanom --if asked to do so "by a duly constituted Lebanese government." ~~American troops in Leb~~ ~~troops were sent to Lebanon at the request of the present president~~ -- ~~Camille~~ C B S news ~~x~~ co respondent Richard Kallsen reports NOW from Beirut -- ~~on Lebanese politics whether~~ ON DEVELOPMENTS THERE -- ~~developments~~:

TAPE RUNS ~~at~~ 4:15

ends ... now back to CBS news in New York.

This is Larry LeSueur, I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the

News...First--a word from Ford..

Sir Winston Churchill arrived on the French Riviera today for an extended holiday,...The 83-year-old statesmen apparently does not expect to be consulted on a summit conference...But he's always been in favor of just talking...The last time he suggested it, he said - the leaders should meet informally in privacy and seclusion. Said maybe no agreements would be reached, but there might be a general feeling among from those gathered there, that they might do something better than tear the human race, including themselves, to bits..

Said Churchill: "I Dont see why anyone should be freightened at having a try for it..

They say that one frenchman, is a [redacted] highly-skilled craftsmen...Two french are a

They say take one Frenchman, and you have a skilled craftsmen.. Take two and you have a political argument....

France is a nation of individualists, and Premier De Gaulle seems to be one of the most individual of all..

LeSueur for Murrow... August one, 1958 7:45p

Good Evening Everyone...Here's what happened today...

President Eisenhower definitely committed himself to attend a U.N. Summit meeting with Premier Kruschev...to debate the oustanding issues of the Middle East... The President promised to attend a face-to-face meeting with theSoviet Premier, either in New York, or in a European city---Anywhere except Moscow...The memories of the recently well-organized mass demonstrations against the U.S. Embassy, THERE, said the President, " are still too fresh in the minds of the American people."

The President thus backed-up yesterday's British note, to the Kremlin, suggesting a high-level meeting of the 11-nation U.N. Security Council, and rejected Kruschev's proposal for a five-power meeting outside the U.N..

Mr. Eisenhower's terse, 7-hundred word reply to Premier Krushchev, was far more emphatic than Prime Minister's Macmillan's, in denying Russia's charges of anglo-american aggression in the Middle East.

Said the "real problem" is the threat of further "indirect aggression" against independent states..

ADDED, that this, is CLEARLY the responsibility of the U.N. Security Council."

The President said Krushchev's "assumption" that the Five great powers could "dictate" decisions, to the smaller powers, was like Russia's [redacted] domination of Eastern Europe... "The United States," said Eisenhower," cannot accept that point of view."

The British put in a formal request for a high-level U.N. Security Council MEETING on-or-about August 12.. U.N. Secretary general Hammarshuld [redacted] acted immediately, summoned the representatives of the five big powers [redacted] for individual consultations this [redacted] afternoon. Soviet Ambassador Arkady Soboleff, was the last big-power delegate to talk to the U.N. Secretary General today. Before going up to Hammarshuld's office, Soboleff told this reporter that he had " No instructions from Moscow."

Should Premier Kruschev reply in the affirmative, there are still three problems to be settled, the place of the meeting, the list of participants, and the agenda for the conferance..

The French Ambassador, George-Picot, was the first to see Hammarshuld, since the French will preside over the U.N. Security Council in August, with Premier de Gaulle occupying the presiding CHAIR, if he attends.. The French Ambassador said he would call a U.N. Council meeting NOW THAT A Council member HAD requested it.. But he recalled that Premier De Gaulle suggested a five-power meeting in Geneva, on August 18, OUTSIDE the U.N. //

President Eisenhower's letter to Kruschev today, did not mention France, NOR De Gaulle's proposed approach to the summit...So for THAT, we switch now to Paris, Eric Sevareid reporting..

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Britain today formally recognized the new republican government of Iraq. A Foreign Office announcement also said Britain no longer regards the Iraq-Jordan union as being in Existence -- and that Jordan has been so informed. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan [redacted] -- recognized the new IRAQ regime earlier this week. ... Canada (and Finland) also announced recognition of the new IRAQ government today.

The United States is expected to follow suit SHORTLY.

Secretary of state Dulles said yesterday that the question of recognition had been discussed at the recent Baghdad Pact MEETING in London -- and had -- on the whole been considered desirable.

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The Lebanese government today also announced [redacted] recognition of [redacted] the new Iraqi regime.

But Lebanon's own political situation is still NOT STABILIZED. C BS news correspondent Richard Kallsen reports from Beirut that President Chamoun WAS INTERVIEWED with president-Elect General [redacted] Shehab at his side ... and withheld a decision on whether (CHAMOUN HAS BEEN SAYING [redacted]) he will retain his office until the end of his term -- September 23rd. Premier Sami Solh -- who bitterly opposed The parliamentary election of Shehab -- wants to quit himself H. but HE would be difficult to replace. NOBODY SAY correspondent Kadson [redacted] wants the job for just two months. ... General Shehab still declines all comment on his future course of action.

Cairo's Nasser-controlled newspapers hail Shehab's election ... predict he soon will ask The United States forces to withdraw from Lebanon.

But today 18-hundred more American troops arrived at Beirut in a transport ship from Bremerhaven, Germany. They sailed from Germany July 24th. They are scheduled to go ashore tomorrow -- to support the [redacted] American soldiers now in Lebanon. The new troops are non-combat, port WORKERS

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HAITI's president Francois Duvalier today accused the United States of permitting Haitian exiles to plot on United States soil -- against the Haitian government. // Duvalier also said Haiti is demanding extradition from New York -- of former president Paul Magloire. // Duvalier said Tuesday's attempted coup - // in which three FORMER HAITIAN army officers and five Americans were killed -- was "international brigandage."

The territorial governor of Alaska -- Mike Stepovich -- said in Washington today he will resign August ninth. He wants to run as SENATOR from Alaska, when it becomes the 49th state.

[redacted]

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The Republic steel corporation increased more steel prices today -- about three per cent for the cost of bars, rod, pipe and wire. Increases announced earlier this week -- and now posted by every major producer -- had affected only flat rolled products. Youngstown Sheet and Tube ... and Pittsburgh steel -- reported similar price increases. Wheeling steel raised its tube prices. //

The Senate anti-trust sub-committee voted today to begin hearings soon -- [redacted] -- on the increase in steel prices. #

The House today killed a democratic- sponsored bill that would have provided two billion dollars in loans for local anti-recession public works projects.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for an extra 25-million dollars for atomic energy [redacted] research and development in this country ---and for a power reactor program in Europe.

The Securities and Exchange commission today notified Bernard Goldfine it will take action against his East Boston company -- for failing to file required financial report this year. The report was due July 29th.

Capitalist Louis Wolfson consented today to a permanent injunction against from alleged manipulation of American Motors corporation common stock. Wolfson denied the manipulation charges, simply, states the law, intention or

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Now ... the first report FROM BAGDAD — [redacted] under

Ken[redacted]q -- where the July 14th revolution touched off

the latest middle-east crisis, [redacted] n

troops to Lebanon and [redacted] This report was

received from CBS news correspondent Alex Kendrick, by Mail —

TAPE RUNS 3.27

ends /... now back to CBs news in New York.

This is Harry he Seem + Dll be back in a moment - write a footnote to Re NEWS — First George Began -

(UNITED STATES)

The [redacted] fired-off a rocket with a nuclear war-head for the first time today...The atomic missile was launched skyward in the Johnson island area of the Pacific, some 700 miles from Hawaii..The spectacular flash many miles above the earth, and characteristic mushroom cloud frightened people in Honolulu. It was the fifteenth atomic blast in our current test series, and MAY have been, the first step in developing an anti-rocket ROCKET.. [redacted] if it carried a mouse, they certainly won't have (to) waste any time looking for it..

This is Larry LeSueur---Good nite..

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Aug. 4, 1958

Good evening, everyone./. Here's what happened today:

Washington/ awaited a reply from Nikita Khrushchev../.on President Eisenhower's Suggestion of a summit conference on the Middle East, within the framework of the U.N./(United Press International says/ it has information that Khrushchev WILL accept Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for such a meeting./ The President said/ he would agree to meet anywhere EXCEPT in [redacted] Moscow./ The Associated Press speculates/ that the first word of the Soviet premier's reply/ may come---not from Moscow---// but from Soviet UN Delegate Arkady Sobolev, [redacted] N. At United Nations headquarters today, our ambassador../.Henry Cabot Lodge...engaged in a round of INTENSIVE consultations/ with Secretary General/ Dag Hammarskjold...the British ambassador, Sir Pierson Dixon,/ and the French ambassador, Georges-Picot.

There is additional speculation that Russia will take a stand against Nationalist China participating in any summit meeting within the framework of the U.N. That MAY have been one of the topics discussed last week end in BAY-PING, at that conference attended by Red Chinese boss Mao Tse-Dung and Khrushchev.

In Beirut today, the newly elected president of Lebanon made his first speech. For a direct report on that, we switch to Beirut and CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint.//

(Tape runs 1:35
Ends on cue: "--to CBS News in N.Y."

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Rio de Janeiro today, for two days of talks with Brazilian leaders.// Special precautions were taken to prevent possible hostile demonstrations.//such as those which beset Vice President Nixon on HIS recent Latin American tour.// There WAS some jeering by students.

President Eisenhower has vetoed an appropriation bill, for the first time since he took office...rejecting the six-and-a-half billion dollar measure passed by Congress for financing 17 federal agencies in the next fiscal year. Mr. Eisenhower says he invoked his veto power "reluctantly"...but contends the inclusion in the measure of half a billion dollars for the civil service retirement system had "no sound justification whatever." The Senate voted the money for the civil service fund at the insistence of the House of Representatives. The President calls this "an unnecessary extravagance," points out that 8-billion dollars IS ALREADY ON hand in the fund and predicts that receipts of the fund "will exceed outgo during the current year, and for years to come." Congress now has the choice of revising the bill to conform WITH what the president wants...or of trying to override the President's VETO by a two-thirds majority vote. In any case, it gives Congress something more to do before it adjourns. HOPED Members of Congress to adjourn by August 15th. Majority Leader Johnson said today that he will insist that the Senate stay on the job until its work is done. Listed among the unfinished measure

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extending the Reciprocal Trade Act, the education bill providing federal scholarship money, and a new program of foreign aid.

President Eisenhower DID sign legislation today authorizing expenditure of 386-million dollars on various atomic energy projects...although he felt (in his phrase) that the need of some of the projects had not been "solidly determined".

Late this afternoon, the Federal Reserve Board raised its margin requirement on the purchase of stock back to 70 percent. This is an ANTI-inflationary move; IT goes in effect tomorrow. The 50 percent requirement which HAS been in effect was set last January...when the market was falling, not rising as it is today. The new requirement means that a person who wants, for example, to buy 100 dollars' worth of a certain stock must now put up at least 70 dollars of that amount in cash. The Federal Reserve Board action.. raising the margin requirement...did NOT take Wall Street by surprise. And brokers here in New York are calling it a "good thing" for the national economy.

Today, U.S. Steel followed the lead of the country's smaller steel producers and raised the price on most of its products by 3 percent. BETHLEHEM STEEL SAYS IT WILL FOLLOW SUIT TOMORROW.

From Pontiac, Michigan...an UGLY story of a teamster union official stumbling into a Pontiac hospital. // .85 percent of his body covered with burns. / The burns were so severe that the man had to be identified by [redacted] his fingerprints--/ he refused, for hours, in his delirium to give his name, / saying he was "John Doe" / or / "I don't remember." Actually, he is Frank Kierdorf, / business agent for Teamsters Local / 332 in Flint, Michigan...one of the [redacted] teamster's union officials / called to testify, last year / before the Senate Rackets Committee. / When Kierdorf appeared before the committee...in November. /..he refused to answer questions, invoked the Fifth Amendment more than FORTY times. // Senator Mundt of South Dakota / accused him...at that time. /..of operating a shakedown racket, [redacted] of threatening small businessmen / unless they hired certain labor consultants. [redacted] Police in Pontiac tonight say / Kierdorf may have been tortured. [redacted] Nurses at the hospital say [redacted] his shoes, smelled of gasoline. [redacted] But, so far, / there is no confirmation of these suspicions...no definite proof. / James Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union, / is scheduled to testify tomorrow / before the Senate committee. // Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy says / he knows of NO connection between the burning of Kierdorf / and the committee's inquiry. // But, says Kennedy, he WILL ask Hoffa why Kierdorf was →

kept on with the teamsters. after refusing to help the committee clear up "some very serious matters." [illegible] described [illegible] one hearing said, "any other man would be dead."

Late today, Herman Kierdorf...an uncle... said he had received an [illegible] anonymous telephone call, warning him he would be next. Herman Kierdorf was business agent for Teamster Joint Council 32 in Detroit until a few days ago, when he resigned. He said he could give no explanation for the burning of his nephew OR for the telephoned threat.

More than four years ago...on May 17th, 1954. the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the desegration of public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The order was part of the historic Supreme Court decision... calling for de-segregation of ALL public schools in the country "with all deliberate speed." Since then, the question of de-segregation in Prince Edward County has been much before the lower courts. Last month, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson to order the county. which is chiefly a farming community in Southern Virginia.

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+ out →

to de-segregate its schools this September. Today, the district judge authorized a seven-year delay in school integration in Prince Edward County.

"Judging from the experience of other communities," he said--in which he APPARENTLY included Little Rock, although he did not say so--"violence may be within the realm of probability if precipitate action is taken."

The judge said further...in his 5-thousand-word opinion...that he reserved the right to reduce...or extend...the 7-year deadline for de-segregation, "in accordance with what may develop." Virginia political leaders say the action taken by Judge Hutcheson is "very gratifying." Negro attorneys are almost certain to appeal.

In St. Louis today...in the Circuit Court of Appeals...oral arguments were heard in the legal battle over the suspension of racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. The hearing...on the district court order suspending integration at the high school for two and a half years lasted for two-and-a-half hours. Attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. argued that the delay...if permitted to stand...would be seized upon by segregationists in other southern communities as a means of postponing school integration. The seven-judge court of appeals took the matter under advisement. It is expected to

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Today a new Mystery was added to the cross-currents and riptides of Middle East Politics. The two thousand British paratrooper in Jordon have been left practically isolated, by the abrupt suspension of the anglo-american airlift, of oil and ammunition, to Jordon from the island of Cyprus..

Isreal has apparently forbidden the transport planes from transgressing Isreali air space.. The London foreign office declines to comment.. Isreal merely referred to the suspension in a brief comment over Radio Isreal... Nobody seems very worried, since the British troops are apparently well-supplied, with large supply dumps built-up since they landed in Jordon three weeks ago..

According to reliable reports, the airlift across a corner of Isreal, was terminated because of a strongly-worded Soviet protest to Tel-Aviv.. delivered to Isreal after the four-day secret meeting between Premier Krushchev and Mao Tse Dung in Peiping..

Government sources in Isreal refuse to comment on this report.. give no indication whether the reported Moscow note contained any threats. It would seem unlikely that Isreal would be greatly frightened by [redacted] threats from Moscow, since the Russians failed to react militarily, to the anglo-american interventions..

And no-one knows better than Isreal, that Moscow has long based its Middle East policy, on opposing Isreal and supporting the Arabs..

Yet it's to be recalled, that just BEFORE the revolution in Iraq, Isreal's Ben-Gurion made a deliberate diplomatic appreach to Moscow, asking Premeir Krushchev, to act as GO-Between, in arranging direct peace talks with Ben-Gurion and President Nasser./

Thus far, Moscow has reportedly ignored the Isreali appeal.. But today Isreal declines all comment on the contents of the reported note from THE Kremlin..

Premier Kruschev's EVIDENT desire to carve-up the Middle East at a summit conference, may be causing Isreal, to tread carefully..

The British are plainly on a spot in neighboring Jordon.. Most observers agree, that if they pulled-OUT their paratroopers, young King Hussein's throne would topple..The majority of Jordanians, have no loyalty to King or country...Most of the them are refugees from Old Palestine..With aspirations to join with Egypt, Syria and Iraq, to forge an iron ring around Isreal.

The British recognition of the Republic of Iraq last week, further weakened King Hussein's Monarchy...

Very little appears to support him now, except the actual physical presence of British troops.., If the British should leave, Jordon would probably collapse...The result, might precipitate another Arab-Isreali crisis...This time,with Russia and the West on opposite sides...

One thing that might be usefully attempted, is the disappearance of Jordon within the United Arab Republic, when it happens, in an orderly fashion..

Russia might be induced, at a summit conference, to join with Britain and the United States, in guaranteeing the Arab-Isreali frontiers...

But the only Isreal that Russia seems prepared to guarantee, is a DISMEMBERED Isreal. With this in mind, [redacted] Premier Ben -Gurion is evidently "mending" [redacted] ALL diplomatic fences, in preparation for a summit conference..

This is Larry LeSueur--- I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... First (a word from) Bill Martin

eight russian agricultural specialists toured Michigan state University today, on a four-week tour through the [redacted] Mid-West farm belt.

One of the Russians was here three years ago, [redacted] on a much publicized tour through Texas..At that time, according to reports, One of the Russians was amazed by his Texas Guide's description of everything in Texas, as the biggest THING" in existence. So he asked the Texan, what was the [redacted] smallest thing in Texas..The Texan pondered a moment and SAID, "The smallest thing? The communist Party.."

This is Larry LeSueur...[redacted] Goodnite..

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Soviet Premier Khrushchev rejected the Anglo-American CALL for a summit meeting in the U.N. Security Council. //.proposed, instead, that the General Assembly be called into special session to take up Russia's demand that British and American troops get out of Jordan and Lebanon. The Security Council, said Khrushchev, has proved itself "not capable" of solving the Middle East crisis. He claimed the Council is ineffective "because it is practically subordinated to the foreign policy of the United States." //It is a body, he said, "where the [redacted] place of the "legitimate" representative of the great Chinese Peoples Republic is occupied by a political corpse--Chiang Kai-shek."

The policy of ignoring Red China, he said, "makes no sense." ~~And here we have a suggestion of at least one tack...taken last week in those secret talks between the Russian leader and Chinese Communist Boss Mao Tse-Dung.~~

Premier Khrushchev did not close the door on possible summit talks. He concluded his 10-page letter to President Eisenhower.../.and ~~[redacted]~~ separate notes to British Prime Minister Macmillan and French Premier DeGaulle.../.. by arguing that a special session of the General Assembly might expedite an eventual meeting at the summit./ And he chided the United States and Britain for not accepting his original proposal for a five-power summit meeting OUTSIDE the U.N.

At the U.N., Soviet Delegate Arkady Sobolev.../.acting promptly on instructions by his government.../.has formally asked the Security Council ~~[redacted]~~ to consider calling the General Assembly into emergency session./ Sobolev submitted his formal request to this month's council president, Georges-Picot of France./ Our ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, said the United States "welcomes" such a debate. The Security Council ~~[redacted]~~ WILL MEET THURSDAY afternoon.

In Washington, ~~[redacted]~~ News Secretary Hagerty said the White House will NOT comment on the new Khrushchev letter until a full translation has been received./ A STATEMENT IS EXPECTED LATER, ~~MOMENTARILY~~, ~~(As usual, news of the letter...and its contents, [redacted] came first from the Moscow Radio.)~~

This para deleted on Standard Nix report

President Eisenhower was at the Burning Tree CLUB ...playing golf...when word was received. He returned to the White House and conferred with Undersecretary of State Christian Herter...who is "acting secretary" while Mr. Dulles is in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Eisenhower is holding a news conference tomorrow--his first in four weeks.

Secretary Dulles said in Rio de Janeiro tonight that the United States will have "no hestitation" in debating the questions raised by Premier Khrushchev in the U.N. General Assembly. [redacted], Mr. Dulles pointed out THAT [redacted] the Security Council now HAS an American proposal calling for a special meeting of the General Assembly...a proposal, Mr. Dulles said, which was suspended only because the Soviet Union asked for meeting in a more restricted group. The Secretary of State made no other comment...saying that he had not had an opportunity to see Khrushchev's [redacted] statement. But off the record, Washington officials...and Western diplomats at [redacted]N...say the latest Khrushchev note apparently has killed any prospect there MAY have been of an early meeting at the summit.

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We're informed
The White House has just issued a statement...saying that President Eisenhower ACCEPTS Khrushchev's call for a special Assembly session. But he XXXXX insists on U.S. terms.

In Congress, the Senate Democratic whip...Mike Mansfield... predicts that what Khrushchev has done will backfire on the Soviets. SAID he has made it appear that Russia does not really want a settlement of the Middle-East question. WANTS only to engage in propaganda "and sow seeds of discontent." Democratic Senator Humphrey told the Senate that President Eisenhower should stand firm, shoot a reply back to Khrushchev that "will literally SHAKE the bricks in the Kremlin." Humphrey said the United States should be willing to have the General Assembly meet...but should insist, at the same time, that the place to work on a settlement is in the Security Council. (I should like to discuss the problem, as we face it in the U.N., in a few minutes. But first, this direct report from the CBS News correspondent, Paul Niven, in Moscow.)

Tape runs _____. Ends on cue, "to CBS News in N.Y."

President Eisenhower's Special Envoy

[redacted]... Robert Murphy...has arrived in Cairo for a meeting tomorrow with President Nasser. Before leaving Beirut this morning Murphy had another round of talks with the president-elect of Lebanon, General Chehab, and with rebel leader Saeb Salaam. He also conferred with the outgoing president, Camille Chamoun. Before leaving Lebanon for Egypt Mr. Murphy told [redacted] a news conference it would be "impossible" to say when American troops would be withdrawn from Lebanon. "The KEY to the question of withdrawal," he said, "is the time when the Lebanese government considers that adequate stability has been restored." When he was [redacted] asked about General Chehab's statement yesterday that the withdrawal of the American forces was "foremost" among the national aims of Lebanon, Murphy said he thought the president-elect [redacted] was still more interested "at the moment" in achieving internal sability. When another reporter asked about the [redacted] new arrival of American troops in Lebanon, Murphy said the soldiers had been "in the pipeline". // "You can't turn on the faucet," he said, "and then turn it off in two minutes." // Incidentally, the arrival of another thousand service troops in Lebanon today virtually completes the landing operation. // U.S. Army and Marine forces there now total more than 15 thousand men.

Mr. Murphy said he might be "foolishly encouraged", but it seemed to him that the Middle East situation was improved.

Jordan offered today to re-open its frontiers with Syria--IF Syria reciprocated. According to Jordan, Syria closed its border to JORDANIAN traffic, last Saturday night.

[redacted]

The Middle East crisis may have influenced The vote for more foreign aid money, taken today by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The committee approved a 3-billion, 518-million-dollar measure...providing 440-million dollars MORE for foreign aid than was voted by the House. The restoration had been urged by President Eisenhower, and Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson...and [redacted] Senate Republican Leader Knowland... likewise pressed for the higher appropriations AMOUNT. House Republican Leader Joe Martin says the House is in a mood now to give the [redacted] foreign aid program more money than it originally voted.

Primary elections were held today in West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, and Michigan...with two Democratic presidential possibilities, Michigan's Governor Mennen Williams and Missouri Senator Stuart Symington, strong favorites to WIN renomination. Williams is seeking an unprecedented →

sixth term as Michigan governor.

Teamsters President James Hoffa appeared...as scheduled today...before the Senate Rackets Committee. Witnesses told of (an alleged) [redacted] 17-thousand-dollar "pay-off" by Detroit laundry owners in 1949, to avoid a citywide teamsters strike. Two witnesses said they THOUGHT some of the money went to Hoffa, but SAID they could not swear to it. Hoffa himself listened to this testimony in silence. He will be questioned about it later.

In Pontiac, Michigan....the burned teamsters union official, Frank Kierdorf, remains near death. His uncle, [redacted] Herman Kierdorf, has disappeared after swearing that he would [redacted]" find out who was responsible. Police are trying to take him into custody, [redacted] in case he is seeking revenge. He is reportedly [redacted] armed.

Weal it Looks as Tho

Premier Kruschev got His knuckles rapped in Bay-Ping over his impetuous acceptance of a High Level UN Security Council meeting, without Red China. His belated acknowledgement today, that "A policy of ignoring the People's Republic of China, makes no sense." and his consequent call for a Bi-Nation special U.N. General Assembly session, of course side-tracks the possibility of a high-level U.N. meeting at This time.

yet At the moment, the only thing on the agenda of the U.N. Security Council IS the proposal By Britain and America that a high-level meeting SUMMONED be one week from today. But President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan can OF Course gracefully bow out, with professions of sorrow that the meeting with Kruschev could not be arranged..

what's left before the Security Council is ~~American Ambassador~~ Lodge's proposal Presently that a special assembly be convened to debate the Eisenhower-Macmillan-Khrushchev issues. Mr. Lodge only made this proposal to beat the Russians to the punch, and he could HAVE SAID that he thinks the emergency is now over, and a special U.N. Assembly session WAS no longer necessary..

But The Russian delegate Arkady Sobolev tonite complied with his bosses

call for a special U.N. meeting of the 81 member states, [redacted] yet if the Wstern powers so decide, they can [redacted] easily summon the five negative votes necessary to block [redacted] must soviet call for a special U.N. Assembly..

~~It takes seven affirmative votes in the Security Council to summon an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly. So if just five out of the 11 Security Council members abstained, there would be no hasty summoning of the General Assembly as Premier Krushchev has proposed.~~

Nevertheless, American Ambassador Lodge has accepted Russia's [redacted] challenge for an emergency U.N. General Assembly session.. Says he welcomes an emergency meeting of the 81-Nations, but pointed-out that his priority proposal calls for a debate on the over-all situation in Lebanon, rather than the Soviet call for the [redacted] ouster of the ANGLO American troops..

So if the United States presses for this debate, presumably we'll get our way. But [redacted], some other western nations are not as keen as the americans to match the russians in calling a special General Assembly session.///

There are two ways, you know, of calling a special session of the U.N. [redacted] Assembly...There's the regular way, and [redacted] there's the American-devised way...The normal way, is for a U.N. member to ask the Secretary General to convene such a gathering...Dag Hammarshuld then polls the capitals of the U.N. members, and if a [redacted] simple majority of 41 are in favor, a date would be set for such a meeting..

The American way simply demands a meeting of the U.N. Security Council, and if any seven [redacted] out of the eleven members vote in favor of summoning a special assembly, one could be convened in 24 hours..

[redacted]

This method was devised by Dean Acheson, to get around a possible russian veto on the Security Council. So it came as a [redacted] surprise tonight, that the Russian delegate decided to employ it, in response to his bosses call for a special assembly-[redacted] Surprising because the Russians bitterly opposed the idea when Dean Acheson conceived it, and called it 'illegal" when it was passed."

But Premier Krushchev doesn't hesitate to quote the bible when it suits his purpose, and it obviously suits the Russian book to get a special U.N. General Assembly convened while this country and Britain still have troops in Lebanon and Jordon..

desperately to regain [illegible]

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... First B[redacted]in..

a word from Ford

On [redacted], thirteeen years ago TOMORROW the first U.S. atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. In an instant, Hiroshima was reduced to dust and ashes with more than 79 thousand persons killed and more than 2 hundred thousand injured..

When the Japanese refused a second call for their surrender, another, and improved atomic bomb was dropped on NAG Nagasaki, [redacted] da[redacted]. The Japanese Emperor finally agreed to give up, and the formal surrender came WITHIN [redacted] hours..

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower said he would attend an emergency meeting of the U.N. General Assembly--if that should be found "desirable or necessary". But so far, he said, he knows of no "general intention" on the part of other heads of government to attend. (A special ~~Assembly~~ U.N. meeting on the Middle East is expected next week. The Security Council takes up the question of such a meeting tomorrow ~~with~~ ON the ~~blessing~~ DEMAND of both Russia and the United States). Mr. Eisenhower made ~~the~~ this statement at his first news conference in five weeks. It was an IMPORTANT conference...attended by 241 reporters...~~he~~ The President appeared for the most part confident and relaxed. In answer to one of the first questions, he said the United States wants

—)

the WHOLE Middle East problem...and its underlying causes.// aired in the Assembly. And not for the discussion, in his phrase, to be limited to "little Lebanon". As for the Soviet charge that the United States committed aggression in sending troops into Lebanon, Mr. Eisenhower pointed to the record. The history of the past century, he said, shows that the United States has "sought sovereignty" over no other country. Russia, on the other hand, has gobbled up a whole series of states in Eastern Europe and has supported Communist "adventures" in North Korea and Vietnam. He conceded that OUR charge (of "indirect" aggression in the Middle East) will not be easy to prove. .but SAID nevertheless, we have a good case. American troops will leave Lebanon, he said, when the Lebanese government declares the situation to be "in hand." "Any time that the legitimate government of Lebanon asks us "out," said the President, "we WILL be out."

Mr. Eisenhower noted that ~~[illegible]~~ Soviet Premier Khrushchev had not ruled out the possibility of an EVENTUAL summit meeting. .notwithstanding his rejection of a heads of government meeting within the framework of the Security Council. The President said he was still willing to attend a ~~summit conference. IF it were sufficiently prepared and promised success.~~

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Text of President's N

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Following is the transcript of President Eisenhower's news conference today:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—Please sit down. Good morning. Good morning. I have no questions or statements.

1 MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH of The Associated Press—Mr. President, do you have any plans to attend and perhaps make a speech at the proposed United Nations general meeting on the Mideast?

A.—Well, I think, first, I should say I know of no general intention on the part of other heads of government to go to this meeting. But, as you know, each delegation can be headed, if that Government so chooses, by the head of the Government. And if I found it necessary or desirable, why, I think I should, I could participate.

As of this moment there are no plans of that kind made and no particular intention.

2 PETER LISAGOR of The Chicago Daily News—Mr. President, can you tell us what you would like to see discussed at a General Assembly meeting? Whether you would like to see it confined only to Lebanon and Jordan or whether you would like to see it deal with the whole problem of the Middle East?

A.—Well, we have stated in several of the notes that we have sent, I think you will recall, that it is the general problems of the Mideast with their underlying causes that we would intend to discuss and to confer about.

And, of course, this takes in quite a broad field. But I think you couldn't possibly confine anything just to, say, the little country of Lebanon, because the causes of the difficulty are so much wider than are to be found merely within that area that it would be impossible. You would have to discuss the problems.

3 DAVID P. SENTNER of the Hearst newspapers—Mr. President, would you say the development in the last twenty-four hours has virtually removed the possibility of any full-dress summit meeting?

A.—Well, no; you can't say that because about the final three paragraphs, I think it was, or four of Mr. Khrushchev's letter, again we turn to the subject of summit meeting, and the general attiude of the United States has been perfectly consistent.

We are, if we see that there can be anything constructive come about from the summit meeting, of course, we would be prepared to attend. But the assurance that anything constructive can be discussed or do you think it would be worth while?

A.—Well, there is no time that I have heard this advanced until this moment. But I would say this:

From all I know, the Governor is a reasonable American, and if he would like to talk to me, I would like to talk to him about it. I have no objection, certainly, to such a chat with the Governor.

7 SARAH McCLENDON of The Manchester (N. H.) Union Leader—Mr. President, Sarah McClendon of The Manchester, New Hampshire, Union Leader. Sir—[laughter].

I want to quote to you, if you don't mind, from a—[laughter]—these are your own words, sir, in a speech you made to the G. O. P. women in Washington on March 18, 1958.

You said:

"There is only one possible principle for all Americans to follow. The standard of official conduct must be the highest standard known to human behavior. Of course, a government as large as ours, staffed by fallible human beings, has no way to make certain that a deviation from this standard will not sometimes occur. But all of us can make certain by prompt, decisive and fair corrective action that public confidence in the integrity of government is maintained. The greater the role and responsibility of government, the greater the importance of uncompromising insistence on the highest official standards are all the time everywhere."

Now, sir, I wonder, in view of this, if you can justify keeping Sherman Adams and the girls in the White House who took the gifts from Goldfine on your payroll?

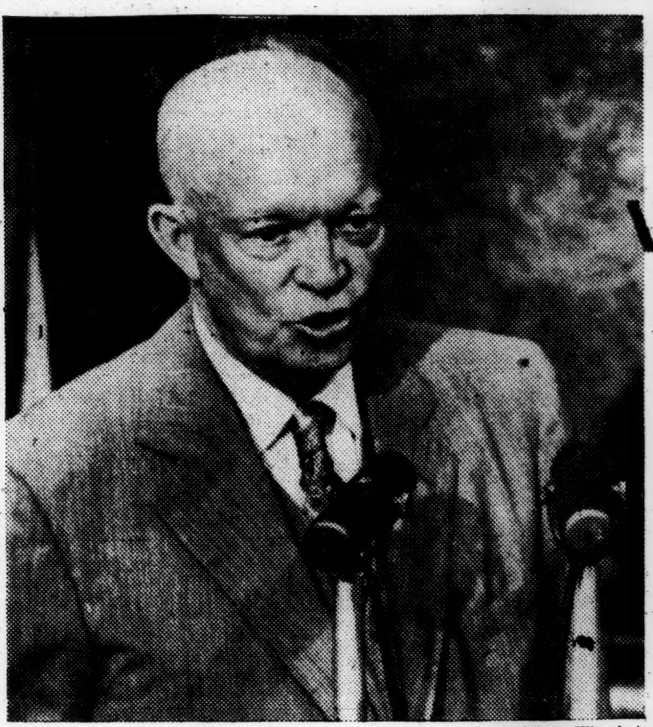
A.—I made my statement about this subject some time ago. I hope you will understand—you will remember it, and I am going to say nothing more about it.

8 JOHN SCALI of The Associated Press—Mr. President, in his letter to you, Premier Khrushchev credits his call for a five-power summit conference with forcing the United States and Britain to abandon whatever additional plans they had to enlarge the so-called aggression in the Middle East. What do you think of this remark?

A.—Well, it would be difficult for me to express my opinion adequately. Now, the history of this century shows to my mind very defenitely the basic purposes and principles of the United States as they are applied to the rest of the world.

We have sought sovereignty over no other country; we have not tried to make any

News Parley on Mideast and U. S. Affairs



Associated Press Wirephoto

MIDEAST IS THE SUBJECT: President Eisenhower answers reporter's question during his news conference.

lution were vetoed by the Soviet Union.

But their history, which includes all of the Eastern European nations that they have taken over by force and held by force since the conclusion of World War II, their adventures into North Korea and North Vietnam, all say, show, and point to the fact that the accusation they made should be directed directly to themselves and not to us.

9 JOHN HERLING of Editors Syndicate—Mr. President, this has to do with labor-management reform legislation, which is a bipartisan bill passed by the Senate, 88 to 1.

This, as you know, is an outgrowth of the McClellan committee, which recommended measures of this kind. The same bill now has a fighting chance of passage in the House if it gets the same bipartisan support.

Would you comment, sir, on the importance of this legislation, and specifically will you give your backing to this labor - management reform bill?

A.—When such a bill comes before me, I will decide what to do about it.

Now, my recommendations on it have been set out in detail not only in my own specific messages to the Congress but by my Secretary of Labor, who has gone down time and again to explain our opinions and our beliefs about it.

Now, if we get a bill that, in spite of its elimination of

is maintained and sustained within the Administration.

I was merely pointing to the principle and the standards of conduct that the United States sets up for itself and out of its deep convictions, lasting for these many years. Now, what you are talking about is the application and that, of course, is a most extraordinarily difficult thing.

Positive Action

I believe, I will say this much, in the generality to cover the situation: I believe that negative measures are never going to succeed, just as any defense in war, if it is maintained forever is going to fail, because only the offensive can do anything positive. We must do positive things to bring about that state, that sense of cohesion, that sense of oneness among the Free World that we must have if we are going to be successful.

I believe in nationalism. This Administration believes in nationalism. We believe it for ourselves, and we believe that any nation, any peoples, have the right to their independence. Indeed, it is because of our belief in the spirit of nationalism that we are in Lebanon today, and if the Arabs, as a whole, want to express their nationalism in the form of a federation of a larger state, we have no objections to that. As a matter of fact, we recognized very quickly the U. A. R. [United Arab Republic] because of our belief in that.

ever accept the political consequences of what both knew to be a very fine economic development.

But, nevertheless, you have asked a question that, to my mind, does illustrate what should be the basic concern not just of this Administration, but of America today.

11 DAYTON MOORE of United Press International—In light of the rise in steel prices and the prospects for large Federal deficits during the next five years, do you have any plans to curb inflation?

A.—Well, strangely enough, you gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, were hearing me talk about this problem of inflation a few months back where everybody wanted to spend more money and to decrease taxes.

I believe that labor, management and Government must all be concerned in this problem; and I think, of all these branches, no one could be more concerned than is labor.

It is easy to suppose that because a man is getting increased wages that he, through his collective bargaining process, is staying ahead of the process or the progress of inflation.

I don't believe this is ever true, and the reason that it is not true is this:

Our whole civilization, our industrial civilization, today certainly, has come to include as its important feature for the future of the laborer is the pension plan, Social Security, pension plans of the companies and his own insurance and bonds, savings of that kind.

Now, when he starts to make those savings at the beginning of, let's say, a thirty-year period of work, but every year there is inflation, regardless of his wages, he cannot get back then out of his pension dollars that are better than at least the median dollar—he will get back the dollars at the end of his inflationary period; whereas, he was paying in his dollars at the median of that whole process.

Interest of Labor

In other words, if you take the average of the dollars he put in, they will be worth fifteen years of inflation more than the ones he gets back. So that no group can have any more interest in combating inflation than labor, as I see the problem.

Therefore, I think that, first of all, if we are going to remain a country without artificial control, meaning that we are not going to try to go into a Federally controlled economy, then labor and business must be very, very careful about this whole problem of pushing wages each year above those [illegible]

think was necessary and for the good of the country. I would hope that it would be substantially enacted.

Now, there were three things, you may recall, in the international field; the reformation of the defense organization, the mutual aid and reciprocal trade. All of these things seem to me to be absolutely vital to our international health.

There are many other things that apply to this domestically.

Now, some of them are going pretty well in the way I recommended; some are not. But I would say, all in all, there seems to be a pretty good record of accomplishment. But I would say this: I am not yet satisfied, and they are not through yet.

14 MRS. MAY CRAIG of The Portland Press Herald—Indirect aggression is very difficult to prove. How do we expect to prove it in the General Assembly in relation to indirect aggression in the Middle East?

A.—Well, I think it is correct that it is somewhat difficult to prove. It is a little bit difficult to prove sometimes things in a trial court. You have to get in all the evidence; you have got the evidence that comes in, the circumstantial evidence, as well as the direct evidence, things that you can see.

But the United States did publish, as I recall, a series of incidents within Lebanon. I believe there were 125, as I recall, and they pointed these things out at the same time that the local freely elected Government said it was occurring.

Now, in this instance—and then, as I say, with the sudden revolt in Iraq, we thought that the evidence was clear, so far as we are concerned. We would hope to be able to prove it.

But I will cheerfully admit that it can be done sometimes so cleverly and in such a clandestine manner that it will be difficult.

15 EDWARD T. FOLLIARD of The Washington Post and Times Herald—Mr. President, there have been stories in the London papers saying that your health is not good. You look pretty good to me. May I ask, sir, how you feel?

A.—Thank you, Eddie, for the remark. [Laughter.]

I—some time ago Mr. Hagerty told me about these stories, I hadn't read them. I don't know why it is done, nor what is the purpose.

I know this: They have not consulted my doctors, and certainly they haven't consulted me as to how I feel.

The only thing they could be talking about that I can see is that my last two golf scores—and they are, I ad-

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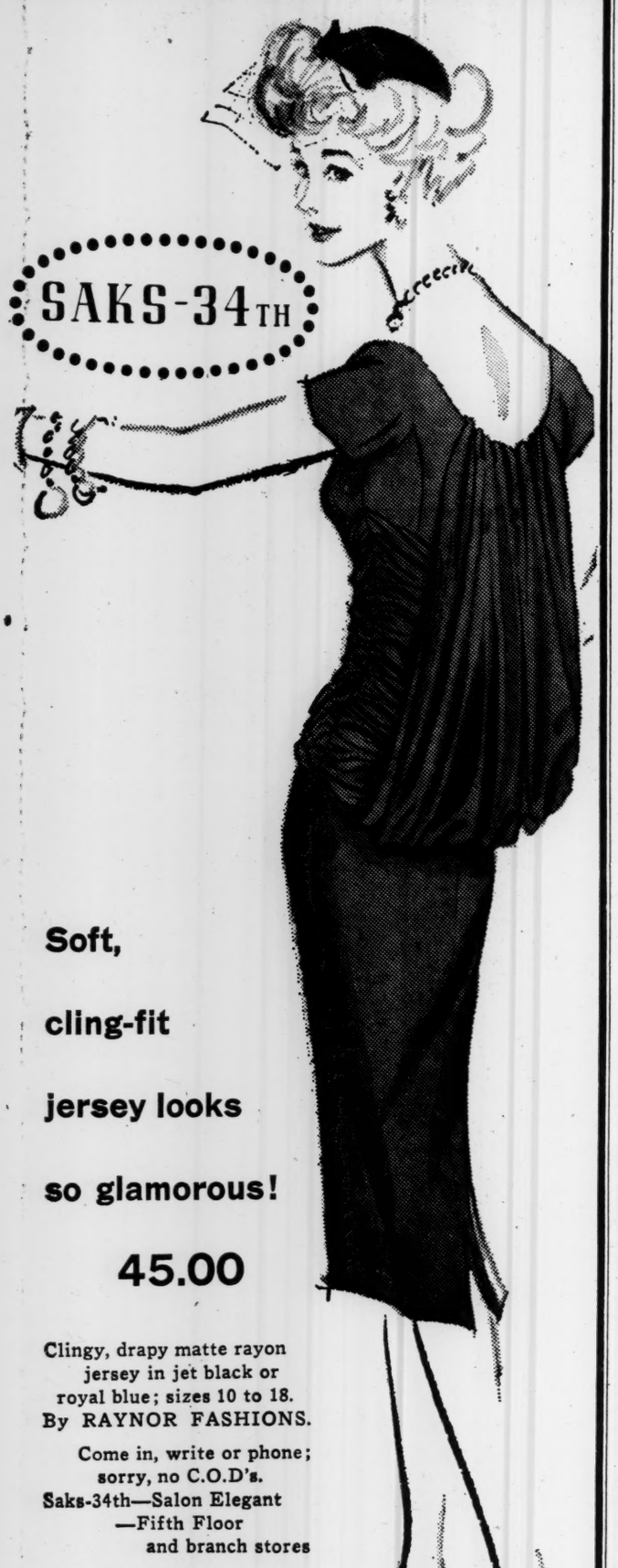

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assurance that anything constructive can be discussed must be attained by going through the preparatory process that we have always urged as a prerequisite to a meeting.

This man right here [indicating].

4 ANTHONY LEWIS of The New York Times—Mr. President, we are approaching the start of another school year that seems likely to produce as much tension in the South over racial integration as last year and, perhaps, more.

I wondered, sir, whether you had any plans during the month before the start of school to try to head off that tension in the way of personal action by you, talks, statements or in special instructions to the Justice Department?

A.—Well, I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches, as you point out.

Now, I have consistently tried over five and a half years to show that my belief—that mere law will never solve this problem. I believe we have got to look inside ourselves, and this means not only as individuals, this means as groups. It means county authorities, state authorities and Federal authorities.

How are we going to solve this problem? It is a difficult one, and I keep preaching that there must be some wisdom, some sense of civic duty in accordance with the principles which have been laid out for a citizen in this country, and that I think we must continue to do.

Now, I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed, whether there ever will be of that kind.

I just say it is something all of us have to work, and I would—if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before, the two or three weeks before, the schools start, why, I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it.

5 STEWART HENSLEY of United Press International—Mr. President, can you give us any indication, sir, as to when the withdrawal of American forces in Lebanon might begin?

A.—Well, I think this will be when the Government of Lebanon says that "We feel that the situation is in hand, and we do not feel the effects of this indirect aggression that we did before," and, therefore, we feel confident that at this point we would start out or start back.

Now, in addition, any time that the legitimate Government of Lebanon asked us out, we will not be there. That's all there is to it.

6 GARNETT D. HORNER of The Washington Star—Some time ago, sir, Representative [Joel T.] Broyhill [Republican] of Virginia suggested a meeting between you and Gov. [J. Lindsay] Almond of Virginia concerning the school integration crisis in near-by Arlington. Have you any plans for such a meeting,

over no other country; we have not tried to make any country or any people or any nation subservient to us in any way, politically or through military force or in any other—or through economic means.

We do believe that freedom and the principle of liberty is indivisible in the world and, therefore, when freedom of the weak, the independence of the weak, is threatened, the United States has a very deep responsibility; indeed, in its own self-interest it must attempt to carry that responsibility.

Now, since the founding of the United Nations we have tried to do this collectively. We believe it should be done, and we believe certainly in the Charter of that organization. And only where, because of the critical circumstances, as they came in the Lebanon situation, because of the unexpected revolt or the sudden revolt, rather, in Iraq, the United States felt that the Government of Lebanon was justified in calling for a little help, we did call for help.

We immediately put the whole problem before the United Nations again, announcing our readiness to get out of there as quickly as the United Nations could take positive action. As you know, both the United States resolution and the Japanese reso-

News Confere

Special to The Ne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—
of President Eisenhower's new

Foreign Policy—The Unite sibility to protect the indepe nations everywhere because fr liberty is universally indivisibl be discharged collectively throu possible, or directly as in th necessary. [Questions 8, 10 and

Nationalism—This is some people and Government firmly independence. [Questions 8 and

General Assembly Meeting no present intention attending ing on the Middle East nor have But he could do so if circums it. [Questions 1, 2, 3 and 8.]

Summit Meeting—It does Khrushchev's latest note that t summit meeting" later on the lems. [Question 3.]

Khrushchev's Latest Note century belies the Khrushche expansion of Anglo-American East. On the contrary, Khrush sion to this country should be whose whole post-war record in Eastern Europe, North Kore areas. [Question 8.]

Troops Withdrawal—Amer be withdrawn any time the Lebanon requests it. [Question

Wages and Inflation—Busi to fear a "revolt" of the buy wage increases bring further [Question 11.]

Integration in Schools—H "tensions" inherent in the ap application of racial desegregat to join in any effort toward th his conviction that integration alone. [Question 4.]

The Record of Congress— gressional session had given lative program he requested, h yet and the session is not yet o

Presidential Health—To juc by his physicians, the Preside Also he is feeling physically fit

Now, if we get a bill that, in spite of its elimination of measures or its avoiding of bringing up measures that I think are necessary, if it is still progress toward the goals we have set, then, of course, I would approve and support it.

10 EDWARD P. MORGAN of American Broadcasting Company—Mr. President, you have just re-enunciated some of your principles of conduct in international affairs.

Some of your—some of the members of your Administration privately are saying that as noble as they are that these are not enough, and that opposition to indirect aggression in the Middle East is not enough, that we have, perhaps, to get down to specifics and clarify our position and policies on such specific matters as Arab nationalism, the borders of Israel, economic plans for the area, and so forth.

Admitting the awful tortuous complications of such problems, do you think it is possible or—and/or wise to take a fresh look at these problems now?

A.—Oh, indeed. As a matter of fact, I think we should take a fresh look at them all the time, and I hope there is no rigidity of opinion that

rence in Brief

New York Times.

—*Following are the highlights ews conference today:*

ited States has a deep respon- pendence of threatened little freedom and the principle of ible. This responsibility should ough the United Nations where the case of Lebanon where nd 12.]

nething in which the American ly believe as an expression of nd 10.]

ng at United Nations—He has g the General Assembly meet- ave other heads of government. nstances appeared to warrant

es not follow from Premier there will not be a "full dress he Middle East or other prob-

ote—American history of the hev claim of having spiked n "aggression" in the Middle hchev's imputation of aggres- be directed to Soviet Russia d of aggression was written rea, North Vietnam and other

erican forces in Lebanon will e legitimate government of ons 12, 14 and 18.]

siness and labor have reason ying public should continued er inflation in their wake.

He has no plan to head off pproaching school term and ation. But he would be happy that purpose that recognized n cannot be achieved by laws

—Although the current Con- him substantially the legis- he is not entirely satisfied as over. [Question 13.]

udge from all the indices used dent is in very good health. it. [Questions 15 and 16.]

cause of our belief in that.

But even that is not enough. This country—I mean these countries—did not develop such as ours. Here was a vast wilderness of natural resources with very few people. Opportunity was so rich and found on so many sides that our problems were how could each of us drive himself far enough, hard enough to achieve the ambitions that he almost limitless ambitions, he either himself.

These people are already in crowded areas, denuded areas. For example, in the Mideast and Africa, I have often heard the saying that the Arab doesn't follow the desert, the desert follows the Arab.

His ways of grazing and of handling his flocks, and so on, when all the cover is gone, all the grass cover is gone, he moves on, but the desert follows wherever he has gone.

Now, I believe that some things can be done to bring that back, but that is only one specific place.

Capital Investments

Throughout the world these crowded countries, some of them not so crowded, but they do need the sums, the capital investments that will help them achieve more rapidly their economic, legitimate economic, aspirations.

This the United States, I believe, must help do, if we are going to be true to ourselves, to make ourselves more secure. It is the reason that I have worked so hard, and never have I worked any harder on any particular bill, than to get the needed sums for the Mutual Security Act this year, because we begin to see evidence that some of these dissatisfactions are reaching the boiling point.

The people are impatient, and they are turning to people that they do not trust, that they do not believe are going to be content in letting them have their own freedom of action; and I say we must make it possible for them to turn to us to get effective help of this kind and, therefore, I say it must be not merely negative.

Troops are never going to win the peace. We have got to do something positive, and this must be in the field of moral and spiritual and economic and political strengthening of all these areas.

Q. Does this mean, sir, that with or without a summit meeting, your Administration plans to come up with an integrated over-all program of operation in the Middle East?

A.—Well, now, I am not going to put it in those broad and quite such resounding terms. We certainly know what we want to do, and we are prepared to, as we agree with each of these countries or in groups, indeed, with a group of these countries, if we can, to help wherever we can.

As you know, for many years we have had working on the [Eric] Johnston Plan, the so-called Jordan plan, so that both Arab countries and Israel could get great benefits from that river, but neither side apparently could

of pushing wages each year above those rates that imply or show the increases in productivity, and business must make its profits of such a scale that where they can still continue to invest money they are not robbing the public. Because if they do, just as sure as you are a foot high, one day the American consumer is going to rebel, he is going to rebel in a big way, and there will be real trouble, and we will get something that we don't want.

Now, Government's principal reason here is to keep down expenses so we can try to keep, so far as we can, fiscal responsibility, and I do not admit, and I do not for a moment believe, that we are going to have constantly increasing deficits.

I believe the prospects are for this next one which goodness knows, horrible as it is, must be the highest one, and we must go back from there.

12 CHALMERS ROBERTS of The Washington Post—Mr. President in the Middle East question, Sir, one of the points of this here in Washington seems to be whether the United States accepts as a fact the presence of the Soviet Union as a power in the Middle East.

In your answer to the questions asked by Mr. Morgan do you imply that the United States would be prepared to do economic—take economic steps or give border guarantees only as a Western proposition or would we be prepared to do these things in conjunction with the Soviet Union?

A.—Well, in that case I think we ought to do it through the United Nations because one other thing, I believe, that the United States abhors, as a corollary, as a consequence of the principles I have already talked is any thought that big powers are going to control the world.

We must have, so far as—there must be an equality in their sovereignty and in their rights of each nation to dictate its own affairs. So I would say in the United Nations these things should be done, and we would be prepared to go along with any decision of that kind. And, of course, we would hope that the Soviet Union not only would be prepared to do the same thing, but would actually observe its commitments. But I don't think that we ought merely to say two or three great powers, "that this is going to be the score." I do not believe that.

13 WILLIAM KNIGHTON JR. of The Baltimore Sun—Mr. President, are you rather well satisfied with what Congress has done to your legislative program this year and, if you are, what are you going to use as a campaign issue this fall? [Laughter.]

A.—Well, I will tell you one thing: I believe I have got enough on my mind that I am not compelled at this moment to think of campaigns, political campaign issues.

I do say this: I have laid before the Congress a program of legislation that I

scores—and they are, I assure you, they are terrible. [Laughter.]

16 LAWRENCE H. BURD of The Chicago Tribune—In that connection, with Mr. Folliard's question, when you are dealing with very urgent heavy and domestic—foreign and domestic problems, as you have been recently, do you find that the burden of office is harder to carry than it was five years ago? And in that connection, do you have to pace yourself a little more as time goes on?

A.—No, I don't think I have to pace myself more. But I feel this:

Now, this may be just because of my advancing years which, after all, everybody has to experience. I feel that the last five or six months it seems to me, or even more than that, going back, say, to the beginning of the depression, it seems to have brought a more constant stream of problems that need evening meetings or late afternoon or try to get some decision out for use the next day or very quickly.

I think there seems to be more of them, and I don't know whether it is just because I notice them more or because there are actually more. But actually, frankly, so far as the physical part of it is concerned, I assure you all of the indices that the doctors use, they say that I am in good shape, and as far as I feel, I don't feel physically a burden that is really greater.

17 ROBERT J. SPIVACK of The New York Post—Mr. President, in looking over the current shift in Soviet tactics regarding the summit conference, do you have any information yet on how important the role was of Mao Tse-tung? Can you assess it? A.—Well, no, but I tell you, I have some people studying that who told me they would give me an idea of it. I think there are some indications that he had quite a bit, but not too much.

18 CHARLES W. ROBERTS of News Week—Mr. President, since the summit meeting now seems to be off, sir, I wonder if you could give us an outline of the concrete proposals you were to make at that meeting or if that is too large a question, if you could comment on the idea that was advanced for neutralization for that area; was that encompassed in that suggestion?

A.—Well, we certainly were prepared to discuss such a thing. But I would say this:

Our major effort would be, first of all, to show that we had acted within the spirit of the United Nations, and from there on to put all our emphasis on constructive things to help the peoples of this area, to help them develop themselves, and to bring about a peace not only by the advances they make but by their certainty that we are doing it because of that, for that reasons.

MR. ARROWSMITH—Thank you, Mr. President.

A.—Thank you.

Mr. Eisenhower said the United States had not tried to make any country or people subservient to us in any way---either politically, economically, or by military means. It has been our purpose, he said, to work collectively through the U.N. A reporter suggested that Mr. Eisenhower had...in effect...re-iterated some of this country's principles of conduct in international affairs. The reporter quoted some members of the Administration as saying (privately)...that these principles---noble as they are---are not enough, that they need to be clarified, that there's a need to get down to specifics. Do you think, asked the reporter, that it's possible to take a fresh look at these problems at this time?

(Tape runs 3:47
Ends on cue: "---strengthening of all these areas."

The reporter pressed the point. He wanted to know: Does this mean that, (with-or without) a summit meeting, the Administration plans to come up with an integrated, overall program of operation in the Middle East?

(Tape runs 53 seconds
Ends on cue: "---not just of this Administration, but of America today."

Moscow Radio said tonight that Premier Khrushchev did not rule out the possibility of an EVENTUAL summit conference...in rejecting a conference within the framework of the U.N. Security Council---Dispatches from Moscow, passed by the soviet censorship, say Krushchev's retreat from a U.N. summit meeting, may be a blow to the personal fortunes of the Soviet Leader..."

The Red China radio says the Chinese people "firmly demand" the convening of a summit conference...one, it implies, at which the Chinese Peoples Republic should be represented.

President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East...Robert Murphy.. finally was received by President Nasser in Cairo tonight, after a 10-hour delay. Murphy WAS scheduled to see Nasser this morning, but he was left AWAITING NASSER'S CALL in what APPEARS to have been a deliberate snub.

No word yet on the outcome of tonight's meeting.

In London, the Foreign Office announces that Prime Minister Macmillan will fly to Athens tomorrow, in a dramatic, personal attempt to bring peace to Cyprus. Mr. Macmillan ALSO wants to go to Turkey, but---so far---no reply from the Turkish government on his offer.

The airlift of supplies to those British troops in Jordan---CUT-OFF four days ago at the request of Israel---has been suddenly resumed. An explanation is lacking, but there is a suggestion that the resumption is only temporary.

Secretary of State Dulles wound up his two days of talks with President Kubitschek of Brazil. A joint communique...issued tonight... recommends that the foreign ministers of the 21 American republics "meet periodically within the framework of the Organization of American States."...just as the foreign ministers of NATO also meet periodically.

Most of President Eisenhower's news conference dealt with the Middle East, but domestic issues ALSO came in for attention. Labor and business, he said, must be "very, very careful" about spiraling wages and prices...if we are going to remain a country without "artificial control". If business raises prices to the extent of robbing the public, consumers will rebel. And in the end, he warned, everyone would suffer.

The President has no "special" plan for forestalling possible tension... in the field of public school integration...when classes resume this fall. No "mere law", he said, will ever solve this problem. And there must be every effort on the state and local community level to deal with the situation understandingly, and with moderation.

Mr. Eisenhower showed some temper when a reporter raised the question whether Sherman Adams might resign. It was a subject, he said, on which he had nothing further to say.

After his news conference, the President signed the bill giving him authority to reorganize the Defense Department. The measure does not give Mr. Eisenhower ALL the authority he requested. But, in signing it, he called it "a major advance".

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Diplomats were not surprised [redacted] to learn that President Nasser kept Presidential envoy Robert Murphy "cooling his heels" in Cairo today.. before finally consenting to speak to him.. The answer, of course, lies in the wording of the American resolution calling for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly.. It asks the EIGHTY-ONE U.N. [redacted] members to consider the "complaint by Lebanon," arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic in Lebanese affairs..."

So, if not amended, before tomorrow's meeting of the U.N. Security Council, Ambassador Lodge's resolution will [redacted] to all intents and purposes, be asking for the public Trial of President Nasser before the world Assembly, on charges of "indirect aggression."

This doesn't seem to be quite what President Eisenhower had in mind [redacted] when he "regretted" Premier Krushchev's decision not to attend a U.N. Security Council summit meeting. Eisenhower [redacted] didn't mention "Nasser" at all.. Just Said he was instructing Ambassador Lodge to move the previously presented U.S. resolution, FOR a general assembly session. [redacted]..

Yet if this american resolution to convene the U.N. General Assembly [redacted] remains unaltered, It will not pit the United States against Russia,

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but would concentrate the american attack against the United Arab Republic... Leaving the Soviet Union to defend Nasser, and demand the withdrawal of the anglo-american troops from Lebanon and Jordon..

, the Russian attack against a big power might have more popular appeal among the neutral states, especially the Afro-Asian bloc, then the scheduled american offensive against what many consider to be simply a nationalist movement..The burden of proof that IT ISN'T will rest upon the United States..

ITS reported that the United States will broaden its U.N. resolution to include the entire Middle East, but at this moment we're really just asking for the relatively unpopular trial of President Nasser, and NOT Russia.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News...First Bill Martin..

When Roger Bannister [redacted] became the first man to run a mile in less than four minutes, he predicted that other runners, realizing it was possible, would proceed to do better.. He was right.. Today in Dublin, Australia's Herb Elliot broke the world's mile record with a time of three minutes, 54 and five-tenths seconds.. Elliot beat [redacted] four other runners to the tape by eight yards.. It was the fastest competition in mile-race history, with the first five runners all clocked under the [redacted] once IMPOSSIBLE time of four minutes..

This is Larry LeSueur---[redacted] Good Nite..

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The U.N. Security Council took up the question of an emergency meeting of the General Assembly to deal with the Middle East problem. The council convened at 3 o'clock this afternoon, New York time, and is still in session. In debating the question, Soviet Delegate Sobolev accused the United States of trying...deliberately... (in his phrase) "to prevent the adoption of measures which might lead to normalization of the situation." The United States, he said, claims to "burn" with desire to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, "yet in secret, or under camouflage, the United States is increasing its forces there." He said the American troops had been increased from 35-hundred men to 15-thousand. He claimed other sources placed the figure as

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high as 20-thousand. Actually, the 15-thousand figure is closer to the MARK, and the Defense Department has let it be known that the landing operation is over--no more American troops are being landed in Lebanon. Our U.N. ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, told the Council that the United States wants an emergency meeting of the General Assembly "to deal constructively with the fundamental, broad problems of the Middle East." "We believe, he said, that the Assembly will not be satisfied with more stop-gaps." Ambassador Lodge accused Soviet Premier Khrushchev of "performing a somersault" in agreeing to a summit meeting in the Security Council and then...suddenly...after a [redacted] talk with Red China's Mao Tse-Tung [redacted] SAYING "NO"--what he wanted was a meeting of the U.N. Assembly. "Whatever the reasons for the latest Soviet maneuver," said Lodge, "it adds considerably to our [redacted] doubt that the Soviet government is prepared to contribute seriously to a settlement." While members of the Council argued, there was HERE no doubt that a special General Assembly session WOULD be voted--- to convene, perhaps, as early as tomorrow.

The White House says it has "no information" on whether Khrushchev plans to attend the General Assembly session. As for the published report that Khrushchev has made a request through the State Department for permission to travel across the United States, News Secretary Hagerty says he has checked on that. And it simply isn't so.

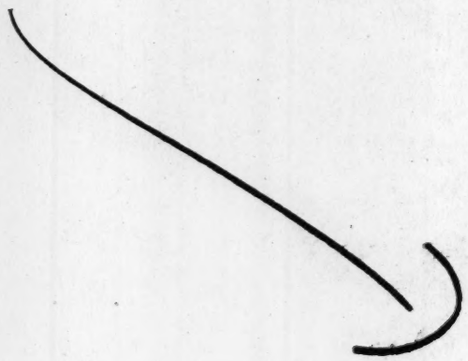
President Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday that he might attend the General Assembly meeting--if that should become "desirable or necessary."//

Prime Minister Nehru of India said today that he has NO intention of coming. The idea of a summit conference, he said, has become "lost in the clouds."

British Prime Minister Macmillan sent Khrushchev a letter tonight... bluntly accusing the Soviet leader of breaking the agreement to hold a summit meeting within the framework of the U.N. Security Council. Macmillan told Khrushchev he still thought a summit meeting in the Council...where there could be negotiation as well as debate...could have made more progress. But, said Macmillan, a special session of the Assembly "is acceptable to her Majesty's Government."

Secretary of State Dulles...back in Washington after his mission to South America...told reporters Khrushchev was so "erratic," it was difficult to keep track. Khrushchev, he said, seemed to be following an "on again, off again Finnegan" policy.

One note of lessening tension: Russia announces that Red Army maneuvers along the Turkish and Iranian frontiers have ended.



The British government has invited Israel's foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, to London for a meeting with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. Mrs. Meir met in Paris this week with Premier Charles DeGaulle. Eric Sevareid cables from Paris that in talking with DeGaulle she reportedly did more than outline Israel's problems as officially stated. Sevareid has it on good authority that Mrs. Meir gave official assurances that Israel would NOT move troops into Jordan, should Jordan collapse. This, says Sevareid, is interpreted as an Israeli concession in a general effort to reduce tension and to discourage violent moves on the part of Syria or Iraq. General DeGaulle conferred for nearly two hours today with Prime Minister Fanfani of Italy.

President Eisenhower's special Middle East envoy, Robert Murphy, flew to Ethiopia today, after what he called a "very satisfactory" conversation last night with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. Mr. Murphy will be in Addis Abba, the capital of Ethiopia, for just one day for talks with Emperor Haile Selassie, then fly on to Athens.

Prime Minister Macmillan has arrived in Athens, where he will confer tomorrow with Greek Premier Karamanlis on the Cyprus question. Macmillan may also see Murphy before proceeding to

Ankara for talks with Turkish Premier Menderes this week-end. Macmillan's objective: A broad, interim agreement on the Cyprus dispute.

Russian newspapers today accused the Chinese Nationalist air force of "provocative activities" in the Formosa Strait. The nationalist government reports a "dogfight" between its aircraft and at least 10 Communist Migs. No losses, but the Red China radio claims one Nationalist plane was damaged. On Formosa, the Nationalists are maintaining the alert...ordered after the arrival across the strait of a covey of new Russian-built jets. All military leaves on Formosa have been cancelled.

Congress gave final approval today to a 39 and a half billion-dollar defense appropriation bill...carrying 815 million dollars MORE than President Eisenhower requested. It's the biggest money bill for defense in peacetime history.

The House approved a compromise reciprocal trade bill today by a vote of 161 to 56. The measure gives Mr. Eisenhower most of what he asked for...extends the Reciprocal Trade Act for another four years. The Senate probably will vote its approval on Monday.

The Senate Rackets Committee has asked the Justice Department to determine whether there are grounds for a perjury indictment against James Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union. Last year, Hoffa testified...under oath... that no teamster money ever went to former heavyweight boxer Embrel Davidson. Today, Davidson told the committee that he received 75 dollars a week from the Michigan teamsters union welfare fund for nearly two years and that for this he cut the grass at the home of Bert Brennan, a teamsters vice president...and helped out around a race track owned by Brennan. Said Committee Chairman McClellan: "Somebody is not telling the truth."

In Pontiac, Michigan today...Frank Kierdorf died of burns he SAID were inflicted by two strangers who "took him for a ride." The story told by the minor teamster union official was discounted today by Michigan's Attorney General Paul Adams. Adams quoted a "mystery witness" as saying that Kierdorf actually was burned trying to set fire to a dry cleaning shop in Flint, Michigan. The state suspects that the victim's missing uncle, Herman Kierdorf, was "in on the job." Hoffa told the rackets committee today that he knew "positively nothing" about the circumstances surrounding Frank Kierdorf's death.

The U.S. Court of Appeals today REVERSED the contempt of Congress conviction of Playwright Arthur Miller. Miller was convicted last year, after refusing...on grounds of conscience.. to give the House Committee on Un-American Activities the NAMES of Communist writers with whom he allegedly admittedly associated in 1949. The Appeals Court ordered the lower District Court to enter a judgment of acquittal...cited the Supreme Court decision that it must be "brought home" to a witness that in refusing to answer a question he risks the penalty of contempt. Miller says he is "very happy to have been vindicated."

Fifteen persons are KNOWN dead. in that collision of two American oil tankers early today off Newport, Rhode Island. Thirty-five crewmen have been hospitalized. The ships collided in early morning fog, then burst into flames.

Well

after an absence of several weeks because of the super-charged atmosphere, [redacted] the art of diplomacy got in a few licks in at the U.N. today... There wasn't even an argument over which delegate represented Iraq.. the old one just never showed up, and the representative of the newly recognized Republic was in his seat when the [redacted] Meeting began.. The French COUNCIL president made a little speech [redacted] welcoming the man who was refused a seat last time, Ambassador Lodge had his picture taken with the new Iraqi Ambassador, and the [redacted] diplomats settled down to the familiar sparring match between the United States and The Soviet Union.

The U.S. carefully changed its resolution calling for a special U.N. Assembly, MAKING NO reference to previous charges against President Nasser's "indirect aggression" in Lebanon... And the Soviet resolution [redacted] deleted the word "serious" when [redacted] called anglo-american intervention a "threat to international peace."

And Many experienced observers agreed that it looked as though world was going to stay in-one-piece for a while...

It was [redacted] immediately apparent that the United States [redacted] INTENDS going to soft-pedal its long-heralded charges of "indirect aggression" —

against Nasser ...BECAUSE of our prompt recognition of the revolutionary government of Iraq. And WILL turn to a more constructive approach in our attempt to win the necessary two-thirds majority support from [redacted] the coming 81-nation U.N. Assembly..

That doesn't mean we're going to forget our CLAIMS that indirect aggression [redacted] is a menace to the Middle East, but now that horse is stolen in Iraq, this country prefers to concentrate on building a BIGGER and better barn, to contain the entire Near and Middle East..

This according to informants will take the form of a Middle East Development Plan, marking a shift away from military alliances, [redacted] TOWARD new forms of economic partnership..

Three years ago, this month Secretary Dulles offered to pick-up [redacted] the check for large-scale Arab-Isreali economic [redacted] projects, [redacted] IF THEY COULD get together. But President Nasser used that against us.. lambasting nations that received U.S. Aid, on the grounds it prevented Arab unity... But the Dulles offer of 1955 is STILL likely to be the basis of the forthcoming plan. He said Them the U.S. would make a loan to Isreal, if ISRAEL made restoration offers to the Palestine refugees, and he said the U.S. would propose frontier guarantees, if the Arabs and Isreal could agree on them...

The NEW plan

[redacted] might also embrace the hitherto-unaccepted Eric Johnston formula, for harnessing the River Jordon, apportioning the scant water supply between the Arabs and Isreal, thus removing a potential cause of [redacted] war..

Its true all these offers were made by the U.S before and never accepted by the Arabs because of their enmity for Isreal, and Nasser used that enmity as a fulcrum for his drive to unify the area..//

But its understood that the new element to be added in what Ambassador Lodge [redacted] today called a"broad plan, not a mere stop-gap," [redacted] would be to put the Middle East development PLAN under a new United Nations Agency..

IF TRUE [redacted], even President Nasser and his friends would find it hard to turn down, especially if the Soviet Union was invited to participate..

It WOULD be even harder for the 81-Nation assembly to reject it if President Eisenhower presents the plan WITH a personal appearance..

Alone at the Summit..//

This is Larry LeSueur,,I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---first Bill Martin..

Mia the Mouse may be missing/[redacted] flight, but Mathilda the [redacted] Monkey, has survived./ The thirteen pound female [redacted] survived a ten mile fall to earth,/ from under a collapsed balloon./.so did some frogs and assorted fruit flies and other insects.. The only casualties were some goldfish, which sucummbed when their water container burst..// Mathilda and her travelling companions came down today 60 miles from their [redacted] launching site at Crosby, Minnesota.. Mathilda was groggey, but they fed her a banana,/and examination showed her fit for another space exploration next week..

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite..

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Aug. 7, 1958

Good evening, everyone....Here's what happened today:

The U.N. Security Council took up the question of an emergency meeting of the General Assembly to deal with the Middle East problem. And it just voted to hold such a meeting. For a direct report, we switch to Stu Novins in the Council Chamber.

Spot to run about 1 min, 10 seconds

Returns on cue: "Now back to Larry Lesueur."

Stub footnote

Instead of my "Footnote to the Day's News", I have this late word from the U.N. Security Council. // The Security Council has just voted its approval of a special emergency general assembly, to consider the Middle East item under discussion for the past several weeks, without reaching unanimity in the Council...The American resolution which left out any condemnation of specific Iraqi then indirect aggression in the Middle East, was unanimously adopted, with all eleven council members including the Soviet Union voting in favor. The U.N. special assembly will meet tomorrow.

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight!

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The U.N. General Assembly opened its emergency meeting on the Middle East. heard Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold outline a broad plan for establishing in the area economic stability and peace. Mr. Hammarskjold called upon the Arab countries to reaffirm their pledges of non-aggression and non-interference according to the principles of the Arab League. But the U.N., he said, should make clear that Arab states have the right to shape their own destinies as they see fit. He urged the JOINT utilization of water resources. said, further, that there should be joint ECONOMIC cooperation. SAID "Proper institutions" should be created to foster cooperation between the countries which produce oil and those over whose territories it is PIPED.

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He indicated that an international police force might be needed in Lebanon, along with a strengthened truce supervision set-up in Jordan, to stabilize the situation there. But Mr. Hammarskjold did not submit any detailed blueprint. What he was offering, he said, was something to serve as a basis on which members might wish to develop positive and constructive suggestions."

The Assembly also heard a brief attack by Soviet Delegate Sobolev on the presence of American troops in Lebanon. But the Russian did NOT challenge the right of Nationalist China to sit in the Assembly.

The opening session today lasted only 35 minutes, then recessed until next Wednesday for the start of full-scale formal debate.

Today in Athens, the British and Greek prime ministers met twice---

once in the morning and again tonight---in search of a formula for solving the Cyprus problem. Between their two conferences, the British governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, talked for more than an hour with Archbishop Makarios, exiled leader of the Cyprus "union-with-Greece" movement. Tomorrow, Prime Minister Macmillan will hold a third conference with Premier Karamanlis, then fly to Ankara for a top-level meeting with the Turks. A Greek spokesman says that TODAY there was "a full and sincere, exchange of views."

A group of senators attended a briefing today at the State Department, and Republican Senator Aiken told reporters afterward, "We must keep a watchful eye on the Far East." Aiken, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, did not elaborate. However, the State Department lashed out today at Red China's buildup of air power on the mainland, opposite Formosa. The said the action is "clearly designed to increase tensions and raise the spectre of war." [redacted] Department Spokesman Joseph Reap called the military alert...ordered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa.. "a realistic defensive precaution under the circumstances." Reap noted that the buildup of Red aircraft..only a few [redacted] minutes flying time from Formosa.. was accompanied by the usual flow of Peiping broadcasts, threatening to "liberate" the Nationalist island.

A Chinese Nationalist spokesman said today that the Red Chinese [redacted] have now massed 12-hundred [redacted] warplanes within striking distance. The little [redacted] Nationalist-held island of Matsu had two air alerts during the night. No bombs were dropped.

Today, President Eisenhower nominated Dr. T. K[illian] Glennan, president of the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, to be admistrator of the new space agency. Nominated to be DEPUTY administrator was Dr. Hugh Dryden, who...since 1938..has been head physicist in the National Bureau of Standards. Legislation creating the space agency was signed by Mr. Eisenhower only last week. The OFFICIAL name for the new agency is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

But the story released by the White House today...that captured the imagination..was how the nation's first atomic submarine, the Nautilus, had sailed from H[onolulu], PEARL HARBOR through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia, eastward under the Arctic ice cap to Greenland..Successfully completing Man's first voyage under the North Pole. A story worthy of Jules Verne, for whose [imaginary submarine] the Nautilus was named. President Eisenhower made the dramatic announcment at a White House news conference..at which he pinned a Legion of Merit medal on Commander W.R. Anderson and gave a presidential "unit citation to the entire 116-man crew--the first ever awarded in peacetime. The crewmen were not present. The Nautilius is still at sea..bound for an undisclosed European

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port. In awarding the citation, Mr. Eisenhower said the voyage of the Nautilius had pointed the way to possible use of the polar route by nuclear-powered submarines "as a new commercial seaway between the major oceans of the world." Rear Admiral Rickover, "father of the atomic submarine", was not invited to attend today's ceremony. Rickover's promotion to Vice Admiral has been under consideration for some time. [redacted] Under Navy retirement rules, unless the admiral is promoted in the course of the next year, he must be relieved. The fact that Rickover was excluded from the White House ceremony--although other government officials were invited--is taken in Washington as indication he will NOT be promoted. If the promotion is not forthcoming, the Navy would dispense with his further services, UNLESS he is kept on a year-to-year basis.

The A government report that unemployment in July dropped by 143-thousand. This does NOT represent a material brightening of the job picture. Unemployment NORMALLY declines this time of year. In fact, the decline is usually greater than the 143-thousand reported today by the Commerce and Labor Departments. // Employment increased in July for the fifth straight month. But again, the rise in employment did not come up to the usual increase for the month. The conclusion is that the OVER-ALL job situation was about the same in July as it was in June.

The Agriculture Department estimates this year's cotton crop at 11-million, 583-thousand bales. // That's a 6 percent increase over the cotton harvest last year. //

Secretary Benson said today that it is "essential" for Congress to pass a new farm bill this year. He predicted that without new legislation, "disastrous" cuts in cotton and rice plantings are ahead.

The renomination of Democratic Senator Gore...in yesterday's Tennessee primary...is being hailed in Northern Democratic circles as a victory for enlightenment as regards civil rights. Democratic Senator Neuberger of Oregon says it shows that a Southerner can take "an enlightened position on civil rights and still survive politically." But one of Gore's southern colleagues--Sparkman of Alabama---calls the vote "a recognition of the outstanding work Gore has done as a member of the Senate." Gore won handily over former Governor Prentice Cooper, and the Democratic nomination in Tennessee AMOUNTS to election. The race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination was close. But tonight, with only a few precincts unreported, Buford Ellington (running with the blessing of Governor Clement), cinched the nomination by less than 7-thousand votes. Ellington is a strong segregationist. His closest rival in a four-cornered race was Memphis mayor, Edmund Orgill.

In Hollywood today...in a race with a stork...Mrs. Bing Crosby gave birth to a baby boy. Weight: Seven pounds, nine ounces. Both mother and child...AND father...doing fine.

The news that an american atomic submarine has completed the first passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, under the ice of the North Pole, cannot be expected to get banner headlines in the Soviet press.. It may be as upsetting to Soviet officialdom as the news was to us, that they had launched the first earth satellite..

To the Russians, the bleak northland is their heritage...And no nation has ever matched them in surface exploration of the North Polar areas.. Indeed most Russian maps, carry a red flag over the North Pole.. They've already claimed it as their own..

So the news that, unknown to them, an american submarine has navigated the long-sought North-West Passage, completely submerged all the way, and conquered the North Polar ice-cap, will be most dis-heartening.. The Russians not only regarded the North Pole as their posession, but ever since Stalin's time, they have placed their FAITH on an underwater fleet.. The Soviet Union has the greatest SUBMARINE fleet in military history.. between 5 hundred and 5 hundred and 25 submarines, many of them high performance craft developed out of the Nazi U-Boats..

But according to the best information available, the Soviet Union does not possess a nuclear-powered submarine. Although its obviously working to develop one..

But the difference between an ordinary submarine and an atomic submarine is almost as great as the difference between an airplane and a rocket. An airplane needs air to support it. And there are absolute limits a dozen MILES OR SO above the earth, BEYOND which the air is too thin for an airplane to fly...

But the upward range of a rocket, as we know, is practically limitless. IT's really governed only by the forces of gravity..

until now, only a thin top layer of water, say five hundred FEET Deep has been much used by submarines. Undersea voyagers have been tied to the water's surface. because all except nuclear engines, need air to breathe. But the development of the nuclear-powered submarine has opened up the depths of oceans...and they cover seventy per cent of the earth's surface to an average depth of two-and-a-half miles. there are great Valleys in the ocean floor, that dwarf of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado..

Where a nuclear submarine could lie in wait for weeks, undetected.

There are 10 THOUSAND FOOT depths under the North Polar ice-cap.. // Because unlike the mountainous Ant-Artic, the top of the world is a deep hollow.. It clear that although the Russians have protested at the U.N. over our H-BOMB patrols OVER THE ARCTIC regions, they have more to fear from a submarine which can lie under POLAR ice for weeks, undetected and UNGET-ATABLE..

Its more than ever clear, that the rapid development of THE Atomic submarine, has opened up a new defense frontier for the Soviet Union.. Her previously inaccesible ARCTIC Coast, from the big port of Arahangel in the White Sea, to the East Siberian sea, exposing the entire north Russian hinterland...

And if armed with the 15 hundred mile Polaris missile, now under development, an american nuclear powered submarine could bring much of Northern Russia under attack, from Moscow to the secret cities of the Urals.. //

And defense-wise, such submarines could maintain a radar picket line against russian rockets, that would be of inestimable value in peacetime..

Although the world now concentrates on defense, it may be that the voyage of the [redacted] nautilus, will prove a greater boon to mankind, than all of its war-making [redacted] potentiality.

For 4 hundred and fifty years, men have been searching for an all-water route around the Northern Coast of North America. From John Cabot to Martin Frobisher, and from Henry Hudson to Samuel de Champlain..

Today's announced underwater navigation of the Northwest passage may come particularly hard to the Russians. For one of the last act's of Peter the Great, was to send one of his foreign Naval officers, Samuel Bering, A DANE to seek the passage. He didn't find it - But it was the [redacted] Bering strait that Commander W. R. Anderson of Waverley Tennessee, passed under in history's first undersea voyage across the top of the world.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...First a word from Ford [redacted]

Commander W. R. Anderson, SKIPPER of the trans-polar submarine Nautilus, seemed a bit dazed by the floodlights, cameramen and reporters in the White House conference room today... Said it was "quite a change" from the many days spent underwater from Hawaii to Iceland... The 37-year-old Tennesean didn't think the Russians spotted his craft, even when it went through the Bering strait... He was asked if he saw anything interesting on his voyage.. Sure, he SAID "the ice overhead, we could see it by television. It was Fascinating."

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Aug. 11, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Congress completed action on the reciprocal trade bill. //. sent it/ to President Eisenhower for his signature. /The measure extends the reciprocal trade program for four years. //. authorizes the President to cut tariffs (as much as 20 percent. // The cuts are (not) to exceed (10 percent in any (ONE year. And to be eligible, foreign countries (in return (would have to make concessions (on [redacted] import/of U.S. goods. // The bill gives the President (most of what he asked for--he has called it "acceptable". / But the measure does give Congress a larger say-so (on one point. If the Tariff Commission decides (that a certain import duty should be raised... and the President rejects that decision.. (then (Congress has authority to override him (by a two-thirds vote. // Final passage...in the Senate today...

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was by a vote of 72 to 18.

It is still uncertain when Congress can adjourn. The House recessed today...out of respect for Representative William McVey of Illinois, who died last night after a heart attack. But the House is nearer to winding-up its business than the Senate...which must still act on important legislation, including federal assistance to education, the three-and-a-half billion-dollar foreign aid appropriation, and the measure aimed at increasing Social Security benefits. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce criticized the Social Security bill today as "a patch-work, election year expansion---unfair to the employees and employers who pay the taxes and to the beneficiaries, alike." The Chamber of Commerce criticism was presented in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. The measure...as it came from the House.. would increase Social Security benefits by 7 percent. Democratic Senator Kennedy introduced an amendment today to have the benefits increased by 8 percent.

LYNDON

Majority Leader Johnson said today...in a brief speech on the floor of the Senate...that there ought to be more men like Rear Admiral Rickover, who is credited with doing more than any other person in developing the atomic submarine. Johnson was commenting on the failure of the

White House to invite the admiral to last week's Nautilus ceremony. News Secretary Hagerty has said that no "slight" was intended...that only the "top brass" had been invited to attend. Senator Johnson said today that the achievements of the Nautilus are a tribute to the "skill and dedication" of Admiral Rickover. "If we had MORE men like that," he said, "we would be years ahead in our scientific development."

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles conferred for two hours today. .on American plans for the U.N. General Assembly meeting, which resumes on Wednesday. There is renewed speculation that Mr. Eisenhower may attend in order to present...in person...new proposals for solving the Middle East problem. But there is nothing official on this. Mr. Hagerty said this afternoon that any such decision will be announced "when it is made." Mr. Dulles will fly to New York tomorrow to be on hand for the opening debate.

Mr. Eisenhower had another appointment today--with Moustafa Kamel, the new ambassador of the United Arab Republic. The ambassador presented his credentials...relayed President Nasser's expression of "sincere friendship" for Mr. Eisenhower and the people of the United States. Mr. Eisenhower asked

the ambassador to convey his same sentiments to President Nasser and the peoples of the United Arab Republic. // Mr. Eisenhower said the United States intends to defend the principles of Man's freedom and dignity, both at home and in its relations with other states. //

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd took off from London tonight for the U.N. General Assembly meeting. He said...at the airport...that Middle East countries must be guarded against "subversive elements from the outside." // The United States and Britain, he said, are in complete accord on the Middle East.

Israel's foreign minister...Mrs. Golda Meir...conferred in London today with Foreign Secretary Lloyd and, according to a communique issued after the meeting, "had a most useful exchange of views." Mrs. Meir told a news conference that the situation in the Middle East today calls for a big power guarentee to the independent countries...including Israel...for their territorial integrity and independence. She said if the United Arab Republic or Iraq should occupy Jordan, "Israel would have very seriously to consider what security measures she would have to take."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today that Russia REJECTED of a summit meeting in the U.N. Security Council because...under the circumstances... such a meeting would have been "an aimless waste of time." Khrushchev made this statement in a new letter to British Prime Minister Macmillan, answering Macmillan's note...of last week...accusing him in polite language of welshing on an agreement to meet in the Security Council. Khrushchev, in this new letter, claims Secretary Dulles made it obvious that the council meeting would be used only to justify what Khrushchev called the "aggressive acts of Britain and the United States in the Middle East." Such an approach, said Khrushchev, would...without doubt... "have dragged us into a maze of sterile discussions." The Soviet premier told Macmillan he "hopes" the emergency Assembly meeting will help clear the way "for a conference of leading statesmen of the East and West." Khrushchev did not use the customary phrase, "heads of government." But this MAY not be a significant point.

Prime Minister Macmillan has concluded four days of private talks with leaders of Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus ISSUE. Greece reportedly intends to bring the question of Cyprus back before the U.N. General Assembly in its regular September session. This would indicate some dissatisfaction →

with the British proposal for a seven-year "cooling-off" period...in which Britain would rule Cyprus in partnership with Turkey and Greece.// According to Reuters news service, Mr. Macmillan explained the details of this plan...but did not ask for specific agreement from either the Greek or Turkish governments.// Rather, he listened to their reactions.

Formosa remains on the alert.// Air raid sirens were sounded twice this afternoon on the Nationalist island of Quemoy, but no bombs were dropped.// Four Chinese Migs were sighted by Nationalist aircraft NEAR Quemoy. No shots were fired.

The State Department issued a statement today...reaffirming its policy not to recognize Communist China.// The statement went to American diplomatic missions around the world. It said recognition would "seriously cripple or not altogether destroy" Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa government. Diplomatic recognition, it said, would enhance the prestige of the Red China regime.// and lead to the seating of Red Chinese representatives in the U.N. The statement said, "In the view of the United States, this would vitiate, if not destroy...the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of international peace."// It also said U.S. policy in this

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regard is not inflexible. The American view, it said, will be "readjusted" if the Chinese Communists stop posing a threat to the security of the free world.

The Soviet News Agency Tass said today that Russia and Red China have signed a new economic agreement. Russia is to extend new technical aid, help the Chinese Communists build 47 new industrial plants.

The Senate Judiciary Committee...after seven months delay...has approved the nomination of W. Wilson White as head of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division. Approval was assured today when eight of the fifteen members of the committee voted FOR the appointment. President Eisenhower made the nomination last January. But it was stymied in committee, due to the opposition of Southern members who blamed Mr. White...in part...for the decision to send federal troops to Little Rock. White, an assistant attorney general...advised the President on his legal power to employ the armed forces. ~~Chairman Eastland of Mississippi says that with two members of the committee yet to be polled, today's vote for approval of the nomination was 8 to 5.~~

~~Today, President Eisenhower nominated~~ Mrs. Barbara Gunderson, of Rapid City, South Dakota, to be a member of the Civil Service Commission. Mrs. Gunderson is a member of the Republican National Committee. She succeeds Bernard Flanagan, of St. Albans, Vermont...who was ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ himself named to the commission only eight months ago. Flanagan resigned under congressional fire...for making what he called "honest mistakes" in making out his own job application form.

Well,

The Long-awaited U.N. report on world-wide radiation, has made it clear that the fall-out from atomic BOMB tests, is a menace to mankind...After two-and-a-half years of study, the 15-nation committee, on which the United States was represented, reported that atomic tests will probably increase the number of deformed babies and leukemia victims..

This U.N. Scientific Committee [redacted] Unequivocally pictured the dangers to generations, yet unborn...as well as to those, now alive, from [redacted] nuclear weapons tests..

To those of us familiar with the [redacted] repeated warnings [redacted] that heavy cigaret smoking has a connection with lung cancer, this pronouncement has a familiar ring... But this time, its not the tobacco industry, but the U.S. Atomic Energy Committee, which immediately countered [redacted] this report...While acknowledging that it was a "thorogoing scientic study," the A.E. C. MINIMIZES it at the same time, by saying the conclusions were "based on the most pessimistic assumptions."

Even tho the United States was on [redacted] the 15-nation [redacted] U.N. committee that approved the report, the A.E. C. promptly issued a [redacted] statement "underscoring" the limitations of the document..

The A.E. C. remarks that the U.N. committee says there's no certainty that fall-out will produce any additional cases of leukemia... And the U.S. atomic Energy Committee also points out that the Committee went to pains: "to estimate the greatest number of cases, which might result from fall-out under the most pessimistic conditions."

As for the effects of fall-out on future generations, the A.E.C. declared that the U.N. report's estimate: "would constitute a small fraction of probable effects caused by natural radiation.."

But the AE.C. did not comment on the fact the committee report said one of the problems involved is the DELAY in appearance of observable effects from radiation or chemical agents..Leukemia may not appear for five to ten years, and cancer may take from ten to twenty years to develop...

The U.N. committee also agreed that DIET has a lot to do with the toll from atomic fall-out.. In Japan, for example, where the DIET is rice, and there's a low calcium content in the soil, the poisonous "strontium Ninety" found in atomic weapons fall-out, is more readily absorbed into crops, and thence into the body..

Whereas in a milk-drinking country like the United States, the danger from bone-cancer, under the same circumstances, is lessened.. [redacted] Unlike rice-eating India and Japan, we rely mostly on milk for our calcium.. So the increased radiation dose can be [redacted] is as much as 700 per cent higher in the Far East. According to the U.N. report, this is especially important to children, since they are more sensitive to radiation than adults..

The A.E.C. doesn't quarrel with the political conclusions of the U.N. report, since the majority, including the AMERICAN scientists on the committee, [redacted] declined to MAKE ANY [redacted] representative..The soviet Union's scientists called for the "immediate cessation of atomic weapons teats." The majority agreed that this [redacted] was beyond the jurisdiction of the committee..

The United Arab Republic was the only non-communist country, [redacted] to support the Soviet Union on this, Japan voted with majority against it, India abstained...

It seems probable that the scientists of most of the free-world nations on this U.N. committee, were instructed NOT to make any political decisions following their two-and-a-half-year [redacted] radiation study..

OBVIOUSLY Such high political decisions are [illegible] negotiable, with highly important bargaining points involved. SO The scientists appointed to the 15-nation committee, Just confined themselves, instead, to making a thorough-going scientific report, based ON information [illegible] available to them. The U.S. political position on the subject of nuclear weapons tests, is contained in the A.E.C's comment.. It says "man must learn to live with new risks, even as he accepts new benefits conferred upon him." This is another way of saying that we're not ready to give up testing atomic bombs, since this is the only weapon we possess to counter-balance the communist bloc's acknowledged superiority in man-power..

THERE IS A [illegible] difference between this report on the dangers of atomic bomb testing, and the familiar debate between health authorities and the tobacco industry on the dangers of heavy cigaret smoking.. [illegible] Altho the tobacco industry advertising [illegible] MAY be more wide-spread than the cancer-warnings, the reverse is likely to be true of this U.N. radiation report... Its unanimous findings on the increasing radioactivity in the world [illegible] will resound in the HALLS of the United Nations in a great debate for months to come.

This is Larry Lesueur - See be back in a moment with a footnote for the news. / First

Mr Eisenhower announces the resignation of Arthur Larson as his special assistant.. to take a position at the Duke University school of LAW Mr. Larson has written speeches for the President on numerous occasions. He will continue as unpaid consultant.

Truck drivers began going on strike today in California, and the walkout is expected to spread to 10 other Western states. The issue is higher pay.

(Footnote)

Diplomats and diamonds are complicating the lives of New York's policemen...When one of them left his beat today, to safeguard Russia's Gromyko, thieves lifted more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of diamonds from Tiffany's show-windows..//

But most of the foreign ministers will be staying at New York's Waldorf Astoria..And with them on display will be a single diamond worth more than twice a The Reuters Tiffany Haul..

Its now better guarded than most diplomats. Five armed detectives during the day, watch it and during the night they escort it to a vault at night.//

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite..

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., Aug. 12, 1958

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower flew to New York...to address tomorrow's emergency U.N. Assembly session on the Middle East. The White House says Mr. Eisenhower will set forth the American position in a major speech opening the U.N. Assembly debate, then fly back to Washington. (The speech will, of course, be carried by C.B.S.). Mr. Eisenhower will be followed at the speaker's rostrum by Russia's foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. And the tenor of Gromyko's speech was forecast today...with the submission of a Soviet resolution, demanding the complete withdrawal of American and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan. The Soviet resolution ALSO calls for the expansion of U.N. forces in Lebanon and Jordan...not only to supervise

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the Anglo-American evacuation...but also "to observe the situation along the frontiers."

One battalion of U.S. Marines (15) pulling out of Lebanon tomorrow...the withdrawal announced by Admiral Holloway, commander of all American forces on the scene. The partial evacuation was ordered due to "improvement in the internal and external security situation"...also apparently timed for the opening of tomorrow's U.N. debate. Only the Second Battalion of the Second Marine Regiment...or about 17-hundred men...are involved in this withdrawal. There are [redacted] 13-thousand OTHER U.S. troops in Lebanon. A State Department spokesman says he knows of no plan for a further withdrawal at this time.

The Lebanese rebel leader, Saeb Salaam, calls the withdrawal of (This) one battalion a welcome gesture...but far short of meeting the rebel demand for total evacuation. And in the U.N., [redacted] the Asian and African delegations also indicate dissatisfaction. In the words of a prominent member of the (AFRO-ASIAN) group: "The pulling out of one or two thousand Marines is not enough. We are determined to press for "complete" withdrawal of both U.S. and British forces as the first consideration for any Middle East settlement."

The U.N. headquarters building...on the East River...was a scene of intense diplomatic activity. Secretary of State Dulles (who flew up from Washington this morning) lunched with our permanent U.N. delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge...while Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold lunched with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Then Dulles had one of his rare private talks with Gromyko. // Tonight, Dulles is to see the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. // And President Eisenhower may join their (Sulzberger) meeting. // Hammarskjold, also arranged...during the day...to confer with both Dulles and Lloyd. [redacted] Mr. [redacted] just back from his "trouble-shooting" mission to half a dozen Afro-Asian countries, including Lebanon (Jordon) [redacted] planning to stay in New York [redacted] reporting to Dulles on the results of his trip [redacted] in the course of the U.N. debate.

President Eisenhower's address to the U.N. Assembly tomorrow will mark a shift in american policy, away from direct bi-lateral economic and military aid to the Middle East, in favor of a kind of "do-it yourself plan" for the Middle East states themselves.. The President will propose a regional economic plan for the area, an operating body, running on its own finances, presumably out of the revenues of the oil producing states, Those which found that are paid for piping the oil over their territory. Other coountries would be invited to support the plan, not excluding Russia, and it would be registered under the United Nations. with the U.N. supplying token forces, especially to protect the integrity of threatened states like Lebanon and Jordon. These would not be large-scale forces such as our previous demand for a U.N. army to replace the american troops in Lebanon. But rather, symbolic forces, not to seal-off frontiers, because that's almost an impossible task...But prhaps small permanent U.N. elements at key points, and in some capital cities. The President will not ignore the threat of indirect aggression, but he's not expected to stress it, beyond saying that the fomenting of civil strife is one of the greatest of international crimes. But he will ask for voluntary efforts on the part of the Middle East States, to desist from

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infiltration, arms smuggling and The inciting to violence by radio broadcasts. All three obviously aimed at President Nasser's United Arab Republic...

The President will not recriminate over past events in the Middle East...Nor will he try to solve the Arab-Israeli issue, other than in the context of this new regional economic plan..

But like Dag Hammarshuld's recent [redacted] remarks to the U.N. Assembly, the President will ask for special treatment for Lebanon and Jordon, on the grounds that their collapse would cause another war....

He will say that both Jordon and Lebanon must be sustained as they are, [redacted] and reiterate our previous stand that the american troops will remain in Lebanon, until they are no longer necessary, or until the [redacted] Lebanese government asks them to leave..

The fact that the President is pinning his prestige and that of the United Nations on this regional plan for the Middle East, will make it difficult for President Nasser to To Turn Down Unless NASSER gets the support of the Soviet Union.. [redacted] President Eisenhower will stress the gravity of the Middle East Situation..

Stet

In Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda criticizes the plan for the Middle East as outlined by Hammarskjold last Friday... Because, says Pravda, "it doesn't call for the withdrawal of the armed forces of the interventionists." And a Cairo newspaper says tonight, "The opposition of Arab countries destroy the Hammarskjold and Eisenhower proposals before they are formally presented."

A military court in Jordan today sentenced 13 persons to death for smuggling arms into the country across the Syrian frontier. ~~Ten others got death sentences which were commuted to life imprisonment.~~

~~Dispatches from London say that an internal uprising against King Hussein of Jordan is [illegible] KNOWN attempts to [illegible] Syrian troops went into Jordan on July [illegible] These dispatches quote "authoritative informants".~~

~~The Chinese Communists sent 18 waves of jet fighters over the nationalist held islands of Quemoy and Amoy in the Formosa Straits. They made no attempt to [illegible] But Communist [illegible] on the Chinese mainland lobbed 51 shells at Quemoy. No damage reported.~~

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The Navy announces that another atomic submarine, the Skate, has duplicated the feat of the Nautilus...and has PASSED UNDER the North Pole. The Skate left New London, Connecticut on July 30. It reached the North Pole at 9:47 p.m. Daylight Time, yesterday. The Navy says, "The Skate is continuing her under-ice exploration."

Secretary of the Navy Gates said today that it is his fault Rear Admiral Rickover was not invited to last week's White House ceremony honoring the commander and crew of the Nautilus. "In our preoccupation with the operational significance of this magnificent FEAT we failed to include Admiral Rickover, a man whose devotion and scientific skill had so uniquely contributed to the creation of the ship." The failure to invite Rickover has provoked strong criticism in Congress.

(7)

The [redacted] Nautilus arrived in Portland, England today...ending a voyage of 81-hundred, 45 miles from Pearl Harbor by way of the North Pole. To tell us how the Nautilus was greeted, here is Alexander Kendrick, speaking from London. //

(Tape runs 4:08
(Ends on cue: "Now back to CBS News in N.Y."

(That was my colleague, CBS News correspondent Alex Kendrick, with the story of the historic arrival of the Nautilus today in Portland, England.

And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the [redacted] News. First, [redacted] Bill Martin. [redacted]

"Footnote"

New York may be the capital of the world peace organization, but a visitor here might get the wrong idea..One of the sights that New York cab drivers like to point out, is not just the "glass house" as they call the towering U.N. headquarters, but what they call New York's "most popular corner." That's 68th street and Park Avenue, where more than a score of armed police, patrol day-and night before the Soviet U.N. headquarters.. The russian building is like a MOVIE premeer — Flood-lit to to additionally protect our distinguished soviet visitors..

this is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Tuesday, August 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM

LESUEUR: To tell us how the Nautilus was greeted, here is Alexander Kendrick speaking from London.

KENDRICK: The southwest country of England is Drakes country and except for such moderate additions as airplanes, helicopters and sirens, the scene that was unfolded in Portland Harbor this afternoon, might have taken place in Drake's time, when the famous navigator and seaman returned home after his amazing voyage around the world. Today it was not the Golden Hind, but the American nuclear submarine Nautilus that came into port to an enthusiastic maritime civic and popular welcome. Two bands; the Royal Marines and the Lowland Pipers alternated on the dock with the music that brought the long gray hhull in through the harbour entrance. Thousands of cheering waving Britains - many of whom had arrived by special busses from all over the country, filled the shore and the Portland hillside, while the harbour swarmed with pleasure launches, tourist boats, motor boats and sailing craft, plus a few ships of the Royal Navy, all fitted out with flags and bunting. On shore, British sailors and dock workers climbed up on gantries and towers to urge the Nautilus in. As the submarine approached dock every craft in the water opened up her siren and a tug turned on her fire hose. The Nautilus came in on a sweeping wave, the stars and stripes flying from her stern and on her masthead a brand new blue and gold flag showing the North Pole and inscribed "Submerge Polar transit - Nautilus, 1958." Commander William Anderson, her skipper was in the conning tower, he had been flown out of the Nautilus from/this shore morning in a royal Navy helicopter and re-boarded his craft seven miles at sea. The crew was on thedeck at harbour stations as the submarine was moored to the jetty at 2:32 PM, ending the 8145 miles, 20 day journey xxxx that included the worlds first passage under

the ice of the North Pole. As she was made fast, the early afternoon rain cleared and was replaced by bright August sunshine. On the dock stood the American Ambassador John Hay Whitney as some of the highest brass in the Royal Navy; the First Lord of the Admirality, the Commander in Chief Home Fleet, the Third Sea Lord, the flag officer - submarines, plus American Naval officers on duty here. After time out for photographs and the distribution of bundles of newspapers to the crew, they got their first mail today since they left Honolulu. The Ambassador and the Naval personages went on deck to the tune of "Rule Britannia" for the ceremony of conferring on the crew the First Presidential Citation ever awarded in peace time. "I'm proud to be aboard" said Mr. Whitney and then he pointed out that Portland is Brtain's anti-submarine center, but today said the Ambassador "Portland is not anti-submarine." Mr. Whitney linked the Nautilus's feat with the achievement of Sir Vivan Fuchs in crossing the South Pole as an exercise in Anglo-American raport. "It's gratifying to know" he said "that while our explorers are poles apart our governments and our peoples are so close together." Facing the Nautilus crew, he declared, "your country is proud of you, you are the latest of a great breed - the American pioneers." Then, the citation was read and received on behalf of the ships company by Chief Torpedo Man Linus Larch of Hancock, Mighigan, whp had the decoration pinned on his. The ceremonsy over, unlimited shore leave was granted to the crew, many of them took off at once by train for London. The others stayed in Portland and nearby Weymuthm for a round of parties and receptions that will continne until the Nautilus leaves next Monday morning.

This being Drake's country, Sir Francis had the last say today. As twilight fell on Portland and rain began again, there was a rumble of celler thunder on the hillside, Drake's drums said the Portlanders quoting a local legend. If drum it was, it was certainly beating approval. Now, back to CBS News in New York. PT/n.m.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Aug. 13, 1958

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower went before the U.N. General Assembly...outlined a six-point program for the Middle East. "Within the Near East," he said, "and within this assembly are the forces to make...with time and patience... a framework of political order and peace." Here is what Mr. Eisenhower proposed: That the U.N. Assembly--free of the veto--consider how it can assure the continued independence and integrity of Lebanon. American troops will be "totally" withdrawn, he said, when this is requested by the duly constituted government, "or whenever Lebanon is no longer exposed to the original danger." Point Two concerned Jordan--an appeal for prompt U.N. action to preserve peace in that little kingdom. He made no SPECIFIC recommendation...but noted that the U.N. has a "particular" responsibility in

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this matter, since it sponsored the Palestine Armistice agreements upon which peace in the area rests. Nowhere in his half-hour speech did the President make reference to Israel. Under Point Three, Mr. Eisenhower called for "an end to the fomenting from without of civil strife." "I believe," he said, "that this assembly should consider means for monitoring the radio broadcasts directed across national frontiers in the troubled Near East area." Moreover, that the countries should be freed from armed pressure and infiltration coming across their borders. And...as Point Four of his program...Mr. Eisenhower proposed the creation of a stand-by U.N. peace force," said the need for XXX such a force in being had been "clearly demonstrated by recent events." Point Five had for its theme: Economic stability. He said Consultations should be undertaken at once...between Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and the Arab states..."to ascertain whether an agreement can be reached to establish an "Arab development institution on a regional basis." The "institution"...as he called it...would seek to promote industry, agriculture, water supply, health and education. Mr. Eisenhower said the United States would be prepared to support (this development program...but that it should be governed by the (Arabs themselves. He envisaged that it might attract international capital, "both public and private." But the function of

leadership, he said, MUST belong to the Arab states. Mr. Eisenhower's SIXTH...and last...point was that if the Middle East countries make progress in these directions, they will no longer feel the need for spiralling military buildups...which, he said, lead not only to economic impotence but to war. [redacted]

When Mr. Eisenhower finished, the Assembly gave him a standing ovation with extended applause. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko did NOT applaud. Mr. Gromyko was the next speaker...and after his 46-minute speech, it was the turn of Secretary of State Dulles not to applaud. (Mr. Eisenhower, in the meantime, had left the assembly hall and was flying back to Washington) With reference to the President's regional development program, Gromyko said, "The extending of economic aid to the countries of the Near and Middle East is certainly good". He called the plan worthy of careful consideration.

But the FIRST business of the U.N. Assembly, he said, is to get TWO British and American troops out of the Middle East. He described the withdrawal of one Marine battalion from Lebanon "a tactic...a token gesture." // Gromyko asked the assembly to approve the Soviet resolution...calling for EXPANDED U.N. forces in Lebanon and Jordan to supervise the Anglo-American evacuation...and to observe the situation along the frontiers of those two countries. Russia, he said, does not have "one soldier" in the Middle East...and he renewed his charge of aggression against Britain and the United States. Moreover, he said, Turkey had better be careful. "Any disturbance in the area can only drag Turkey into the holocaust of war."

[redacted] followed to the rostrum by [redacted] who said the "guiding [redacted] fill the hearts of [redacted] with hope and satisfaction. [redacted] minister of the United Arab Republic...Mahmoud Fawzi...also [redacted] echoed Gromyko's [redacted] withdrawal [redacted] and American troops [redacted] the assembly adjourned [redacted] tomorrow morning.

The U.N. Assembly reconvenes at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Congress is reacting favorably..for the most part...to Mr. Eisenhower's speech. Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota has called the Eisenhower proposals "highly meritorious." "The President," he said, "has laid down a program which I personally support." Oregon's Democratic Senator Morse...who has frequently criticized the President...told the Senate that, if carried out, Mr. Eisenhower's proposals "would stand to the everlasting credit of our foreign policy." Senator Mike Mansfield, the Montana Democratic, called the President's declaration "only the beginning." Mr. Eisenhower, he said, should now come forward with "specifics".

[redacted]

Mr. Eisenhower had made "a good ... speech ... which he hoped the U.N. Assembly would act without delay.

Tonight, the President's speech ... around the world by the Voice of America. ... estimated audience ...

The Senate opened its education bill today. Democratic Senator McNamara of Michigan tried ... to expand the measure... by offering ... 2-billion-dollar school construction ...

The House voted...367 to 8.// to cite New England textile manufacturer Bernard Goldfine for contempt of Congress// for his refusal to answer questions put to him by the Harris committee.// The citation now goes to the Justice Dept. [illegible] a possible maximum sentence of one year in prison and a 1-thousand-dollar fine.//

House Speaker Sam Rayburn [illegible] Congress WILL pass a compromise farm bill.../.to head off a sharp reduction in rice and cotton acreages./ "It looks," he said, "like we will get together on a measure satisfactory enough to [illegible] go into effect.

Well President Eisenhower gave the Arab states and the world, much food for thought today...His six-point peace plan for the Middle East, proposed revolutionary changes in american policy toward the area...by offering aid to the entire region, INSTEAD OF our former method of dealing with the Middle East NATION-BY-NATION. He offered the Arabs control over their own destinies, and at least indirectly, the President offered Russia a voice in a region from which it has long been excluded..

But the President put a price on his program...The 81 U.N members must agree to supply and the Arab states must agree to accept, the kind of international military power and political pressure necessary, to bring order to a highly disordered area..

If the United Nations does not act on the President's suggestions, he left no doubt that the United States, would continue to respond to the appeals of friendly small nations for direct help to preserve their independence, as we have already done in Lebabon.. The President said the U.S. respects the right of every Arab nation to live in freedom, without domination from any source- far or near..."Far" was taken to mean Russia--and "Near"--the United Arab republic.

~~as far as London is concerned, the President as much as said that~~

~~if the United Powers get to keep that small nation intact, new~~

~~war will break out..~~

The President's omission of Isreal, was of course deliberate..

He was really asking that his Middle East program be examined as a package..

hoping that within its context a Palestine peace might ensue..

The first reaction of Arab diplomats was one of suspicion..

The arab newspapers will charge that the President is

attempting to solve the Middle East problem on an economic basis,

rather than COMING TO GRIPS WITH ITS BASIC political problems..the enmity for

Isreal and the case of the Palestine refugees.. But the Arab reaction

was tempered by the closing remarks of President Nasser's Foreign Minister,

He said he recognized that a hand had been raised over the heads of many

people..Said it occassionally marked and punctuated "words of blessing,"

and in its own way, offered good cheer.. Fawzi said frankly that

it would take time to ponder and appraise their real portent..

He was hinting that the United Arab Republic is willing to listen--

And is waiting to hear MORE..

~~our hopes that the economic plan for the Mid East..~~

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President Eisenhower had already conceded something that Arab Nationalists have long demanded. That the Arab states do have regional interests common to all the ARAB STATES.

The President named no figures, but he promised [redacted] Arab development help from international capital, [redacted].. And almost before [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower finished speaking, there were rumors that international oil companies might in the future consider a plan, to pay out a percentage of their oil revenues, to be placed in a regional economic development fund, to the tune of more than a hundred MILLION dollars a year, if the oil producing countries of the Middle East, and those which PIPE [redacted] the oil [redacted], are willing to do the same. There is no confirmation of this, but it is known that exploratory talks have [redacted] taken place between [redacted] international oil industry leaders and the State Department..

Finally the president implied that a most important role in the Middle East Package plan, would be played by the U.N. Secretary General.. Hinted that Dag Hammarshuld might make another Middle Eastern trip, to sound out the Arab leaders..

Most diplomats agreed today, that the President's plan is so far-reachi that its unlikely to be resolved at this special U.N. Assembly session.. It may well remain the main subject for the next regular U.N. assembly session [redacted] starting in September.

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Mr. Eisenhower concluded his address today...with these words:

(Tape runs 2:20
Ends on cue: "Thank you very much for
your attention." (plus 2 secs of applause)

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. First, Bill Martin

Rear Admiral [redacted]. Rickover [redacted] nuclear [redacted], MAY not have been invited to the White House ceremony honoring the crew of the [redacted] Nautilus, for [redacted]. But he may get a medal anyway, [redacted] because he was ignored..

[redacted] Twenty-one senators today cosponsored [redacted] a bipartizan bill to award a ONE to Rickover in recognition of his [redacted] direction of [redacted] the development and construction of the world's first nuclear-powered ships. The bill would authorize the [redacted] Striking [redacted] dollars to [redacted] of a special gold medal, costing 25 hundred dollars

[redacted] is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Aug. 14, 1958

Good evening, everyone../. Here's/ what happened today:

A Dutch airliner/ crashed in the North Atlantic../.claiming, it/ is feared, the lives of all/ 99 persons on board./ The big, four-engine/ "Super Constellatio" went down in the ATLANTIC during the night,/ shortly after take-off from Shannon, Ireland./.on an "economy flight"/ from Amsterdam to New York. There were 90 passengers and a crew of nine../.representing at least 10 nationalities./ Perhaps as many as 50 of the passengers/ were citizens of the United States./ If, indeed, there ARE no survivors, it was the worst CIVIL/ air disaster/ involving a single plane/ in aviation history.

Hope t[redacted] that there were SOME/ who survived/ mounted early this afternoon, when a French trawler../.at the scene../ radioed/ t[redacted] IT had spotted life-rafts with

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men aboard. Later, it corrected the report...said that after taking a close look, it could see no sign of life. Wreckage covered a wide area, some 100 miles off the Irish coast. The first report of sighting wreckage appears to have come from an R.A.F. patrol bomber 11 hours after the KLM plane's take-off from Shannon. Thirty-five minutes after take-off, the airliner reported that it was cruising smoothly at 16-thousand feet. That was the last report it made. Other trans-Atlantic planes say there were rain-squalls in the area at the time. One pilot says he ran into a squall...with wind and rain...that was "really rough". Speculation has it that the airliner may have encountered engine trouble...that it was hurled into the water by a sudden down-draft of air...or that it was struck by lightning. The plane APPEARS to have been smashed to bits. Pieces of aircraft, half-inflated rafts...and bodies...have been sighted. Darkness has now descended...impeding the rescue effort. There is also some fog, although the weather is no longer severe.

[redacted] Numerous surface craft, including a Canadian destroyer and the big cruise ship Caronia...are speeding to the scene, hoping against hope. Seven bodies have been recovered. The airplane was an extra flight...added to the

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regular schedule because of the heavy summer traffic. The disaster shatters an amazing safety record for trans-Atlantic commercial flight.

At the U.N. Assembly today, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, gave full support to President Eisenhower's Middle East "peace plan"...said he "warmly" welcomed it for its "constructive and imaginative ideas." Mr. Lloyd said Great Britain would give "such help as may be within its power" to a regional economic development program...but he was careful to add, that the British assistance must be acceptable "to the countries concerned," that it must be requested by the Arab states. Mr. Lloyd said, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had "taken to a flight of fancy", when he charged in his speech...yesterday..."that the West was guilty of aggression in the Middle East and was fomenting unrest. Actually, said Lloyd, "nothing has done more to create tension and instability in the area than the massive supplies of Soviet arms." British troops, he said, will leave Jordan when they are REQUESTED to leave by that country's lawful government..."or if suitable arrangements are made to preserve JORDAN from external threat."

The delegate from Jordan spoke...and caused some surprise by saying that

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Jordan could not permit the stationing of U.N. troops on its territory. Nor, he said, could it allow U.N. observer teams to operate in Jordan. "What Jordan needs and asks for," he said, "is material assistance to reinforce its own Army and security forces." The Jordanian delegate went on to accuse pro-Nasser forces of indirect aggression against his country, but it was his stand against the stationing of U.N. forces in Jordan that attracted most COMMENT. Both the United States and Britain favor such action. Even Russia has proposed sending U.N. personnel to Jordan and Lebanon--- to supervise the withdrawal of British and American troops.

India's Prime Minister Nehru said today that there can be no [redacted] the Middle East "until foreign troops are withdrawn." Nehru told the Indian parliament he is against the U.N. sending "any kind" of armed force into Lebanon or Jordan. He said, however, India would be prepared "to consider favorably" a suggestion that U.N. observer teams in the area be reinforced. Nehru said any FINAL solution must take Israel into account. But he doubted that the question of an Arab-Israeli settlement should be raised "at this [redacted]."

Dispatches from Jordan tonight say that King Hussein has smashed a second plot..by Army personnel...against his throne. Nothing official on

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this....but 15 officers are SAID to have been placed under arrest.

The foreign minister of Lebanon, Dr. Charles Malik, finally left for New York today to represent his government in the U.N. debate. Opposition leaders had objected to him leading the Lebanese delegation...and were attempting to send a rival group.

President Eisenhower said today that he has only "one regret" about the reaction to his speech yesterday before the UN General Assembly...and that is that Russia apparently is "jamming" the Voice of America broadcasts of the proceedings. //

Reports that the Pentagon has been considering circumstances under which the United States might surrender under nuclear attack provoked reaction today, both from the White House and from Congress. News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower considered the report "ridiculous" and had demanded an explanation from the Department of Defense. The President, Mr. Hagerty said, "certainly wouldn't agree to any talk about surrender by the United States." Democratic Senator Symington recalled a recent story in the St. Louis Post Dispatch...[redacted]ng saying that several non-profit agencies had prepared reports on the general subject of surrender.

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Senator Symington referred especially to a report by Mr. Ellis Johnson of the operations research office of John Hopkins University. The Defense Department referred to a study made by the Rand Corporation in 1951...said IT might have been the source of the reports. But the Rand Corporation has issued a statement saying that NOWHERE did the study deal with any hypothetical surrender by the United States. The situation, it said, is "treated solely in the context of termination of a war in which the U.S. would be victorious." A Pentagon spokesman points out, however, that it is standard military practice to study all sorts of eventualities, including some which are quite unlikely to arise. Chairman Russell of the SENATE Armed Services Committee moved to have any agency which considers how this country should surrender deprived of federal funds.

The House passed a compromise farm bill today...and sent it to the Senate. The measure cuts some price supports to a 20-year low. Democratic Senator Humphrey, of the Agriculture Committee, calls it a "monstrosity". But Aiken of Vermont predicts it WILL be approved by the Senate and become law. The Senate Finance Committee approved a bill today to raise Social Security benefits by 7 percent. It comes up tomorrow on the Senate floor.

The United States announces a new relaxation of controls on shipments to Russia and to its European satellites. No change in the total U.S. embargo on shipments of any kind to Red China, North Korea and North Vietnam. Sixty-three types of goods...ranging from civilian aircraft to ball bearings...are taken off the prohibited list to Russia

The Nationalist government...on Formosa...reports two Chinese Communist jets...possibly THREE...shot down today in a dogfight over the Formosa Strait. The Nationalists lost one aircraft [redacted] "due to mechanical failure."

In Washington, the Federal Reserve Board has raised the discount rate at the San Francisco reserve bank from one and three-quarters to 2 percent. This is a reversal of the government's recent anti-recession policy...which called for the lowering of the discount rate to expand credit.

This U.N. special emergency assembly session was convened because the summit talks collapsed. But now it shows signs of turning into pre-summit talks. The Western powers are tonight searching for a formula - some kind of proposal which would put some flesh on President Eisenhower's sweeping but skeleton-like Middle East program, one which will get around the Soviet demand for the immediate withdrawal of the anglo-american troops, yet at the same time promise all things to all men, so that it will win the necessary two-thirds vote from the 81-nation assembly..

As a result, there's a growing tendency on the part of all the great powers, to suggest private talks away from the Television cameras in the high-altitude 38th floor office of Dag Hammarshuld... a kind of PRE-SUMMIT MEETING OF Foreign Ministers -

~~And more than that, there's an increasing demand that the UN Secretary General explore the possibility of further consultations on the Middle East at a heads of government level.~~

The Unusual mildness of the latter part of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's speech yesterday, ~~after his [illegible] tirade~~, has encouraged the Western Powers to think that private conversations among the big five foreign ministers could be useful...

The smaller powers at the United Nations are now in the process of blowing-off-steam, in the big gold and blue G[redacted]l Assembly Hall... But behind the scenes the search for general agreement goes-on, and invariably the trail leads [redacted] to the office of the U.N. Secretary General...He has been busy day-and-nite in a round of private discussions, LEADING, PERHAPS, TO [redacted] behind-the-scenes-meeting of the FOUR Big Powers..

[redacted] Russia's Gromyko virtually suggested this yesterday when he said he was ready to enter consultations with ANY diplomats, [redacted], to seek a mutually acceptable forumla for the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon and Jordon. It may have been this hint in Gromyko's speech which brought about the reported decision of French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, to change his mind and attend this U.N. assembly..

[redacted] Thus far there has been a striking absence of the kind of vituperative propaganda shouting, which Premier De Gaulle thought would [redacted] take place [redacted] in New York..

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Even the soviet resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of anglo-american troops, under the supervision of U.N. observers, marks the first time in [redacted] history, that the Soviet Union has proposed [redacted] dispatching U.N. forces ANYWHERE...

[redacted] The Russian proposal is admittedly [redacted] clever..

By watering down their previous [redacted] demand for outright anglo-american evacuation, [redacted], and adding to it, the expansion of U.N. observers in Lebanon and Jordon, the Soviet Union undoubtedly hopes to attract the votes of the nations in the middle,..The russians aren't turning a hair over the fact that they vetoed practically the same plan when Japan [redacted] proposed it in the Security Council..

It's up to the Western powers to match this call for expanded U.N. forces to go to Lebanon and Jordon, while at the same time permitting the anglo-american forces to remain there, until the U.N. forces are are big enough to maintain the security of both the threatened countries [redacted], even when coupled with President Eisenhower's promise of an american-supported economic plan for the Middle East.. This will NOT BE EASY —

At the moment there appears a definite need for some spelling out of the Eisenhower program...[redacted]

Secretary General Hammarshuld has already stated t[illegible] he has in mind, co-operation between both the oil-producing and oil transitting [illegible] countries...in other words between the [illegible] "Have" and Have-Not" nations of the Middle East.. and yesterday's rumours that t[illegible] State Department is sounding out the american oil companies in the area, to contribute a percentage of their profits, have not been denied..~~The annual income to the Middle East states from such a plan would amount to about a hundred million dollars annually, with a possibility that the United States and the U.N. would match this with another hundred million, thus starting~~ a ~~Middle East development program with a kitty of~~ some 2 hundred thousand ~~dollars~~..

all of This American plan

But [illegible] must wait on a U.N. Assembly agreement that the anglo-american troops remain in Jordon and Lebanon, until such time as other nations contribute enough man-power to a U.N. force, Big enough to maintain those countries' independence..

Little Jordon jolted both [illegible] sides of the U.N. today by saying it would [illegible] Not permit either U.N. observers as the Russians suggest, or U.N. troops, as we suggest, to enter Jordanian territory..This would be an insurmountable roadblock to any settlement.. But its p[illegible] Hoped that [illegible] King Hussein can be prevailed [illegible] upon to change his MIND-

This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---first a word from. Bill Mauldin

Jordon's announcement that they would not permit any kind of U.N. observers or troops on King Hussein's soil, may have thrown a monkey-wrench into everyone hopes for a Middle East settlement.// ~~Under the U.N. charter no nation can be forced to accept foreign troops on its soil, without its permission..~~

Unless Jordon changed its mind it will send President Eisenhower's peace-plan a-glimmering..One diplomat remarked that in 1953 Eisenhower offered the U.N. "atoms-for-peace".//.This time, he said, Ike offered"Arabs-for-Peace."

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite..

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The Senate voted to prohibit the use of federal money for any study of circumstances under which the United States...theoretically... might surrender in the [redacted] event of nuclear attack. The vote was on an amendment to A MILITARY appropriation bill...submitted by Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Russell had been aroused by reports that such studies have been made. ..said he did not want Moscow to get the "erroneous idea" that the possibility of surrender by this country was being considered by anyone. Some senators...Republican and Democrat...tried to get Russell to withdraw his amendment. They feared it would lend credence to the reports, have an effect OPPOSITE to what Senator Russell wanted.

In today's debate, Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper said he was

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against the amendment because it would (in his words) "be an expression that the Senate lacks faith in the President and in some future Administration." Oregon's Democratic Senator, Richard L. Neuberger, took the same tack. But Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson said no senator need hesitate to say publicly "that we are not going to pay people to think about surrender---we're not." The final roll-call vote was 88 to 2, with Senators Cooper and Neuberger still opposed. President Eisenhower said again today---through News Secretary Hagerty---that he regarded the reports as "ridiculous". He said, "There has been no public money spent to study how or when the United States might surrender. There will be no such money spent for such a purpose." (I should like to discuss this question further in a few minutes).

[redacted]

Soviet Premier Khrushchev got into the Middle East debate today, although he made no appearance in the U.N. Assembly hall, [redacted] in New York. Instead, he sent a letter to a non-government organization in Britain...called "The Movement for Nuclear Disarmament." Khrushchev repeated the Soviet charge that Britain and the United States...in Lebanon and Jordan...are both guilty of armed intervention...reiterated the warning that this might lead to [redacted] world conflict. Any settlement, he declared, "must have due regard for the interests of ALL states linked with the countries of this part of the globe"--in other words, the interests of Soviet Russia. Khrushchev offered to pledge...jointly with the United States and Britain...NOT to use nuclear weapons "in any circumstances." The Russian leader said the pledge would apply both to aircraft and rockets.

[redacted], former Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin has AGAIN been kicked downstairs. According to the official Soviet news agency, Bulganin is no longer chairman of the State Bank. His new title: Chairman of the economic council in the remote Stavropol region. The relative unimportance of the new job becomes apparent when one considers that there are 105 of these regions, under Khrushchev's program for de-centralizing Soviet industry.

The U.N. Assembly has gone through its third day of emergency session with the significant activity still going on BEHIND the scenes. Support is said to be building for a resolution...sponsored by Norway...which MAY enable the Assembly to come up with a formula acceptable to at least two-thirds of the 81 delegates. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would be instructed under the Norwegian proposal to make necessary arrangements for safeguarding the independence of Lebanon and Jordan...in order to PERMIT the withdrawal of U.S. and British troops. He would also be instructed to study the possible creation of an economic organization for the Middle East...and to make recommendations regarding a standby U.N. police force. In HIS U.N. speech today, the Japanese foreign minister warned that "extended" stationing of foreign troops in Lebanon and Jordan might invite "undesirable consequences." He argued that President Eisenhower's long-range proposals should be taken up later, at the regular September assembly session.

Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia flew to Cairo today for important talks with President Nasser. Last week, Nasser conferred at length with Saudi Arabia's minister of war. Now, the crown prince comes to Cairo...and there is talk of a new defense alliance between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. ..perhaps even federation. Faisal is seeing Nasser tonight.

In Jordan, persistent rumors of an impending coup. ..with Jordanian police searching for hidden arms in two of the big Palestine refugee camps. In one of the camps, the searchers found an unspecified amount of ammunition. ..seized 140 persons for questioning. The twenty-five U.N. relief agency camps were NOT affected. King Hussein...mindful of the fate that overtook his cousin, King Faisal of Iraq. ..is keeping himself surrounded by 60 guards, all heavily armed.

New violence in Lebanon, with at least five persons killed. ..12 wounded.. in a series of bombing and shooting incidents. Three persons died when a bomb exploded in a vegetable market in downtown Beirut. A U.S. Navy plane fired on by rebel forces today. ..while on patrol over Northern Lebanon. The plane returned to the Aircraft Carrier Essex with six bullet holes in its fusilage. No one was hurt.

The British government announces it's going ahead with its seven-year "partnership plan" for Cyprus. --- WITH MODIFICATIONS. The government holds-out promise that Archbishop Makarios...exiled from Cyprus since March, 1956...will be allowed to return to the island, provided no violence occurs. Under the British plan, the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus would elect separate legislatures, govern their own communal affairs. ~~Britain has dropped the proposal...which would have put representatives of Greece and Turkey on the British governor's council. Instead, the Greek and Turkish representatives would be regarded as envoys, with the right of direct access to the governor whenever they feel that matters of national interest are involved. Today's announcement says first steps already are being taken in preparation for communal elections in two or three months. Prime Minister Macmillan recently conferred with Greek and Turkish leaders, and the plan has been slightly modified, apparently due to various objections which they raised.~~ The first reaction to today's policy statement comes from Athens...where a spokesman for Archbishop Makarios calls the amended British plan "unacceptable".

In the North Atlantic...all hope abandoned of finding ANY survivors in the crash of that Dutch airliner, with 99 persons aboard. An investigation into the CAUSE of the disaster. A K.L.M. spokesman says the airline has NO reason whatsoever to suspect sabotage. //

In Washington...the Federal Reserve Board announces that industrial output in July went up for the third straight month...that production now stands at a level 6 percent ABOVE what it was last April.

And the Labor Department reports that the number of persons drawing unemployment benefits dropped...in the week ending August second.//.to the lowest level since last December.

~~The House today passed a compromise bill to ease the tax load on small business. The measure now goes to the Senate.// The House leadership scheduled a showdown Monday on the Senate bill for combatting crime in labor unions.~~

[redacted]AL

[redacted]--THE SENATE REFUSED TODAY TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE HOUSE-APPROVED FARM BILL. SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN PROMPTLY WARNED IT WAS "VERY DOUBTFUL" ANY FARM LEGISLATION WOULD BE ENACTED THIS YEAR UNLESS THE SENATE CHANGES ITS MIND.

well

The furore over the idea of any studies being made of conditions under which the UNITED STATES might surrender in a Nuclear War, has resulted in a Senate vote to bar government money for any surrender possibility studies in the future..

But on the positive side, this tempest on Capital Hill, has again served to focus attention on the immensities of the problems facing the entire world in a nuclear war.. Problems, which for this country, have at times been hushed-up, as when the Gaither report on nuclear survival, was withheld from publication..

Most Sanators seem to agree that the very thought of possible american surrender in a nuclear war might be damaging to public morale---And give possible comfort to a potential enemy..

Yet there are many other political conclusions that may be drawn from the publication of the facts of life about nuclear warfare.. One of them is, that there may be some things which are vitally necessary, to insure that this country will be victorious...It is NOT enough to say that there are some thoughts which we cannot even think about... When U.S Civil defense authorities have long clamored for the building of suitable underground shelters, to give some measure of public

defense against surprise attack...

There's no blinking the fact that at the present stage of military development, there is no (PRESENT) defense against intercontinental rockets. This fact has been plainly stated to the British public, for example, in a recent official white paper. ~~And many well-informed and conscientious american military men~~ have told this reporter ~~and that the only defense against nuclear warfare is to attack first..~~

It's obvious that the Communist world, is also aware of this. And it is to the eternal credit of the United States government that it has long sought political agreement with the Soviet Union, seeking ways in which both sides of the world could be safeguarded against the possibility of suprise attack. Thus far the Soviet Union has been willing to enter into "paper" agreements to ban the use of nuclear weapons, But NOT to an adequately safe-guarded inspection system..

~~Apparently the [illegible] idea of American suspension in a nuclear [illegible] out of a series of [illegible] articles originally printed [illegible] in the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch~~

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Two years ago, when hopes rose [redacted] the London disarmament talks, High up That the SOVIET UNION MIGHT agree to an INSPECTION SYSTEM ~~that the Soviet Union might agree to an inspection system~~, The Russians broke off the talks with the announcement that they were the sole possessors of an [redacted] inter-continental rocket... They followed this up with their sputnicks, and then called for a summit conference to [redacted] bargain from military strength... [redacted] ~~Bulganin~~ ~~that we have been able to defer~~ ~~a summit conference~~, we were able to improve ~~our~~ military position..

This country IS NOW WILLING [redacted] to enter a summit conference IF the Soviet Union is ~~ready~~ WILLING to talk disarmament... But without This the danger of suprise attack is ever clear. [redacted]

The furore over this surrender talk, grew out of some non-political studies, one by Doctor Ellis Johnson of Johns Hopkins University, estimating that american casualties from a surprise attack could range from 15 to 90 million dead, depending of the state of our active and passive defenses. But this could just as well be interpreted as a call for America to gird its loins and put its civil defenses in such order that a catastrophe like that couldnt happen.

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The series of articles in the Saint Louis Post Dispatch, [redacted] re-printed [redacted] in the Congressional Record, drew attention to the possibility that we might not be able to fight back [redacted] after such a disaster.. But it may be equally interpreted as a call for renewed political effort toward [redacted] real disarmament negotiations with Russia... Negotiations which would be successful only when conducted [redacted] in a posture of confidence in our own ability to attack or defend ourselves adequately... //

One Minute

/ The St, Louis Post dispatch articles also drew on a book by Paul Kescskemeti, called "strategic surrender" Mr. Kesskkemiti is a former correpondent with experience in wartime Germany.. His Book includes studies of of the surrenders of France in 1940, Italy in 1943, and Germany and Japan in 1945. He discusses the idea of "Unconditional surrender" which We applied to Nazi Germany - a political decision [redacted] which some people think permitted Russia to [redacted] dominate Eastern Europe..

Kesskemiti writes that "present weapons portend" a disruptive effect going far beyond earlier battle strategies. Says "Full-scale nuclear warfare threatens a level of destruction so high, that co-ordinated [redacted] activities in the [redacted] target might stop..." [redacted]

In other words, he thinks

Unconditional surrender in nuclear war may no longer be a political decision, but [redacted] an unavoidable consquence arising from surprise attack...

Surely these are not thoughts we must be afraid of, but ideas that Should [redacted] strengthen the resolution of an informed public, so they Cannot [redacted] occur...

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.. First, [redacted] a word from Bul Mautn

Today Japan quietly observed the 13th anniversary of the end of world war two.. Memorial services for Japan's three million war dead, were held in Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and [redacted] other cities..

The date of Japan's surrender to the Allies was noted in a number of Japanese newspaper editorials..

The newspaper Yomiuri said: Japanese scientists were trying to develop nuclear weapons, when Japan was forced to surrender..

ADDED:

[redacted] "we would have used them, if they had been available.."

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite.

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The U.S. Court of Appeals...in St. Louis... REVERSED the lower court order delaying the integration of Little Rock Central High School for two and a half years. The delay had been ordered by District Judge Harry Lemley, on the petition of the Little Rock school board. Today...in its 6-to-1 decision, the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the petition dismissed. The majority opinion was written by Judge Martin C. Matthes...at age 52, the youngest of the seven jurists who heard the arguments in open court, just two weeks ago. He stated, in his opinion, "The issue plainly comes down to the question of whether overt public resistance...including mob protest...constitutes sufficient

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cause to nullify the order of the Federal Court directing the school board to proceed with its integration plan. We say," he continued, "that the time has not yet come in these United States when an order of a Federal Court must be whittled away, watered down, or shamefully withdrawn, in the face of violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens in opposition thereto."

~~Judge Matthes agreed with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that if the two and a half year delay were upheld, it would be "an open invitation" to some people in other districts to oppose the integration of public schools "through violent and unlawful means."~~

There was no dissenting opinion today, as such. However, the chief judge of the appeals court... Archibald Gardner... offered a memorandum in which he took issue with the opinion of the majority. The school authorities, he said, had acted [redacted] in good faith. It was his belief that the action of Judge Lemley...ordering the delay..."was based on realities and on conditions, rather than theories." So far, there has been no reaction from the White House...or the Justice Department...or Governor Faubus. It is not [redacted] at all definite that, as a result of the majority decision, Central High School will re-open next month on an integrated basis.

~~There is likely to be further legal action. The attorneys for the school board, for example, could ask for a rehearing of their case.~~

A source close to Governor Faubus...in Little Rock...says the governor plans to call the state legislature into special session before the end of the week to consider the possibility of delaying integration by means of a new law. Senator McClellan of Arkansas said tonight that the Court of Appeals in its decision had "wholly disregarded the welfare of both races.

Senator Fulbright said he received word of the decision with "deep regret". He said, "It presents the people of Arkansas with a very unhappy situation."

A compromise resolution for easing Middle East tension...was submitted to the U.N. Assembly today by Norway and six other countries. It is a MILD resolution...calculated to win the approval of the 81 nations assembled. It takes note of declarations...by the United States and Britain...that they are willing to withdraw their forces from Lebanon and Jordan whenever this is requested by the duly constituted governments of those countries...or "whenever as a result of action of the U.N.../.or otherwise../.their presence is no longer required." The resolution says nothing about stopping the Middle East arms race...or about inflamatory

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broadcasts. It DOES say...in vague lahguage...that all countries should "refrain from any threats or acts...direct or indirect...aimed at the freedom, independence or integrity of any other country." It also vaguely asks Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold "forthwith" to make such practical arrangements as he...in consultation with thegovernments concerned...may find would adequately serve to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan." Mr. Hammarskjold is asked to report...not later than the last day of September...on his Middle East peace efforts. ~~[illegible] this whole question further [illegible] During the day, Secretary of State Dulles had private talks with both the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic. (I should like to examine this whole question further in a few minutes).~~

Reports from Belgrade say that Yugoslavia has asked the United States for a new, long-term industrial loan...totaling more than 300 million dollars. Last Spring, Russia suspended a long-term loan to Yugoslavia for almost this amount.

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Two major pieces of domestic legislation...killed today by the House. Both measures failed to win the necessary Two-Thirds majority, under the "no amendment" short-cut prodedure laid down by House Democratic leaders. First, the House killed a billion-dollar housing measure, which the Administration had denounced as inflationary. The vote was 251 to 134, six votes shy of the two-thirds majority required. Republican representatives demanded the right to vote on a substitute measure, calling for expenditure of less money...accused Speaker Sam Rayburn of sanctioning the no-amendment procedure in order to put the G.O.P. "on the spot." The House then proceeded to reject the Kennedy-Ives labor bill...which the Senate had passed in June. This second measure didn't even come close to mustering a two-thirds majority, with the final roll-call showing 190 votes FOR the legislation and 198 votes AGAINST. Republicans complained that they had no opportunity to amend the bill...that it (still had not been considered by the House Labor Committee. Democratic Representative James Roosevelt, of California, replied that what the Republicans really wanted was a political issue--not legislation to deal with labor problems. The Kennedy-Ives bill would...among other things...require public reporting of union finances and

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the election of union officers by secret ballot. Leaders of the AFL-CIO... meeting today in Pennsylvania... passed a resolution urging the House to approve the legislation... but to no avail. The co-sponsors of the legislation, Kennedy of Massachusetts and Ives of New York... both put out statements, deploring the House action. Ives said the House rejection of the bill was tantamount an open invitation to all crimners to make the most of their opportunities in the labor-management field." Senator Kennedy said, in his statement, that only Jimmy Hoffa can rejoice at his continued good luck." Kennedy promised that "constructive" labor reform legislation would "definitely be brought forward again next year." "In the meantime," he said, "those who defeated this bill will bear a heavy responsibility for the labor racketeering that will continue unchecked."

The Senate voted "contempt-of-Congress" citations today against Maurice Hutcheson, president of the international carpenters union... and 12 others who have refused to answer questions put to them by the Senate Rackets Committee. Hutcheson did not claim the protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions... but DID challenge the committee's jurisdiction, contending that it was trying to deprive him of "due process of law. However, most of the 6 cited today pleaded the

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Fifth Amendment. And Chairman McClellan...in requesting contempt citations... said he hoped their cases would be made a "test". The constitutional right NOT to incriminate oneself, he said, had been abused. The citations will now go to the Justice Department for possible action by a grand jury.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted today to outlaw all mutual aid agreements between its affiliated unions and the Teamsters. Cooperation with the Teamsters Union on the local level in such matters as strike support... will be continued.

The farm bill...about which there has been so much controversy... was passed by the Senate tonight and sent to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature. Passage was by a voice vote, after many senators reversed their previous STAND on it...and accepted modifications written into the bill by the House. The measure permits government price supports to be lowered on cotton, rice and corn. The [illegible] deactivation.

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well today

The western powers decided to try to galvanize the United Nations Assembly on support of the Eisenhower Middle East program. The resolution presented today by a group of small nations, sparked by Norway, leaves it to Dag Hammarshuld to work out the arrangements for a Middle East PEACE- [illegible] But The american and british-supported proposal would in effect stake the prestige of the UN. Secretary General on an effort to lift the Middle East into the 20th century, and at the Same TIME stop the spread of Egypt's imperialism, by safe-guarding those Middle East States, which STILL WANT TO REMAIN independent.

The operative paragraphs of the resolution does not refer to the the withdrawal of the British and American troops from Lebanon and Jordon, but the preamble [illegible] mentions the new assurances given to the U.N. today, that the anglo american forces would be withdrawn [illegible] the U.N. decides that by its own decisions, there [illegible] to make it easier to obtain [illegible] and vote for the operative paragraphs.

These assurances of eventual anglo-american troop withdrawal, conveyed in separate letters to the U.N. Assembly President by Secretary Dulles and British foreign Secretary Llyod, MARK

a conciliatory shift in the american position.. Ambassador Lodge's previous statements made earlier in the Middle East crisis, had conveyed the impression that the United States would not leave Lebanon until We a Pro Lebanese Govt Fell the time was ripe, and that we would defy any U.N. attempts to order us out.. It was clear that GIVING this promise to leave when the U.N. thinks we should go, The United States and Britain are hoping that Egypt's demand for The anglo-american troop ouster, can be overcome, if not altogether, at least by an abstention rather than a negative vote..

The United Arab delegation has not yet commented publically on the this new western resolution.. But they are far from enthusiastic about it.. And Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said FIRMLY to this reporter.. "Its a bad resolution. We Will fight it.."

All of which indicates a vast, behind-the-scenes tug of war in the U.N. corridors before the U.N. Assembly reaches a vote later this week..

The key elements confronting the Western powers efforts to swing The neccessary two-thirds vote Behind This plan, are The United Arab Republic and India..

The Western powers presume that President Nasser will think twice about offending the U.N. Secretary General, with a negative vote... They point to Egypt's [redacted] lack of enthusiasm for the United Nations police force which was sent Egypt after the Suez crisis, 2½ years ago, but they note that President Nasser has never demanded its removal..

The position of India is still not definite...But there are said to be encouraging signs, that India may be prevailed upon to abstain rather than vote against Britain, America and in effect, Dag Hammarshuld..

The U.N. Secretary General is placing his own prestige on the block - by his unvoiced consent to take the load of such a Middle East settlement on his own shoulders.#.It is noteworthy that the resolution was sparked by little Norway, [redacted] a member of Mr. Hammarshuld's own Scandinavia.. and Denmark is a co-sponsor.

The small nations [redacted] sponsoring the resolution are confident that they have the entire Latin-American bloc behind them, as well as all the Nato nations...And they hope to pick-up enough votes from the Asian-Arab bloc, if India and the United Arab Republic do not join Russia in [redacted] battling against it..

It is also noteworthy that although the United States and Britain [redacted] are stoutly supporting this proposal to leave it to Dag Hammarshuld, neither of them are sponsors of the western-backed proposal.. [redacted] They deliberately refrained from putting their names on it, since they are directly concerned with the situation, [redacted].

And diplomatically, this lack of formal commitment to the proposal, still gives the United States and Britain room for maneuver, in the event the U.N. [redacted] reaches a deadlock..

Should this occur, then the prospects for [redacted] SUB-SUMMIT talks among the Foreign Ministers [redacted] MIGHT come to the [redacted] forefront... The decision of the French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville to fly to New York tomorrow, points-up this possibility... His mission to the United Nations [redacted] is not known, but he will be on hand, [redacted] IF neither the Western nor Soviet resoltions can achieve the necessary two-thirds majority. The French foreign Minister is said to flying here fully instructed by Premier De Gaulle, who is known to favor [redacted] an eventual Summit conference. [redacted]..

~~[redacted] The Soviet Union is clearly hoping for such a U.N. deadlock.~~

The soviet Union is clearly hoping for a U.N. deadlock..

It knows its own resolution calling for imm diate anglo-american withdrawal cannot pass..But in his speech tomorrow, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko hopes to whip up ENOUGH FEELING against the presence of anglo-american troops in the Middle East, to ensure that the western-backed proposal won't pass either..

In that case there might be time for sub-summit [redacted] talks between Gromyko and the Western Foreign Ministers, plus Egypt and India..

But both the United States and Britain are dead SET against this....as well as of accepting any amendment that would place a definite date on anglo-american withdrawal from Jordon and Lebenon...

And at this moment, The United States is convinced it can get 54 out of the 81 nations to pull with [redacted] Eisenhower and Hammarshuld [redacted] IN THIS [redacted] Middle East tug-of war..

This is Larry LeSueur..I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News...First Bill Martin.

— Footnote —

The British shared some of the disappointment of the United States, when the air force racket aimed at the Moon yeterday, exploded a minute or so after BLAST-OFF... The British had planned to train their biggest telescope on the american rocket, to let us know how close we came..

But the London Daily Herald STILL sees some humor in the abortive american attempt to be first with a moon-rocket..

It TOPS its story of the rocket's failure with a smiling picture of MA moon, and a caption saying: "Missed Me! By 2 hundred and twenty-two thousand miles and 28 hundred feet..

This is Larry LeSueur..Goodnite..

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., Aug. 19, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Governor Faubus called in the reporters...but left "hanging-fire" what HE will do about the Circuit Court ruling that racial integration at Little Rock Central High is NOT to be put off. A CBS newsman covered the Faubus news conference. Here is Harry Reasoner with his report:

(Tape runs 1:40
Ends on cue: "to CBS News in N.Y."

School Superintendent Virgil Blossom says he is calling a special meeting of the School Board TONITE. He said the board would pursue "any and-all legal remedies" to effect a delay. Mrs. L.C. Bates, of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "When the School Board calls us, we will listen to

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their plan. Then," she said, "we will decide what to do."

In Washington, the White House declined comment. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he had nothing to say one way or another as to whether President Eisenhower might broadcast an appeal for all citizens to obey the law, prior to the opening of school.

Congress is rushing toward adjournment. The House...by a voice vote...has passed and sent to the White House the measure increasing Social Security benefits by 7 percent. Mr. Eisenhower is expected to sign.

The House ALSO gave final congressional approval to a bill requiring "public" accounting of employee welfare and pension programs. The law would apply to administrators of welfare and pension plans covering more than 25 employees. Wilful failure to furnish the required information COULD result in a thousand-dollar fine, or six months in jail.

And the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved legislation that would authorize the Secretary of State to deny passports to subversives.

The Senate began debating a measure to modify the Supreme Court decision that a prisoner must be formally charged upon his arrest.

Secretary of State Dulles is working hard for a western victory at the UNITED Nations... He cancelled a trip to Washington today, to confer with Latin American delegates, telling them that the United States can compromise no further than the Norwegian resolution that would send Dag Hammarshuld to the Middle-East to sell the Eisenhower program. Mr. Dulles also conferred with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and with French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, who arrived from Paris this morning.

But a key group of asian-African nations, led by India, is determined to offer amendments that would stress immediate withdrawal of the gnglo-american troops from Jordon and Lebanon.. and omit any mention of the creation of a standby U.N. Police Force. Although this Indian-led proposal has not yet crystallized, it may take the form of acknowledging the withdrawal of the one battalion of U.S. Marines, and recommend the withdrawal of them all.. The Asian-African group will meet again tomorrow, with some of its members like Japan, known to favor the Western proposal.. And at this moment, the Western Powers are still confident That the Norwegian plan can squeak through with a two-thirds majority. THEY SAY THEY'LL refuse to accept any watering-down amendments that might catch only a few more votes ANY way.

U.N. Assembly President Sir Leslie Munro announced he'll try to wind-up the long-list of speakers at a nite session tomorrow, [redacted], with a vote on Thursday,. Thus making possible the departure of U.N. Secretary General Hammarshuld on his Middle East Peace Mission this weekend..

The atomic scientists..meeting in Geneva..have agreed on a system for detecting violations of a possible ban on nuclear WEAPONS tests. This is not to say that the scientists...representing East-and-West...have agreed to set-up a control system. Rather, they have agreed on what technical arrangements should be made, if a test ban, is to be enforced. [redacted] All the talks in Geneva...since they started July first..have been on a purely SCIENTIFIC level. The details of today's agreement have not yet been announced [redacted] a final report on their work. And it may be that this report will be transmitted to the various governments involved before it is made public. The governments represented are the United States, Britain, Canada and France on one side and Russia, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia on the other. Just how COMPLETE their technical agreement is remains to be seen.

America's largest atomic submarine, the Triton, was launched today at [redacted] Groton, Connecticut. The Triton is the first submarine to be powered by TWO nuclear reactors... DISPLACES almost 6-thousand tons, measures 447 feet in length. And it will carry more radar equipment than any submarine [redacted] IN BYSTANCE. Admiral Jerauld Wright, commander of the

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U.S. Atlantic Fleet, said...at its launching...that the ultra-modern radar would amount to a virtual "electronic periscope", with a range 100 times greater than that possessed by submarines in the past. As a new-style radar picket ship, he said, it will be a "nuclear-propelled, invisible, electronic [redacted] brain...hundreds of miles in advance of our atomic strike fleet."

Rear Admiral Rickover, "father of the atomic submarine," did not attend the launching...but sent [redacted] a message, saying that the Triton "symbolizes the submersible capital ships of the future."

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower has designated Admiral Rickover as his personal representative to welcome the submarine Nautilus home from its epic voyage under the North Pole. The Nautilus is due to arrive in New York on Monday, and there will be a traditional ticker-tape parade. News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] designated Admiral Rickover [redacted] To represent him on the suggestion of [redacted] Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gates. [redacted] Rickover was not invited to the White House ceremony...at which the historic achievement of the Nautilus was announced. Hagerty said.. at the time...

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that Rickover was not invited because of "insufficient room." Since then, NAVY SECRETARY Gates has apologized...saying the admiral had been overlooked "due to preoccupation with the OPERATIONAL significance of the voyage."

The State Department confirms that the United States is shipping military equipment to Indonesia. A department spokesman says the equipment was requested by the Indonesian government for the purpose of maintaining internal security, and that the shipments consist of small arms, communications equipment, trucks and trainers. The size of the shipments was not disclosed.

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The Chinese Communist radio said today that the arrival of U.S. Marines in Singapore "poses a new military threat." Claimed the United States is reverting to "a gunboat policy." About a thousand Marines are involved. The Indonesian government says it accepts the explanation of the U.S. ambassador...that the troops in Singapore are "on a recreation leave, and will be departing soon."

The Greek government said tonight it "cannot accept" the latest British plan for Cyprus. The rejection was contained in a formal note to British Prime Minister Macmillan, who has offered Greek and Turkish-Cypriots a seven-year "interim" program of limited self-rule.

The Senate Rackets Committee heard testimony today that Joseph Costello, [redacted] owner of a St. Louis taxi fleet, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE some of the Greenlease kidnap money. The testimony came from a St. Louis detective, [redacted] Captain John Doherty. [redacted] When called to the stand, Costello refused to say whether he was involved in the theft of the missing 300-thousand dollars. He pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

[redacted]

Now...for a first-hand report from the Middle East...we switch to CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Amman, the capital of Jordan.

(Tape runs 3:00
(Ends on cue: "--to CBS News in NY."

And This is L.L. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the [redacted] News.

First, B.C Marton -

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Prince Aly Khan, the international playboy turned diplomat, went to the post today, for his maiden speech at the U.N.

Now Pakistan's chief delegate, Prince Aly wore the colors of a diplomat. dark blue suit, white shirt, dark tie and black shoes. He appeared cool and confident as he upheld Jordon and Lebanon's right to request anglo-american troops to protect them. and urged the creation of a ~~standby U.N. Police Force~~ STANDBY U.N POLICE FORCE...

The socialite Prince warmly supported Eisenhower's Middle East development plan, and Western diplomats think Prince Aly is aboard another winner..

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Tuesday, August 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

LESUEUR: ...A CBS Newsman covered the Faubus news conference Here is Harry Reasoner with his report.

REASONER: One of the things that people of Arkansas like about Orville Faubus is that he's frequently good for a surprise. One of his political techniques is to talk not about what people expect, but what about serves his situation best. Today, he dismissed the newest Federal court decision as regretable and then proceeded to put the Little Rock school board and superintendent Virgil Blossom on the spot. If the Board hadn't been so anxious to get integration started, Faubus implied, Arkansas might right now be two years away from a crisis. But, said Faubus, "The board can still reform, fight integration by legal means and take Little Rock out of the worlds headlines for a while at any rate." The Governor suggested use of a student assignement law which might keep negro children out of white schools pending another courttest. And, he suggested an approach by the Board to negro parents and to the NAACP an appeal for a temporary suspension of their asperations, he said, to give Arkansas time to cool off. Or, said the Governor, "If this Board can't do either of thosethings, it could resign and let a Board be elected which could." If a the board neither actsnor resigns said Faubus, he's prepared to act. It's understood his action will be a special legislative session and legal steps to hold off integration. Reporters today thought Gov. Faubus was mile and consciencely statesmanlike. After his landslide election, he seemed to have more assurance that what he has done and intends to do is absolutely right and so far as anyone could gtell, what he intends to do does not at the moment include any compromise.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: School superintendent Virgil Blossom ...

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: 8/19/58 2

LESUEUR: Now, for a first hand report from the Middle East we switch to CBS News correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Amman, capital of Jordan.

PIERPOINT: ~~x~~ 3¼ American women and children passed through Jerusalem's Mandelbaum Gate today crossing from Jordan into Israel. It was the largest group to leave this country since the US State Department ordered the evacuation of dependents about 10 days ago. Most of the 3¼ who left Jordan today are families of diplomats and foreign aid program employees here in Amman. They will go by ship from Israel to Italy, remaining there until the State Department says it is safe for them to return to Jordan. Some Jordanians resent the evacuation of American dependents, pointing out that coming at this time, it appears to show lack of confidence in the government of Jordan's King Hussein. Officially, the US State Department denies this, calls the evacuation merely an administrative suggestion. But, the plain fact is that the American government is definitely worried over the stability of Jordan. Privately, diplomats here will tell you that noone knows how lpng the King will be able to hold the lid on a cauldron boiling with anti-government ~~and~~ and pro-Nasser opposition. And, when and if the lid blows these diplomats predict things will be very rough for the foreigners here much rougher they say then in Baghdad where only a few British and Americans were killed. ~~HE~~ Of course, the presnece of British troops in Jordan certainly has helped avert a revolution here, but the British made quite certain that they would like to get out as soon as possible and there are now indications that the Jordnaian government might also be agreeable to a British withdrawal. At, least, that is the way the short speech in New York yesterday ~~abx~~ Abdul Rifi Rifa, Jordan's delegate to the United Nations is being interpreted here today. Local newspapers point out that while Jordan as Rifi stated wants no United Nations forces here and finds no useful purpose in UN observer

teams either, this country would nevertheless accept any resolution passed by the General Assembly that might lead to an end to the present crisis. In other words, we don't like UN troops say the Jordanians, but we might agree to a few observer teams if our friends insist. It's understood here that the friends are insisting. It seems the only way to get the British off the hook. But, the British do not want to leave until both they and young King Hussein are reasonably sure that Hussein can stay on the throne without their presence and they that could be sometime yet. That's why many of those Americans who departed Jordan today may not be back for quite a while.

This is Bob Pierpoint in Amman. Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: And, this is Larry Lesueur.....

LeSueur for Murrow... Wed, August 20,1958

Good Evening everyone....Here's what happened today..

A dramatic behind-the-scenes development at the United Nations.. With the prospect of a get-together among embattled Jordon and Lebanon, and the United Arab Republic...An unexpected Arab show of unity which sent Secretary of State Dulles hurrying to a personal meeting at the White House with President Eisenhower, on a quick round-trip [redacted] between Washington and New York...A development which may bring the U.N. special Assembly session to a [redacted] quick showdown vote tomorrow, and the conclusion of the Emergency Session..

For that story we switch direct to United Nations Headquarters, Richard C. Hottelet reporting..

runs 3 MIN.

At 10:05 tonight, Eastern Time, CBS News will present a special U.N. broadcast, "Eve of Decision".

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Presidene Eisenhower said at his news conference today, that he "hopes" American troops may soon be withdrawn from Lebanon.. But he could set no definite date. It would depend he said, on whether the legal government of LEBANON requests their withdrawal....AND on what steps are taken at the U.N.

Mr. Eisenhower began his news conference by implying that in the face of violence...he might again use federal troops to enforce a court-order for school integration. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that if a state allows a court decree to be frustrated by violence, then there can be "no equivocation as to the responsibility of the Federal Government. My feelings," he said, "are EXACTLY as they were a year ago." It was, of course, just 11 months ago that the President ordered federal troops into Little Rock. Mr. Eisenhower opened his news conference by saying that he had a "little statement" he wanted to read...in anticipation of questions which might be asked regarding the recent decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals...the decision REVERSING the lower court order that would have delayed integration at Central High School →

for two and a half years. Here is the complete statement, as read by the President.

(Tape runs 2:00
Ends on cue: "---if we are to solve this problem."

Mr. Eisenhower said that for the present he had nothing further to say. But later in the news conference, he relented. He said in response to questions that he believed it "completely unwise" for him to reveal his own PERSONAL feeling on the principle of school integration. He was sworn, he said, to one thing--to defend the Constitution of the United States and uphold its laws. What if there was a decision he opposed? He felt it was "just not good business" for him to comment on the decisions of a court.

In Little Rock, Governor Faubus said what Mr. Eisenhower failed to realize was that he was supporting a court decision which is not constitutional. The President, he said, "cannot obtain peaceable compliance with illegal court orders which go against the overwhelming sentiments of the people, simply by invoking the sacred name of the Constitution and the once-magic name of Eisenhower." And then...taking his gloves off...Governor Faubus

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declared that the name of Eisenhower had--in his phrase---"lost its luster and appeal months and months ago."

The Arkansas Gazette said in an editorial today that there was "ample justification" for a temporary suspension of integration at Central High School. It was justified, the paper said, not only in the "intolerable" local circumstances...but in the language of the original Supreme Court decision itself." A reference to the fact that the Supreme Court ordered the de-segregation of public schools "with all DELIBERATE speed."

Tonight, Governor Faubus is attending a meeting of the Little Rock School Board. School Board attorneys are making TWO legal moves. They are drawing up petitions...asking for a "stay" of the Appeals Court order continuing integration at Central High. The petitions are being addressed to the Supreme Court...which is in summer recess...and to the Appeals Court itself.

The President had expected someone...at his news conference...to ask about labor legislation, in view of the House action killing the Kennedy-Ives bill. The question was NOT raised. And so later in the day, Mr. Eisenhower issued a special statement...saying that he STILL hopes

Congress will pass an "effective" labor reform bill before it adjourns. The President criticized the Kennedy-Ives measure as falling "far short" of what he thought was necessary to curb the abuses uncovered by the Senate Rackets Committee.

On the subject of the national economy, Mr. Eisenhower said at his news conference that he did not know how he could take a tougher stand against inflation without advocating controls [redacted] of which he disapproves. He noted that he had vetoed several bills passed by Congress because they asked [redacted] "just too much money."

~~Mr. Eisenhower said he "hopes" that American troops may soon be withdrawn from Lebanon, but he could set no definite date. It would depend, he said, on whether the legal government of Lebanon REQUESTS withdrawal...and on what steps are taken in the U.N.~~

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Premier Charles DeGaulle took off from Paris today..on a 12-thousand-mile trip that will take him to all the French African colonies---from Madagascar, to the Sahara, from French Equitorial Africa to Algiers. The PURPOSE of General DeGaulle's barnstorming trip will be to "sell" the people of French Africa on his new constitution..to be voted on in a national referendum on September 28. My colleague, Eric Sevareid, reports from Paris that DeGaulle will be taking with him a personal message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Sevareid says it is an oral---not a written message---and that it was conveyed to DeGaulle this week by former Premier Mendes-France...who was MAN recently in Moscow. While the details of the message are not known Sevareid says the message concerns the Middle East...and that it is "very friendly and conciliatory in tone." ~~It is a message implying that Khrushchev wants to see order restored in the Middle East. According to Sevareid's information, it has revived the~~ long-standing French notion that ~~the Russians, sooner or later, will be willing---with other countries---to guarantee the borders of the nations of the Middle East, INCLUDING those of Israel.~~

United Press International...in a dispatch from Washington...says the United States will soon announce a temporary suspension of nuclear weapons tests. The dispatch quotes "informed sources". It says a White House statement may come tomorrow.

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In Congress...the Senate has killed a bill aimed at curbing the power of the Supreme Court. The vote to table the measure...and thus dispose of it for this session...was 49 to 41. The legislation was co-sponsored by two Republican senators--Jenner of Indiana and Butler of Maryland. And the vote to shelve the measure came after three hours of heated debate. The bill---if passed by Congress---would have allowed congressional investigating committees to decide the pertinency of their questions. And it would have allowed states to enforce their own anti-subversion laws... laws which the Supreme Court has held are superseded by FEDERAL law. The measure also would have reduced the review powers of the Supreme Court.

President Eisenhower today signed into law the legislation extending the reciprocal trade program for another FOUR years.

This is Larry Lesueur will be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - first - Bill Matter

Footnote

A group of fourteen soviet vacationers arrived in New York today, the first Russian [redacted] tourists ever to come in this country..

Unlike all the subsidized scientists, diplomats, farmers and ballet dancers who have come here in official parties..Today's russian arrivals paid their own way...11 hundred and 45 dollars each in hard-earned rubles..

The one woman in the Party, Mrs. Anna S. Butenko, a practicing architect, said it was like an answer to a dream.." [redacted] she would most to see american architecture and the people...Asked if she would do any shopping,she said "[redacted] OF COURSE, I am also a woman."

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITHT HE NEWS: (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Wednesday, August 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

LESUEUR: ... For that story, we switch directly to the United Nations headquarters, Richard C. Hottlett reporting.

HOTTLETT: Droaning, druping debate in the UN General Assembly was punctuated sharply this evening by a dramatic development behind the scenes. The ten delegations of the Arab states met secretly for two hours and unanimously agreed on a way out of the present Middle East deadlock. This agreement is now in the form of a draft resolution which has gone back to the Arab Governments for their approval. The official answer is expected tomorrow and if the resolution is submitted to the General Assembly in the form outlined to us reporters at the UN, it should bring this especial emergency session to a spectacular end. The details have not been published, but they are reliably said to be close to the spirit of the Western resolution. The Arab nations reaffirmed the principle of Arab unity and without condemning any country say they will respect eqch others territorial integrity and independence. The key issue of United Nations action and western withdrawal are dealt with in terms that the West can accept. The Arab states proposed that UN Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold be asked to make the necessary arrangements to make possible the early withdrawal of foreign troops. The Arabs do not ask for withdrawal or set any time limit. If the Arab Governments approve this resolution, which their delegates have unanimously drafted, the whole picture at the United Nations General Assembly will radically change. Right nwo, the Assembly faces a choice between a Soviet and a Western position. The Soviets have concentrated on insisting that Western troops have invaded the Middle East and should be ordered to withdraw at once. The Western proposal known as the Norwegian resolution asks the UN to assure through its continued presence, that withdrawal from the Middle East will not merely leave an

explosive vacuum in the area. For days there has been frantic activity behind the scenes with both sides lobbying for votes and 3rd parties - like India, proposing compromises that would have been unacceptable to the West. Then, this afternoon, the Arab states apparently weary of continued tension took things into their own hands and Lebanon, Jordan and Nasser's United Arab Republic agreed on this formula which - if it's carried out would leave the United Nations in the Middle East,and the Cold War there and produce a basic relaxation of tension. While, this agreement was being drafted in a basement conference room, Soviet delegate Andre Gromyko was speaking to the Assembly in his old tones talking about a situation that had ceased to exist. He was apparently taken completely by surprise. But, Sec. of State Dulles was on his way to see Pres. Eisenhower with the knowledge at least that this Arab attempt was being made. The General debate will finish this evening, tomorrow, if agreement comes in from the Arab states, the Arab resolution should be submitted. The Western powers are then expected to drop their own resolution and the Arab proposal - the firstin many years on which these nations have acted in harmony should win by acclamation in an Assembly that was still deadlocked this morning.

This is Richard C. Hottlett at UN headquarters, now back to Larry Lesueur.

LESUEUR: ... Here is the complete statement as ready by the President.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Because there are still some phases of this case pending in the courts it would not be appropriate for me to express my view on the case itself. This case, however, or any persons agreement or disagreement with its moutcome must nat be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to com ply with the final orders of the courts. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the maintenanceof order to permit compliance with the final orders of the court is the responsibility of each state. Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states

and to the union, the obligation to surpress unlawful forces. It cannot by action or deliberate failure to f act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a Court decree. It is my hope that each state will fulfill its own obligation with a full realization k of the gravity of any other course. Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problems. But, there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event. My feelings are exactly as they were ag year ago, and I said then, the very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive branch of government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts. Every American must understand - that's the end of the quote by the way, every American must understand that if an individual, a community or a state is going successfully and continously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy. I continue to insist that the common sense of the individual and his feeling of civic responsibility must eventually come into gmplay if we are to solve this problem.

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower said that for the present he had nothing further to say.

pt/n/m

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Aug. 21, 1958

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

At the United Nations, eight days of EMERGENCY debate climaxed tonight by a final vote on an all-Arab proposal... aimed at reducing tension in the Middle East.

For the result of that vote, we switch DIRECT to U.N. headquarters and CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr.

(Tape runs 3:32
(Ends on cue: "---to Larry Lesueur."

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Today, the atomic scientists, in Geneva, issued a formal communique... announcing their agreement on a "technically feasible" system for policing a ban on nuclear tests. The governments represented at these talks...on the Scientific level...were the United States, Britain, Canada and France on one side and Russia, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia on the other. These experts...in their communique...said they believed there COULD be "a workable and effective control system" for the detection of violations of a possible agreement to ban nuclear tests. Nuclear explosions, they said, could be detected by collecting samples of radio-active debris...by recording seismic, acoustic, and hydro-acoustic waves...and by the radio-signal method. The scientists also suggested the setting up of "a network of control posts...disposed on continents and on islands...and on ships at sea." They said a "few" ships would be required. There was NO specific mention of the feasibility of setting up control stations in Communist China. The scientists...who said the EFFECTIVENESS of these techniques would doubtless improve with the passage of time...have sent complete reports of their seven weeks of study to their respective governments. The full information, they said, will be

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published later...at a time to be determined by their respective governments. The U.N. secretary general, Dag Hammarskjold, has congratulated these scientists for "making a signal contribution...an effective dent in the hitherto rather intractable problem of disarmament." // The head of the Soviet delegation...at Geneva...issued a statement saying the conference had proved that it is possible to detect all nuclear explosions, "whether deep down in the earth or high up in space." The scientists, he said, had shown "a spirit of mutual cooperation."

Still no official announcement by the United States that it is ready to go along with a TEMPORARY suspension of nuclear tests. Informed sources in Washington say that President Eisenhower plans to announce a ONE-YEAR suspension, dating from the time that negotiations begin on an agreement to police a PERMANENT test Prohibition. According to these sources, Mr. Eisenhower may propose that these negotiations start in October or November. // If this is true, Britain might have time to complete ITS series of ~~atomic~~ nuclear tests // -due to start soon. in The Pacific.
Democratic Senator Humphrey said today that he is "under the impression" that the United States is about to announce a one-year suspension of tests.

And another Democratic senator--Jackson of Washington State---said that if this announcement IS made, it would represent a victory of the State Department over the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense.... which, he said, "apparently opposed a test suspension."

Tonight, Denmark suddenly cancelled the scheduled visit there next week of the U.S. atomic submarine "Skate." Premier Hansen of Denmark said it was the feeling of top scientists in his country that such a visit would entail ~~for Denmark a potential risk.~~ potential danger for Denmark He said, "In case of accident, there would be a risk." He did not specify. ~~The [redacted] altogether clear.~~

A new development in the Little Rock case...making it "almost certain" that when classes resume next month, only white students will be allowed to attend. // What happened today is that the Circuit Court of Appeals granted a stay of its ~~own~~ recent judgment // that integration of Central High School was NOT to be delayed. / The Appeals Court in no way REVERSES its decision. But it DOES say the school board shall be given time to appeal its case to the U.S. Supreme Court. // At the same time, the court DENIED a motion...filed on behalf of the Negro students...asking for immediate execution of the integration order. // The stay was granted for 30 days...with the stipulation that this time can be "stretched-out" until the Supreme Court disposes of the case. How soon the Supreme Court will act is uncertain. // It is now in summer recess, with the new term not due to start until October. // When the Supreme Court DOES convene, the filing of new briefs---petitions and ANSWERS to petitions---COULD delay the final outcome for months. / School Superintendent Virgil Blossom calls the Circuit Court action...granting a stay...."wonderful news". // He says Central High will re-open on September second as an "all-white school"...feels this will provide a "breathing spell," in which things can---in his phrase---

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"be worked out on an orderly basis." BEFORE the new court action was taken, Governor Faubus told members of the Arkansas state legislature to "stand by" for a possible special session. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People served notice that it will fight the stay order. Thurgood Marshal, chief counsel [redacted] for the N.A.A.C.P., says he will file a motion with the Supreme Court tomorrow. .in an effort to prevent the delay in integration at Central High. He said, "We'll be working through the night."

Virginia's Governor Almond told a news conference today that there will be no "enforced" integration in his state. "If troops are sent into Virginia," he said, "they will patrol empty school houses." Three Virginia communities have been directed by [redacted] Federal Court to end their school segregation policy at the start of the fall term.

— INSERT —

The Senate tonight killed legislation...designed to nullify some recent Supreme Court decisions. The House took similar action yesterday.

A Senate-House conference committee agreed today on a four-year aid to education program.. costing less than 250-million dollars a year. Stripped from the measure was the Senate provision...calling for Federal scholarships to help promising students through college. Instead, students would be assisted on a LOAN basis. The states would receive [redacted] money...on a matching basis.. for equipment used in teaching science and for student guidance.

The House...by a vote of 182 to 159.. KILLED a domestic minerals subsidy bill. The measure called for a copper stockpile...and price supports for lead, fluorspar, tungsten and zinc.

The House, however, DID pass...and send to the White House...legislation granting former Presidents an annual pension of 25-thousand dollars. The bill...before the final vote.. was warmly supported by leaders of both parties.

And the Harris committee announces that it will resume hearings next month, in the Goldfine case. Chairman Harris said other matters involving the F.C.C. and other government regulatory agencies also will be taken up. The hearings [redacted] to last "at least" two weeks.

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The AFL-CIO executive council has ordered Maurice Hutcheson, president of the carpenters union, to answer corruption charges brought against him in the Senate Rackets Committee. Hutcheson was told to appear before the executive council at its October meeting.

Tonight, the Federal Reserve Board authorized the Dallas reserve bank to raise its discount rate to 2 percent...an increase of one-quarter of one percent. The federal reserve bank in San Francisco raised ITS rate to 2 percent just a week ago. ~~Ten other reserve banks...besides these two... are expected to follow suit.~~

The National ~~Industrial~~ Conference Board said today that the cost-of-living in July dipped for the first time in ~~more than~~ two years. ~~The decline, according to the Board, was a slight~~ one-tenth of one percent.

This is Larry Hesselman. I'll be back in a moment with a ~~footnote~~ to the news - First Bill Mauldin

From Brooklyn Navy Yard, they towed the aircraft carrier Enterprise to the scrapheap, to be converted into 20 thousand tons of JUNK.. There were just 15 crewmen aboard the carrier that won 20 out of a possible 22 battlestars in the Pacific, when she made her last voyage, today..

And in Pearl Harbor, six Japanese warships steamed peacefully past the hulk of the battleship Arizona, still flying its flag, as a memorial to the more than a thousand men, who went down with her on [redacted] that "day of infamy", almost 17 years ago..

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Thursday, August 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

LESUEUR: For the result of that vote, we switch direct to UN headquarters and CBS News correspondent, Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: The United Nations Assembly has adopted unanimously the 10-nation Arab resolution that dramatically broke the deadlock over the Middle East. The resolution submitted this afternoon after a last minute drafting change by the sponsors was endorsed by 80 of the 81 members. One delegate was not present, the Dominican Republic which has been boycotting thissession. After nine days of debate in this emergency session, itwas a weary Assembly that listened through the final round of speeches waiting impatiently for the vote. It was except for Israel a chorus of praise for the initiative of the 10 Arab countries in drawing up a resolution that broke the deadlock. Speeches full of phrases like historic, momentous and a welcome augury. Israel, alarmed at the growth of Arab power had been considering abstaning from the vote, but last minute instructions from Jerusalem authorized Ambassador Abba Eban to vote in favor in order not to stand alone against the whole United Nations. But, Eban expressed serious reservations about the future of the Arab League and he urged that the principle of non-interference contained in the resolution apply to all in our region - meaning to Israel as well as to Lebanon and Jordan. For the rest, the top delegates joined in weldoming the resolution and congratulating the Arab states. But, there were important differences of emphasis between east and west. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko announced that unless there was early evacuation of American and British forces, he would re-introduce the Russian resolution at the regular Assembly session next month. And, he warned the United States and Britain against delaying their withdrawal under various pretexts as he put it.

Sec. of State Dulles defended our intervention in Lebanon, he said, the failure to send troops when asked would have condemned many small nations to a sense of insecurity. And, while praising the Arab initiative, he warned, that no resolution alone can solve the problems of the Middle East. But, said Dulles, "If the principles of the Arab resolution are put into practice, then, the problems we believe can be solved." The resolution adopted tonight calls on Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold to make arrangements so as to facilitate the original wording was "to make possible," to facilitate early withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Jordan. It's now expected that Hammarskjold will make a flying trip to the Middle East possibly next week, to start working on his mission. The resolution calls for him to report back to the Assembly by Sept. 30th.

And, so, except for a final exchange of recriminations over the credentials of the Chinese and Hungarian delegates, this was the windup of this Assembly session. For eight days debate had been centered on two resolutions. A Soviet demand for immediate withdrawal of troops under UN supervision and a Western resolution introduced by Norway and others that Hammarskjold make necessary arrangements to enable the troops to withdraw. Various Asian countries tried to draft compromises but failed to get any substantial support. Finally, two days ago the Arab delegates got together. In effect, on the promise of Nasser's United Arab Republic to respect their sovereignty, Lebanon and Jordan agreed to join in urging the early withdrawal of foreign troops. In essence, the vote was to leave it to Dag, to Dag Hammarskjold that is, since the first day of debate he has not spoken, now the spotlight is on him.

And, now back to Larry Lesueur.

PT/n.m.

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The United States and Britain proposed a one-year ban on nuclear weapons tests...starting in about two months. The proposal was made to Moscow by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan in special statements issued simultaneously in Washington and London. The Anglo-American offer is conditional. The test suspension would go in-effect ONLY when the representatives of the United States, Britain and RUSSIA get-together and start negotiating a permanent agreement--an agreement governing not only weapons tests but also "the problem of detonations for peaceful purposes." The negotiations would necessarily deal with the establishment of an international control system--based on the findings of scientists from

both sides of the Iron Curtain...who said yesterday that a worldwide system of detecting nuclear explosions is "technically feasible." Mr. Eisenhower said today that the scientists had reached a "most important" conclusion...since progress in the field of disarmament depends on the ability to establish effective controls. AND, he added, on the willingness of countries to accept those controls. The President...and Prime Minister Macmillan...proposed that American, British and Soviet negotiators meet to tackle the problem on the thirty-first of October. (A British note to Moscow suggests that the talks be held, here in New York). The United States and Britain would discontinue their testing for a period of one year, dating from the start of the negotiations. Russia...unilaterally...stopped testing last March. The United States and Britain propose that if at the end of a year, Russia has not resumed its tests, that the test suspension be continued on a year-to-year basis. The question of continuance of the ban would depend on whether an inspection system is working...and on whether satisfactory progress is being made in reaching agreement on "major disarmament questions." Mr. Eisenhower says the suspension of nuclear tests is not...in itself...a measure of disarmament, or even a limitation of ARMAMENTS

agreement. The President emphasizes that only if progress is being made toward real disarmament---such as the reduction of fissionable material for weapons purposes---will the United States feel itself bound to extend its suspension of nuclear tests from year to year. It is in this hope of larger agreement, he says, that the United States at this time proposes a a one-year moratorium on WEAPONS tests.

The designation of October 31st. for the start of three-power talks... is significant. It not only allows time for the United States to wind up its current series of Pacific tests--if, indeed, they are not already concluded--but it gives Britain an opportunity to conduct ITS series of tests...which have just gotten under way at Christmas Island in the Pacific. The British Ministry of Supply announces that a nuclear device was exploded high over the island today from a balloon...and that the explosion was a success. The nuclear device was of "low yield"...in the kiloton range...meaning that it was equivalent OF a thousand tons of T.N.T. The announcement of this test came only two hours after a statement from No. 10 Downing Street...serving notice that Britain "WOULD" carry out its experiments at Christmas Island, but that the experiments would be completed "as soon as possible."

France is not abandoning its effort to become an ~~atomic~~ ATOMIC power....and possess nuclear weapons of its own. The French Foreign Ministry says that until there is a general agreement for the controlled elimination of existing "nuclear weapon stocks." France has no choice but to continue its program for ~~the~~ developing AN atomic bomb.

~~The Anglo-American offer to suspend nuclear tests is being generally~~ applauded in Congress. The chairman of the atomic energy committee...Durham of North Carolina...hails the move as a possible first step toward a permanent prohibition of such testing for military purposes. Democratic Senator Jackson says the proposal "lays the groundwork for a test of Soviet good faith. ...in negotiations for a "rascal-proof" system for atomic as well as conventional disarmament." Republican Senator Butler of Maryland said he "didn't like the idea of suspending tests"...felt any agreement ~~made by the Russians would be "only for their own convenience."~~

The Senate today passed a compromise "aid to education" bill...and sent it to the House. The measure authorizes the LENDING of money to NEEDY [redacted] college students, but the federal scholarship provision...requested by the President...is eliminated. Total cost of the program over a four-year period is estimated at around 900-million dollars.

The House passed a bill today...that would apply the government's loyalty-security program temporarily to ALL federal employes...including those in non-sensitive jobs. Passage was by a voice vote, and the measure now goes to the Senate.

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The House also approved a six-billion-dollar money bill, after rewriting it in a form more to the liking of the President. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the measure the first time around, because it carried nearly 600-million dollars for the Civil Service retirement fund. The President said the fund already had all the money it needed. As passed today, the legislation provides 5-billion, 990 million dollars for operating 17 independent government agencies---MINUS the retirement fund money which caused the President to exercise his veto power.

Mr. Eisenhower signed the 39 and a half billion-dollar defense appropriation bill tonight...despite his dislike for some of its features. Congress, he said, not only gave him a billion dollars MORE than he believes necessary...but imposed certain restrictions which he feels will result in a waste of both money and resources.

The cost-of-living in July set a new record high. Government figures... released today...show that the consumer price index rose LAST MONTH BY two-tenths of one percent. The cost-of-living has now risen 21 times in the past 23 months, and the government predicts little change in this trend in the months immediately ahead. New fall clothing and new-model cars are expected to cost more. And, of course, the new higher cost of mailing letters will be reckoned into the August consumer price index...to be announced in September.

In the Little Rock case, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have made their appeal to the Supreme Court. Legal papers were filed...asking Justice Charles E. Whittaker of the Supreme Court to vacate the stay...granted yesterday BY of the Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. Under the stay, integration of Central High School would be delayed until the Little Rock School Board takes "ITS" case to the Supreme Court. Judge Whittaker said in Denver today that the question of a stay CAN be ruled on by a single justice of the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, registration for attendance at Central High got underway in Little Rock today on an "all-white" basis...although the seven Negro students →

MAY try to register next week.

A sports note: It's reported that the Washington baseball club will soon ask the American League for permission to move to Minneapolis. According to United Press International, the Senators may make their bid in the next few days.../.or, during the World Series.

At a news conference today...at U.N. headquarters... Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold announced that he will depart on his peace mission to the Middle East next Monday. He said he would go first to Jordan...and later to the United Arab Republic, to Lebanon and Iraq.

well

Victory in the U.N. settlement of the Middle East crisis has been PND-claimed by practically all t[redacted] SIDES concerned in the crisis, with the notable exceptions of Soviet Russia and Isreal...

The arab states found unity for the first time in their existence, // [redacted] Not only because they were offered a form of economic unity by President Eisenhower's Middle East D[redacted] ECONOMIC Program, but because they joined hands on a common ~~enmity~~ POLITICAL for Isreal...

As for Soviet Russia, ~~[redacted]~~ Its considerable hopes ~~[redacted]~~ were dashed that a U.N. ORDERED call for the withdrawal of the anglo-american troops, // would hand us a resounding diplomatic defeat...And more than that, to the [redacted] intense satisfaction of the United States and Britain, The Soviet Union was left isolated at the [redacted] end of yesterday's U.N. assembly session..

Despite ~~[redacted]~~ her constant protestations of being the Arab's only protectors, Russia was rebuffed by the Arab states themselves...A blow that may have political repercussions for ~~[redacted]~~ The SOVIET UNION among other [redacted] small nations, in the future..

[redacted] none of the world's diplomats gave voice to another conclusion // although many talked about it in private. Namely, that the United States and Britain had successfully called Russia's military bluff in the Middle East...//

And Russia had failed to respond...except FOR Moscow's now familiar language that she CANNOT "remain "indifferent" to events on her southern frontiers.// and her usual saber-rattling maneuvers along the frontiers of Iran and Turkey..

During the Suez-crisis two years ago, the Arabs had rejoiced in Russia's threats that she would go to war for them...They found less satisfaction in Russia's actual performance this time..

That is not to say that Foreign Minister Gromyko didn't harshly warn that that He would pursue the question of anglo-american troop withdrawal at the next regular U.N. Assembly in mid-septembe r... But there is good reason to think that the American troops, at least, will be withdrawn before President Chamoun's term of office expires in Lebanon on September 23rd.. And a strong probability that By that time

Dag Hammarshuld will have appointed either a U.N commissioner for Jordon, or a substantial group of observers to take over from the British Forces protecting King Hussein..

The representatives of the Soviet Union didn't even bother to put a cheerful face on their dramatic rebuff by the Arabs...Foreign Minister Gromyko was obviously miffed as he voted in favor of the All-Arab PEACE PLAN.

Just how much of his ambitions President Nasser gave up to achieve this show of Arab unity, only the future will reveal...The unanimously passed resolution which Egypt's Foreign Minister Fawzi helped to frame pledges All the Arab states " to abstain from any action calculated to change established systems of government". [redacted] Few Western diplomats [redacted] really believe [redacted] Nasser has abandoned his well-publicized goals of leadership over the whole Arab world from the Atlantic to the [redacted] Persian Gulf..

But they think he does want time to consolidate his gains, especially in Iraq... And they hope that by giving Dag Hammarshuld the power [redacted] to recommend prattically anything he wants, that the U.N. Secretary General can maintain ~~a~~ TIGHT check-rein on Nasser---through HIS U.N. observers and the power of world opinion. .For Hammarshuld always retains the power to report back to the U.N. and ask it to take appropriate steps..

But every victory contains the seeds of defeat, and every defeat, the seeds of victory...Although Soviet Russia's paternal protection of the Arabs states may have been rejected this time...It goes without saying, that the Arabs will again resort to it, to play the Middle East off between Russia and the West...

President Nasser may have given up some immediate GOALS [redacted], in return for a period of consolidation.//.He may have agreed to let Hussein keep the throne of Jordon...But what the Arabs have really won, is recognition from the West that they constitute a regional unity./. in which the Arab states are no longer divided by the anti-communist Bagdad Pact, which prevented them from [redacted] bargaining as a [redacted] unit between Russia and the West...

The United States and Britain have replaced their own crumbling Middle East influence with that of Dag Hammarshuld's United Nations.. And President Eisenhower's Middle East [redacted] economic program has been grasped by the Arabs, at least to breathe new life into the almost DEFUNCT Arab League...

Its a certainty that President Nasser will now control the Arab League..and with it, the future destiny of Jordon, while frightened Saudi Arabia moves deeper into his camp...

With Western political influence now moving out of oil-rich Arabia [redacted] Isreal will be surrounded by enemies on all sides//.Her confidence in [redacted] Dag Hammarshuld is not so firm as Nasser's//.And as our Isreali [redacted] correspondent says..she thinks the West is abdicating FROM the Middle East and will live to regret it... This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news--first Bill Martin.

Well there's nothing like finding out...That's what General Leslie Wieler, governor of the Tower of London thought today, when he set off the burglar alarm GUARDING the 50 million dollars worth of British crown jewels..

A recorded voice resounded in Scotland Yard. "Intruders," it said, have entered the jewel house, tower of London."

Detectives and London bobbies streamed to the tower, on foot, by car, and by motor-launch. THANK-GOD "Thank you," said General Wieler, that the alarm works splendidly. Scotland Yard doesn't share his joy. wants an investigation.

This is Larry LeSueur---Good nite..

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Aug. 25, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The Supreme Court agreed to meet in extraordinary session to consider whether Negro students should be allowed to enter Little Rock Central High School, when it re-opens next month. A quick ruling is indicated. Central High will open its doors in eight days. // Chief Justice Warren...acting on the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People...has summoned the entire court to convene on Thursday of this week. A special session of the Arkansas State Legislature has been called for tomorrow. Governor Faubus says he will ask the legislature to postpone the opening of the school for a week. He may also ask the legislature to make it possible for him to close Central High School by proclamation,

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if that be necessary to prevent integration. One of the possible bills being considered is that no person shall be denied the "right" to receive an education, because of his refusal to attend a class with a member of another race. This, presumably, would mean no integrated classes but separate classes for Negroes and whites in Little Rock -

The U.S. Attorney General...William Rogers...said tonight that the United States "cannot fall short of the mark in its race relations, IF it is to maintain its influence abroad. Mr. Rogers was speaking before the National Bar Association meeting in Los Angeles.

Chinese Communist guns have shelled Nationalist-held Quemoy Island on the coast of Red China for the fourth straight day. Sixty-eight rounds fired in this new bombardment...in contrast to the massive week-end barrage in which an estimated 80-thousand shells pounded Quemoy and Little Quemoy, the much smaller [redacted] island nearby. The Nationalists claim two Migs shot-down over Quemoy last night...in a dogfight lasting eight minutes.

The Defense Department has alerted the 7th Fleet and other American units in the Far East to take "precautionary" defense measures." And tonight eight ships of the 7th Fleet...visiting Singapore...got orders to leave port. Preparations REPORTEDLY are being made for joint maneuvers with Nationalist warships off Southern Formosa next week.

In Peiping, Chinese Communist papers ARE accusing American warships of "provocations". IN the words of one Communist editorial, "It is our sacred duty to liberate the islands. The Chinese people will not be bullied by the 7th Fleet."

Secretary of State Dulles said...over the week-end...that a Communist invasion of the Quemoy and Matsu islands would "constitute a threat to the peace of the area"...that it would be "hazardous to assume" that an attempt to conquer the islands could be a LIMITED operation. Today, two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee--Democrat Zablocki of Wisconsin and Republican Judd of Minnesota--supported the stand taken by Mr. Dulles. But Oregon's Democratic Senator Wayne Morse criticized Dulles vigorously...accused him of being guilty of "sematics and deceit". Mr. Dulles, he said, KNOWS Congress has repeatedly been advised by Pentagon officials that Quemoy and Matsu are NOT essential to Formosa's defense.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today...in answer to a reporter's question..."that, of course, the United States is watching the Far East situation "very closely". President Eisenhower conferred this morning with General Nathan Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The President and General Twining have been HOLDING such meetings every two weeks.

With Congress adjourned, Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower "hope" to get away from Washington this Thursday or Friday for a Rhode Island vacation. The President plans (as last year) to have his vacation office at the U.S. Naval Base on Coaster Harbor Island, near Newport. But the Eisenhowers will have their living quarters at Port Adams, across the harbor from the naval bases and only two minutes from a golf course. He will make the trip back and forth on the 90-foot presidential yacht, Barbara Anne. Hagerty emphasized that [redacted] all this is "conditional", depending on [redacted] domestic and international developments.

The Atomic Energy Commission announces that the United States has completed its series of nuclear tests at Johnston Island...in the Pacific. Says the tests "contributed to further development of weapons for the defense of the United States and the free world." The statement refers ONLY to the tests at Johnston Island. The conclusion of experiments at Eniwetok has NOT been announced.

[redacted]

A hero's welcome in New York Harbor for the crew of the submarine Nautilus, back from her atomic-powered voyage under the North Pole. // Even in her crossing from England she had set a precedent. // making the Atlantic trip submerged in a record six and a half days. The Nautilus paused briefly on her way into the harbor to pick up President Eisenhower's personal representative, Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover...who, more than any other, was responsible for her creation. || Its 116-man crew stood at attention as Rickover was piped aboard. // to be welcomed by the skipper, Commander William Anderson. || And then the mighty submarine moved up the North River to the noisy accompaniment of whistles from a dozen ocean liners, the spray of city fireboats, and police helicopters circling overhead. [redacted] All in a heavy downpour, with the windows of Manhattan's downtown skyscrapers filled with admiring office workers. // .but only a scant 300 persons huddled under umbrellas at the battery to see her pass. At 42nd street, the Nautilus turned and retraced her course--// --back to the Navy yard in Brooklyn. Most of the crew had the rest of the day free, especially those with families they had not seen since last April. / On Wednesday, New York City gives them all the traditional ticker-tape parade.

In Lebanon today, rebel leaders demanded representation in the new government to be formed by President-elect ~~Fuad~~ FUAD Chehab. The demand was drawn-up at a meeting of some 30 rebel chieftains, held in the Moslem quarter of Beirut. //

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold leaves New York tonight...on A two-week "peace mission" to the Middle East. // Beirut will be his first stop.

In metropolitan France, the most serious outbreak of sabotage since the start of the Algerian revolt. // with rebel terrorists' setting fire to oil storage tanks in Marseilles, Toulouse and Arbonne. // Tonight in Marseilles, a tank... ignited earlier in the day...exploded. [redacted] And other oil storage tanks in the area are a SEA of flame. (IT NOW APPEARS THAT NO ONE DIED IN THIS INCIDENT. BUT THREE GENDARMES WERE killed in Paris, where the underground struck with fire-bombs. / And another policemen slain near Paris, // during an attempt to blow up an ammunition plant. // Not all the casualties are on one side. Police killed at least four saboteurs in the course of these incidents, which MAY be related to Premier DeGaulle's African trip. // ~~DeGaulle is trying to win support for his new constitution, due to be voted on next month. There's speculation that the violence was timed to hurt his campaign.~~

In New York politics, the Republicans and Democrats are holding state conventions. No doubt about the nominees for governor---the Republican ~~choice~~ Nelson Rockefeller and, FOR the Democrats ~~the Democratic~~ incumbent Averill Harriman--both due to be nominated by acclamation tonight.

~~The candidates for U.S. Senate uncertain in both parties....~~ with the Republicans REPORTEDLY leaning toward Representative Kenneth B. Keating, and the Democrats turning to New York's Mayor Wagner, ~~although Wagner~~ Former AG Lefkowitz is still very much in the race. ~~indicated he does not want to run.~~

Well

Even if Red China is bluffing in the Formosa strait, one thing is certain... The Chinese COMMUNISTS WANT a bigger voice in the affairs of Asia, and Soviet Russia is going to help They get it..

There's no doubt now, that these dangerous thrusts in the direction of the nationalist-held off-shore islands, are a direct outcome of the recent four days of talks between Premier Kruschev and Mao Tse Dung, talks made in the presence of their top military advisors..//

The massiveness of the bombardment of the Quemoy group of islands, is almost unprecendented. Except perhaps for certain 24-hour periods in world war one, when both sides hurled fantastic numbers of shells at each other...But it appears likely that the 80 thousand shells poured into BIG AND LITTLE QUEMOY over the weekend, was the greatest massing of artillery by ONE side, in the grim and bloody history of warfare..

It is noteworthy that the Nationalist's have not responded in Kind, although they are not short of ammunition. Presumably they have been cautioned by the United States, not to be drawn into what has every appearance of being a test of American intentions..

Not to mention the fact that its military common-sense to save your gun-powder until the potential invader presents a massed target..

There are as yet no signs, that the Chinese communists have massed the number of men or invasion craft necessary for an all-out assault on Formosa...In fact, recently available intelligence, indicates the opposite is true... But its manifest that the communists have now emplaced enough guns on the mainland, to keep everybody's heads-down on the offshore islands..

Still, despite the massiveness of the communist artillery assault in these past four days, the red chinese activities thus far bear all the ear-marks of what military men call a "reconnaissance in force". an attempt to find-out what the enemy has, and what he intends to do with it..

The United States is doing its best to keep the chinese communists in the dark, regarding OUR intentions, if the off-shore islands should be invaded... and Red China runs the risk of all-out war, if this country decides to become involved..

But only recently, this country pulled-off a calculated risk in the Middle East..And the Chinese military may now be thinking along similar lines..

During those weeks when the U.S. Mediterranean fleet was patrolling off Lebanon, the State Department called in certain, friendly Middle East diplomats and asked for their educated guess as to what Russia would do if we intervened.. The consensus was that the Russian's would do nothing---except protest..that they were too involved with problems at home and in Eastern Europe..At any rate, Russia's interest in the Middle East had waned perceptibly in the months before our Lebanese intervention. So.The United States took the calculated risk, and finally got enough troops into Lebanon so that they couldn't be over-run, by anything short of full-scale war..The reinforced division now in Lebanon can hold off almost anything, until reinforcements arrived from the american mainland..

[redacted]

Altho its comparatively quiet now in the Middle East, both Britain and the United States are still deeply entangled there.. And this fact, naturally, did not escape the attention of Kruschyev and Mao-tse-Dung when they met with their military men in Bayping..

It's true that The U.N. Middle East settlement came with dramatic suddeness, perhaps sooner than the Russian had counted upon..But we still have our troops there, and they'll probably remain until sometime near that magic date of September 23rd.

when pro-american Chamoun goes out...and the new President of Lebanon goes IN---with a probably call for our withdrawal..

The Chinese communists must be figuring they have up to about four weeks, to take their own calculated risks..risks that may serve to mark them as the major power in Asia, whether they're in the U.N. or not...With the U.S. [redacted] and Britain involved in their major foreign interest-The Middle EAST Oil [redacted]t...China MAY ACT at the expense of her major Asian rivals..Japan and India...

A calculated Red Chinese risk NOW if she can pull it off.. might go a long way to ensure that she'll be invited to any future summit conference..

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News... First a word from/. Bill Mauldin

Admiral Hyman Rickover, who surmounted a Navy SNUB [redacted],

TO BECOME [redacted] the President's special representative to greet the Nautilus,

got his greatest tribute today from the submarine's crew..

The men gathered in the wardroom of the atomic sub, and negro steward

Walter Harvey of Pascagoula Mississippi presented Rickover with a priceless

trophy../..a chunk of ice on a silver tray..

[redacted] We were all sorry you couldn't be along," Said Harvey,

so we brought BACK TO YOU - a piece of the Polar ice-cap, [redacted]."

"Thanks" said Rickover solemnly--//-But must I swallow it?"

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

(1)

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Governer FAWBUS went before a special session of the Arkansas legislature. AND asked it to save the public schools of Arkansas from integration not of ITS choosing. For a direct report on the Faubus speech, we switch to Little Rock and CBS Newsman Neal Strawser.

(Tape runs 3:30
Ends on cue: "--to CBS News inNY."

The U.S. Supreme Court convenes on Thursday.

(9)

An estimated 40-thousand voters...going to the polls in Alaska to say whether they want their territory to become the 49th state. Because of the remoteness of some polling places above the Arctic Circle, the final vote may not be tabulated for a week. But statehood is expected to be APPROVED, by a margin of at LEAST 2-to-1.

In Mississippi today, a Democratic primary...with Senator Stennis unopposed for re-nomination.

And here in New York State, the Republican and Democratic parties in convention...choosing their nominees for the U.S. Senate, after nominating the gubernatorial candidates last night. For the governor's race, the Democrats picked ~~[illegible]~~ incumbent Averell Harriman, the Republicans Nelson Rockefeller. At the REPUBLICAN state convention today, Representative Keating agreed to accept the senatorial nomination, after receiving a personal call from Vice President Nixon. Keating had wanted to stay in the House of Representatives, where he is the ranking Republican on the powerful ~~[illegible]~~ Judiciary Committee. But after Mr. Nixon called...and said President Eisenhower would like to see him run for the Senate...Keating agreed to make the race. He was promptly nominated, (BY ACCLAMATION.) On the Democratic side,

(3)

New York City's
Who will run for the Senate? Mayor Wagner
the big question remains: [redacted]
appears---by a strong statement---to have eliminated himself from a possible
[redacted]
draft. Six other Democrats...including onetime Air Force secretary
A.E.C. MEMBER THOMAS E. Murray
Thomas Finletter and former p[redacted]y...are SEEKING
the nomination.

The Republican National Committee opened a two-day meeting in Chicago today, to map strategy for the 1958 political campaign. Chairman Meade Alcorn said Republican leaders are preparing for victory, // not defeat...predicted "the greatest upset since Harry Truman stumped the experts in 1948." // Spencer Olin, chairman of the G.O.P. finance committee, said a sort of "brain-washing" operation is going on, to the effect that the Republican Party "doesn't have a chance to win control of Congress." He called this an "insidious" campaign of indoctrination, waged by Democrats. // The "truth," he said, is that "we have all the elements of victory."

(4)

Chairman Butler...of the DEMOCRATIC National Committee...issued a statement today, blaming the opposition of business groups like the N.A.M. AND the Administration for the failure of Congress to pass the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. // President Meany of the AFL-CIO made the same charge in a separate statement...said his organization did not approve EVERYTHING in the bill, but that it WOULD have helped unions "eradicate the last vestiges of corruption from the labor movement." Meany called on Congress to give the legislation "top priority" next year.

The Senate Rackets Committee investigators charged today that a teamsters union vice president "bought control" of a St. Louis local for 78-thousand dollars in 1949. The union vice president was identified as Harold Gibbons...and DESCRIBED as "an apparent associate of underworld characters." A former executive officer of the local, Lawrence Camie, DENIED that the local was "sold" to Gibbons. // said the money was paid him--Camie--and other officers in a "salary" settlement.

The Board of Monitors...appointed to "keep watch" on the Teamsters Union... has asked President James Hoffa to explain,..within 48 hours...what he

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(5)

had in mind last week...when he appointed his own "anti-racketeering commission." Hoffa named the three-man commission to look into charges brought against him in the Senate Rackets Committee. The three were former Senator Bender of Ohio; Joseph Donohue, former president of the District of Columbia board of commissioners, and Ira W. Jayne, a retired Detroit judge.

(6)

Today, Premier DeGaulle reached Dakar...on his barn-storming tour of French Africa. And he ran into his COOLEST reception ~~so far~~ THUS. DeGaulle is trying to win support for his new constitution, due to be voted on next month. While speaking today in Dakar...on the west coast of Africa... a group of students tried to shout him down. But later in his speech, when he said "those who want independence have only to take it," he was CHEERED.

In France itself, special security precautions are being taken... following the most serious outbreak of sabotage since the start of the Algerian revolt. All police leaves have been cancelled in Paris, and the government MAY move to have the terrorists who are seized tried by military, instead of civil courts. It's estimated that 4-million gallons of gasoline went up in ~~smoke~~...in fires set yesterday in Southern France. An Algerian rebel source in Cairo claims that this loss will have "a practical and evident effect" on the situation in Algeria in the next few days.

(7)

Dispatches from Moscow../.passed by the Soviet censor../.quote diplomatic sources as predicting /that Russia will ACCEPT President Eisenhower's proposal for/a suspension of nuclear/weapons tests. These sources feel, however, /that the Kremlin will attach conditions.// ~~For example, it may ask for the suspension of ALL tests.// Mr. Eisenhower had suggested that nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,// such as harbor excavations--~~ ~~be [illegible] from any test [illegible].~~

(Brumley)

The latest Weather Bureau /advisory /places Hurricane Daisy /200 miles off Cape Canaveral, Florida.../.drifting north at about /4/ miles an hour. Its highest winds ~~are~~ now estimated at 85 miles an hour. The Weather Bureau says: "Hurricane Daisy is expected to ~~[illegible]~~ move north at a very slow rate during the next 12 hours, /with a slow increase in forward speed /thereafter. All interests /in coastal areas of Georgia and the Carolinas should keep in touch /with all future advisories /for the next one or two days." Swells from the storm /will cause /rough seas /close to shore.

weeks

With the massed artillery of communist china beating a drum-fire on the offshore island of Kimmoy, the fears of Far Eastern Diplomats in this country, come as something of a paradox...They suspect that the greatest danger to Chiang Kai Shek's Formosa, is that of "indirect aggression."

They believe that one of the results of the political and military talks between Premier Krushchev, AND MAO TSE DUNG held when we got ourselves involved in the Middle-East, was an agreement that communist China should go after a limited military objective...Not in the hopes of getting into the United Nations, since YOU CAN'T shoot your way into a Peace organization, but to further Communist China's self-interests, while at the same time ensuring her an invitation to any future summit conference..

The artillery preparation for what may be an invasion of the off-shore islands of the Formosa strait, comes at a time of Bayping's own CHOOSING..When this country, the protector of Nationalist China, is militarily and politically entabgled in the Middle-East, as well as HAVING larges forces tied-down in West Germany and Korea..

The United States is bound by treaty to help defend Formosa, if the communists try to invade across the hundred miles of open sea that separate it from the mainland. But there's no specific American committment to defend Matsu and Kimmoy. Secretary Dulles is trying HARD to keep the communists guessing as to our intentions. While Senator Morse loudly insists that the Pentagon has already told congressmen [redacted] that Matsu and Kimmoy are not eseential to the defense of Formosa..

But the plainest fact is, that the Red Chinese can batter Kimmoy with 80 thousand shells in a week-end. And no ship of the [redacted] Seventh, or any other fleet could survive in those narrow waters... [redacted] even tactical air bombardment might find it impossible to silence all the communist batteries that have been POUNDING Kimmoy [redacted] for the past eight years.. The communists have had plenty of time to emplace their guns in solid concrete... It's likely that nothing could [redacted] short of atom bombs [redacted] knock them out.

The United States and Britain acted in their mutual self-interest in the Middle-East. But WE PART COMPANY POLITICALLY [redacted] over Nationalist China... [redacted] Britain could hardly be expected to help us defend Kimmoy and Matsu. So If we decide to defend them, we face the prospect of going it alone..

As for the Chinese Nationalists, their objections to giving up the off-shore islands, are probably more political than military... They abandoned the Dachen islands after heavy communist air bombardment in 1955. But Kimmoy has become a symbol of [redacted] resistance to Communism. and the loss or abandonment of its 50 thousand people, might well demoralize the Nationalist Forces..//

[redacted] who can forget the suddeness of the Bagdad coup, after Syria joined the Nasser Camp.? Certainly, Chiang Kai Shek [redacted] CAN'T FORGET IT!.

This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.. First

Thirty years ago tomorrow.. fifteen nations meeting in Paris, signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, outlawing War. [redacted] arbitration to [redacted] disputes..//

The treaty culminated long negotiations between the U.S. Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg, and France's Aristide Briand...So hungry was the world for peace after world war one, that 62 nations, including the United States, ratified the [redacted] anti-war pact the [redacted] year.. Following

The first hostilities broke out two years later when Japan overran Manchuria. And six years later Hitler denounced the Versailles Treaty, began [redacted] and [redacted].

This is Larry LeSueur----Good Nite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, August 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

STRAWSER: Matters appear to be rushing headlong toward a showdown between Federal and State power here in Arkansas, to head off any new integration order which may come from the Supreme Court, Gov. Faubus today laid before a special session of the Legislature his own anti-integration package. It may become State law within the next two days and almost certainly will result in the closing of Little Rock Central High school if the Court orders integration resumed there. Then, may come a new showdown test between Federal Courts and State law. Faubus laid down the gauntlet today before the shouting applauding legislature. Faubus condemned what he called the unseemly haste in pushing for integration. He said "Arkansas does not have integration in some areas - which will continue, but he condemned the district and court of appeals orders for integration in Little Rock on grounds that the principle of integration he said, "was being put beyond all other considerations."

FAUBUS: It matters not how the bad the conditions that may exist, it matters not if 100 ~~hungry~~ people are slain in the streets or the corridors of a schoo; it matters not how great the destruction of property; it matters not whether the parents know that their children may return home grieviously wounded because of disorders, or ~~x~~ whether they may return at all. Integration is paramount to these considerations. Gentlemen, to these extreme views, I cannot subscribe. (Applause)

STRAWSER: Faubus then spelled out a six point program which would allow him to close Central High School or any other school if violence threatens or if the government attempts to force integration there with troops. Within 30 days the voters of the school district would vote for or against integration. But, according to the wording of the Bill submitted following his speech, the voters would vote on whether all schools in the district would be integrated not just for instance

whether Central High would be integrated. The continued closing of Central High would be almost a certainty in that case and under Faubus' measures state funds would then finance transfers to other schools for the students. Such measures in some formor other are standard in many southern states. And these, or anyother set may soon bring a Supreme Court ruling. Faubus's program looks beyond the possible adverse Supreme Court, ruling, however, with a bill which contains these innocuous sounding words.

FAUBUS: Also a measure ~~this~~ which provides that no student shall ever be denied the right to enroll (indistinct) and receive instruction in any course in any public school in the state by reason of his or her refusal to attend classes with a student of another or different race.

STRASWER: This measure, as ~~p~~ explained to this reporter, would allow whites to attend segregated classes if they chose even if negros shared the hallways of the school by court order. It may cause still more litigation and another test of state vs federal rights. Both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature have already pushed these anti-integration bills through their first and 2nd readings today and fast passage is expected. Since the legislators hold out almost no hope that the SUpreme Court will allow Federal Judge Lemley's 2½ year cooling off period to stand. Still, school officials dutifully went off to Washington today to argue for this stay. After turning down under that Lemley decision, the applications of three more negros to attend white schools.

Back now to CBS News in New York.

PT/n.m.

Good evening, everyone.. Here's what happened today:

The Arkansas legislature gave Governor Faubus power to close any public school in the state, rather than submit to forcible integration. This was the KEY measure among six, passed by the State Senate and House in rapid order, to keep integration from being resumed at Central High School next month. The school-closing measure was approved by the Senate UNANIMOUSLY. In the lower chamber, there was ONE dissenting vote.... cast by Ray Smith, representative from Hot Springs. Mr. Smith said in his opinion the authority of local school districts was being abrogated and turned over to the governor. The bill DOES allow a majority of qualified voters..where the governor closes a school..to pass on the

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action within 30 days. The choice, in case of such a vote, is between keeping the school closed or re-opening it to integration. Another measure...passed today...would allow school-aid money provided by the state to be transferred from closed schools to schools that are open. There is also provision...should it become necessary...for segregation of classes within an integrated school. That is, for Negro and white students to attend the same school but in different classrooms. // The whole legislative "package" is expected to be ready for Governor Faubus' signature tomorrow. So that ~~when~~ WHEN the Supreme Court meets in special session tp consider the Little Rock crisis the anti-segregation statutes ~~which~~ MAY have become state law.

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that there will be no "great divergence" between his views in the Little Rock case...and the view reflected in the brief to be filed at tomorrow's Supreme Court session by the Justice Department. // A reporter...at the news conference...asked Mr. Eisenhower about an article in the current issue of Newsweek Magazine. The article quotes the President as telling friends that he...personally...wished the Supreme Court had never handed down its decision in 1954,

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erable quantities of [illegible] rencies, currencies that can not be used in international trade.

Now, it is possible, if we can help out through an association such as this, by getting these soft currencies and, possibly, a small amount of hard money, that loans that otherwise would be impossible to make, but which have a very worthy project, would have a very beneficial effect, why, they could take place.

So, this new international development association is the name, and it is only in the study period, as my letter made very clear, we are studying it to see what can be done, but it would have no effect whatsoever on the other groupments.

4 MRS. MAY CRAIG of The Press Herald, Portland, Me.—As you know, Mr. President, the Congress is so hostile to any discussion of a possible surrender by the United States in a nuclear war, they forbade spending any military money for study of it. In your opinion, can the United States be defeated in an all-out first-blow nuclear war, and is it your position that we must take the first blow?

A.—Well, you say we must take the first blow. Wars have a way of coming about in circumstances that have not been foreseen by humans. For example, the Pearl Harbor attack is a case in point. Of all the places in the Pacific that apparently the planners and the political leaders thought might be attacked, that was probably the last one.

Now, I dont see any reason, therefore, for saying we necessarily have to take the first blow, but I do say this, always, we must be alert, and I think it is silly to say that we can be defeated in a first-blow attack, for the simple reason that we have so much strength, retaliatory strength, that any nation foolish to resort to the kind of an effort, that is, the exchange of nuclear attacks, it would itself be destroyed. There is no question in my mind.

5 CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek—Sir, do you feel that the record of the Democratic-controlled Eighty-fifth Congress will be a help or a hindrance to your party this fall, and what do you think the outcome of the elections will be this fall? [Laughter].

A.—It was one that I didn't, of course, I expected, but I didn't hope for. [Laughter]. Actually, there are still 200 pieces of legislation, many of them rushed through in the last hours of Congress, that I have not yet had a chance to examine. Quite manifestly, I couldn't go over the record of this Congress.

I would say, though, generally, in the foreign field, it did a constructive job. My largest, my greatest disappointment was in the amount in which they cut down my estimates for the mutual se[illegible] of the free world; and moy and Matsu have been considerably beefed up. Some people are reading Secretary Dulles' statement of last Saturday as indicating that this means we consider the islands more important than ever to the defense of Formosa itself. Would you comment on that?

A.—Well, they have this increased importance: what we call the Chinese, the Nationalist Chinese, have now deployed about a third of their forces to certain of these islands west of the Pescadores, and that makes a closer interlocking between the defense systems of the islands with Formosa than was the case before that. Before that, I think, they were largely thought of as outposts, strongly held but outpost positions, but, nevertheless, outposts. Now, apparently the thing, the philosophy is that to hold the whole thing it is part of the territory from which they hope to make their living, so there is a closer relationship than there was before.

Q.—Does that affect, sir, your judgment or any judgment that you might have to make under the Formosa resolution? A.—Mr. Roberts, you simply cannot make military decisions until after the event reaches you. Now, it might affect it if, under a whole series of circumstances — but there are all sorts of permeations and combinations of these factors, and I would say you couldn't make any arbitrary answer to that.

7 FELIX BELAIR of The New York Times—Could you tell us, Mr. President, what is the area of discretion of local commanders in the use of tactical atomic weapons, if they have any discretion? A.—No, I think not. I think that there can be no atomic—that there are, it is promising to leave town. [laughter]. Do you think, sir, that such a move would be justified under the circumstances?

A.—I would like to answer with one "if." If the National, I mean if the Nationals here, the American League club here, would have a club that had a fighting chance, on the average, of getting into the first division, I, for one, would be down at a good number of their evening games to see them, and I would be one of their customers. Now, unfortunately, because of my present position, I am not a paying customer [laughter] and, therefore, I can't help keep this club here. But if we could only have that, I am practically certain this city would demand that they stay here, and I think they should. But I think they should have a little bit better club. [laughter].

9 DAVE BURNHAM of the Lincoln Journal—Mr. President, I notice Secretary Benson is taking a very active part in the, or perhaps a more active part than any high Government official, in the Congressional campaign this fall. In your mind, is he the kind of man you would like to see in one of the top places in the 1960 race? [laughter].

A.—The men that are going to be in the top places are going to be selected by a convention. Now, I can give you a whole list of men who, in my opinion, are capable of carrying very heavy responsibilities, and in line with the great middle-of-the-road philosophy that I believe is logical for this country, particularly for the Republican party, and so any of those men, if selected by the convention, would have my support.

10 RAY L. SCHERER of the National Broadcasting Company—Mr. President,

News Conference in Brief

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—President Eisenhower made the following main points at his news conference today:

School Integration—He hints desire for a "slower" approach to integration of the races in public schools, but has never said, even privately, that it might have been better had not the Supreme Court given its opinion ending segregation. He also thinks it would be "terrible" if schools were closed in attempts to circumvent integration. [Questions 1, 10, 14, 20, 21 and 23, this page.]

National Defense—Any "gap" or deficiency in guided missile development is amply compensated by long-range bombers. Thus, it is silly to talk about the possibility of a United States defeat by the first blow in an all-out nuclear war because any nation attempting it would itself be destroyed by American retaliatory strength. [Questions 4, 7 and 25.]

Quemoy and Matsu Islands—These defensive outposts of Formosa have assumed increased importance in the context of the United States pledge to defend the Chinese Nationalists, because about a third of the Formosan defense force has been deployed in the islands. There is thus a closer relationship between the outpost islands and the American pledge to help protect Formosa. [Questions 6 and 12.].

Foreign Policy—He would be happy to join in an understanding with the Soviet Union barring intervention in each other's internal affairs if it were possible to agree on [illegible] affairs. However, in connection the

slaughter bill? [Laughter
A.—Well, someone told me
was going to be up before m
in a day or two. I haven
got all the recommendation
Q.—Midnight tonight is th
deadline. A.—What's that
Q.—Midnight tonight is th
deadline. A.—Midnight to
night? Well, then I have t
work this afternoon, don't I

12 JOHN SCALI of The As
sociated Press—To re
turn to the Far East for
moment, Sir, how seriously d
you view the stepped-up Chi
nese Communist artillery at
tacks in the Quemoy area
along with the air bombard
ment and, secondly, do yo
see any danger at this time
that American forces migh
get involved, in keeping with
our desire to help protect For
mosa and the Pescadores?

A.—Well, again, you talk t
a certain extent in hypotheti
terms. Quite naturally
we are supporting the Nation
alist regime, and we still rec
ognize it and, as a matter o
fact, it is still a member o
the Security Council in the
United Nations. So we are
not going to desert our re
sponsibilities or the state
ments we have already made
and I think that about the
best thing that can be said at
this moment is the Secretary's
letter of about a week ago or
something of that kind.

13 ALVIN SPIVAK of
United Press Internation
al—Mr. President, is there
any one key point that you
believe Republican candidates
for Congress could stress, in
their campaigns for election
this year? A.—Well, I will
tell you what I am going to
stress, if that is enough or
good enough: Getting down
these deficits and keeping our
money sound so that America
can have a good, healthy,
thriving, progressive economy.

14 THOMAS V. KELLY of
The Washington Daily
News—Mr. President, Arling
ton, Va., looks like it will
have to close its schools in
the integration crisis and, at
any rate, the state money is
going to be cut off. They
may let the counties run the
schools on their own. The
Federal Government contrib
utes money to the support of
the schools there because of
the great number of Federal
workers in the area. I was
wondering if you would favor
increasing, in case they do,
the counties are left to run
the schools, increasing the
Federal contribution to bring
it up to its current budget
level?

A.—I couldn't give you an
answer right off from the hip,
shooting from the hip that
way, on that one. I hadn't
thought of it, but I'll say this:
Whatever we would do in any
other area, it seems to me,
would have to be done by the
Federal area, by the Federal
Government, in any other
area, and there, regardless of
local action, I think the Fed
eral Government must be,
must observe an equality of
treatment any place.

15 SARAH McCLENDON

...well, the principle of the policy has not been abandoned at all. Now, we did say this: That in order to facilitate the possibility of negotiations in this field, that if both sides would accept this report and would each agree to begin instantly to meet with, I think we said Oct. 1—Oct. 31 is the date we mentioned—to start negotiations for measures that would lead further, then we would do for one year, we would not make any more tests.

But we did couple that with our—the policy we went through too that we believe in, that the cessation of tests must be related to the cessation of production of this material for weapons purposes, and even further on to that eventually.

Q.—What I had in mind, Sir, was if we were going to talk on Oct. 31, have we revised the policy, for example, brought it up to date, on the new inspections findings in Geneva and the new developments in rocketry?

A.—No. I think there is no change because we have believed—maybe I don't understand your question exactly. We said you cannot have an agreement on cessation of tests unless there can be technical methods that will make certain each to the other that we are acting in good faith. Now, that is the thing that the technical experts were deciding is: Is it possible, and if it is possible, what is the minimum system that will do it?

We say, "all right, we are accepting that now; let's move on to the next negotiation," And, while we are doing that, that negotiation is the actual establishment of this system. That being done, now you have got it with that much of a testing, it looks like you have a step made into penetrating both these countries on an official basis, a good many stations in Eurasia, a good many stations here.

Now, it would seem, there ought to be another step. But I think that each one of the things that still has to be negotiated out, we have not changed our general program or plan.

19 DON OBERDORFER of The Charlotte Observer—Mr. President, over 100 American cities have applications stacked up over at the Urban Renewal Administration for funds to help clear out their slum areas. The agency doesn't have any money available for these because the Congress did not pass the housing bill. However, they tell us that the Administration has an authorization of $100,000,000 which is available to be released at your discretion for this purpose. Would you tell us whether you have given any thought to releasing this money under this emergency situation, and what you think about it?

[The President confers with Mr. Hagerty.]

...der study.

Despite his comment about "slower" integration, there was nothing in his manner to suggest that he had undergone any change of heart about his frequently expressed conviction that the duties of the Presidency required him to uphold court orders once they were given.

Under questioning, the President said there would be no "great divergences" between his own views on the Little Rock case and the position of the Government, which will be argued before the court tomorrow by J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General. [Question 1.]

Rogers Hints at View

Some hint of the Government's official view was supplied by William P. Rogers Jr., the Attorney General, in an address before the American Bar Association in Los Angeles today. Mr. Rogers dwelt upon the duty of the states not to impede integration decrees of the Federal courts and upon the power of the states to insure that court decrees can be carried out while law and order are maintained.

Besides Mr. Rankin, the court will also hear argument tomorrow by Richard C. Butler, representing the Little Rock school board, and Thurgood Marshall, of the N. A. A. C. P. who will represent the Little Rock Negro students.

Mr. Marshall filed a brief with the court today, arguing that unless integration was permitted to continue immediately

Stay Held Unjustified

The stay could not be justified as an exercise of the traditional function of preserving the status quo while an appeal is pending, the brief said, for the stay, in fact, would disrupt a status quo established with last year's integration program.

"It is clear," Mr. Marshall wrote, "that the procedural device of granting or denying a stay cannot be employed where the result will be to delay or nullify the exercise of clearly determined rights."

Another brief was submitted by Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas. He supported Judge Lemley's decision.

Senator Fulbright, a lawyer and former college instructor in law as well as former president of the University of Arkansas, asked the Supreme Court to consider his views because he was "deeply concerned."

The Senator argued that the Appeals Court's action in overturning Judge Lemley's ruling suggested that its members were "not familiar" with the Southern way of life and traditions.

Mr. Fulbright said that there was a "Southern mind" and that it was a grave error not to realize this.

The integration problem in Arkansas, he said, "is more likely to yield to the slow conversion of the human heart than to remedies of a more urgent nature."

Ike wouldn't say at his news conference about his personal views on school integration. He wishes the Supreme Court had never handed down its decision. He also thinks integration should proceed much more slowly. That is what he has told friends in private."

Is that story correct?

A.—No, that story is not correct. But the story is this:

I have said here I think that I would never give an opinion about my conviction about the Supreme Court decisions because such a statement would have to indicate either approval or disapproval, and I was never going to do it about any of their decisions.

Now, with respect to the other one, it might have been that I said something about "slower," but I do believe that we should—because I do say, as I did yesterday or last week—we have got to have reason and sense and education, and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand as this process, if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States.

21 GARNETT D. HORNER of the Washington Star—Mr. President, in connection with what you might have said about slow movement toward integration, could you say, without trespassing on your injunction about talking about your conviction, whether you would advise the Justice Department to argue for a delay in the Little Rock case before the Supreme Court, to ...district judge's...

dent has only one recourse, and that is very obvious. So I would assume that any decision would certainly—I mean any brief would try to reflect the views that all of us, so far as I know, have held from the beginning.

22 CHARLES E. SHUTT of Telenews—recently, Secretary [of Treasury Robert B.] Anderson did not rule out a tax cut next year when he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee. In view of the rising costs for our defense and everything else in the budget, do you think this might be a possibility to stop

Creditors to Give India Substantial New Help

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—India will receive substantial additional economic help over the coming year from a group of her creditors, a spokesman of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development said today. He spoke at the conclusion of a meeting here of the creditor nations.

No figures were agreed upon at the three-day meeting. India will work out details of the help in bilateral talks with the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Canada and the International Monetary Fund over the next few weeks.

The meeting had been called by the World Bank to

is relative. I think there has been an atmosphere created that may give us a better chance to make progress.

25 WILLIAM H. STRINGER of The Christian Science Monitor—In Senate debate and in Gen. [James M.] Gavin's book, there has been an allusion to the missile gap in the early Nineteen Sixties, where it was said the Soviets would have great numbers of missiles, long-range missiles, and we would have few. Could you comment, without breaching security, on whether you see any peril ahead of that sort?

A.—I say only this: When I came here, you will remember, we were talking about the new look. We were trying to get away from mere reliance upon manpower, and to use the latest in scientific inventions to defend this country, hoping thereby to save manpower.

This took a long study, and after the first months I finally appointed scientific committees, two in succession, and finally there was brought forward a belief that we should go very heavily into ballistic missiles of long range, which had never before been brought to the fore in military planning. I believe—I think I am right—there never was more than $1,000,000 a year used until that year.

But in the spring of 1955, I believe, we—I listened to this latest report, latest scientific report and this went on the very highest authority. That expenditure, expenditures, was to put on a priority higher than that of any other of our defense things.

From that moment on, there has been no place that I can see where there has been any possibility of gaps occurring. Development has been extraordinarily rapid in view of the few years we have had, and while procurement should never go so wild that it wants to purchase great, vast weapons until they are approved, I am quite certain that the Defense Department's programs are not only adequate, but really are generous in making certain that the United States, in this one particular field, is going faster than we could have expected.

I want to bring this out:

Up to this moment, I don't see how you can begin to eliminate the manned carrier, the airplane, merely because there is—it can be demonstrated a capacity for sending a warhead by a guided missile. There is still a long ways to go before the airplane, I would say, is made completely obsolete. So while, if there is any gap, I am quite certain that our enormous strength in fine long-range airplanes is—I say it isn't a "gap"—it is—if the rate of development is not as rapid as you might see it, just if you are talking about money, and money won't do it, in my opinion, the airplane takes care of that deficiency.

MR. ...APPROPRIATE

Today, Chinese Communist artillery CONTINUED its bombardment of the offshore islands held by the Nationalists. And the U.S. Navy announced that the aircraft carrier "Essex"...and four destroyers...are on their way from the Mediterranean to join the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Far East.

The Nationalist Defense Ministry...on Formosa...reports the suspicious movement of small Communist ships southward in the direction of Matsu and Quemoy. The possible prelude to an invasion of those islands, so heavily SHELLED in the past week. The Chinese Nationalist garrisons on Quemoy and Matsu have been greatly reinforced...with our encouragement...in the past two years. President Eisenhower was asked, at his news conference, whether we now consider these offshore islands more important (than ever) to the defense of Formosa itself. He replied:

#2 (Tape runs 50 seconds
Ends on cue: "---so there's closer relationship than there was before."

Later in the news conference, a reporter asked the President if he saw any danger of American forces becoming involved. Mr. Eisenhower said:

#3 (Tape runs 28 seconds
Ends on cue: "---a week ago, or something of that kind."

Mr. Eisenhower was referring to the letter which Secretary Dulles sent to Pennsylvania's Representative Thomas Morgan. In it, Dulles said it would be "hazardpus" to assume that a Chinese Communist attack on the offshore islands could be confined to a "limited" operation.

A reporter asked the President whether...in his opinion... the United States could be defeated by an all-out "first blow" in a nuclear war, and whether it was his position that the United States must accept the first blow. He answered in part:

#4 Tape runs 35 seconds
Ends on cue: "---there's no question in my mind."

Another correspondent, pursuing this subject, asked the President whether he could, without breaching security, comment on reports of a growing missile lag between Russia and the United States. Mr. Eisenhower answered by tracing the development of the American missile program, said it had been on the "very highest" priority basis since the spring of 1955. And then he said:

#5 Tape runs 1:55, ends on cue: "---the airplane takes care of that deficiency."

(6)

The Army tonight launched an intermediate range [redacted] Jupiter missile...over a 15-hundred-mile range. The test...at Cape Canaveral ... WAS a success.

In Beirut today, the U.S. Army refused to bow to a radio "ultimatum" demanding the withdrawal of our tanks, from positions overlooking the rebel-held BASTA quarter of the Lebanese capital. Major General Adams, commander of the u.s. ground forces in Lebanon, said his men and tanks would remain where they were placed Monday to secure communications from rebel harassment. "If fired upon," said General Adams, in a statement read to correspondents," the u.s. troops will return the hostile fire in sufficient volume to stop-it at its source."

This firm american stand was announced as Dag Hammarshuld passed silently through Bayrout, en route to Amman, Jordon...The arrival of the U.N. Secretary General on his two-week peace-making mission, started a scuffle at the airfield, when Lebanese Security Forces refused to permit news photographers to take pictures...and drove them off the airfield at gun-point.

Hammarshuld made no statement on his arrival in Amman, either. The U.N. chief will start his talks with King Hoosayn tomorrow..

Alaskans have snapped-up the offer of statehood by an enthusiastic five-to-one-vote,. With about half of the territory's 297 precincts reporting, the unofficial count is some 22 thousand for, and about 4 thousand against. ..Opposition to statehood came largely from residents who feared it would bring higher taxes.

Now only the formality of a Presidential proclamation is needed to add Alaska's star to the flag. This will probably come in LATE December..

General De Gaulle having less success selling the French Union to its North African colonies. The French Premier flew unannounced into Algiers today, on the last lap of his 12 thousand-mile tour of French Africa. ..De Gaulle's third trip to Algeria since he became Premier was not disclosed for reasons of security..

The French Premier was shouted down by defiant Senegalese in Dakar yesterday..and while throngs of Algerians hailed him today, the Algerians rebels also stepped up their terrorist activities in the 24 hours preceding his carefully-guarded arrival there.

(9)

The crew of the submarine Nautilus Today got that ticker tape parade they were promised ...with a quarter of a million New Yorkers cheering Them as they rode up Lower Broadway to City Hall. There, Mayor Wagner congratulated them for Them polar achievement...saying they had done some thing Mankind had dreamed of FOR over 400 years."

And that storm "Daisy"...400 miles off St. Augustine, Florida... is now classified as a "severe hurricane", with a peak wind velocity of 115 miles an hour. Small craft are warned to stay near protected places from the Virginia Capes southward to Jacksonville.

This is Larry Lesueur - Ill be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - First

Bill Mauldin

Footnote

Work finally started today, on the long-planned rebuilding of the East front of the U.S. capitol in Washington. The time-worn sandstone, ~~bearing 35 coats of paint applied over the years,~~ will be replaced by enduring marble.

Congress authoritzed the job, two years ago, but contraversy raged around it ever since. Opponents contended, it was desecration of a national shrine. But backers of the idea, argued that it was necessary to correct an architectural error. Seems there's no visible support for the imposing dome atop the capitol.

This is Larry LeSueur---Good-nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Aug. 28, 1958

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

The Supreme Court met in extraordinary session to hear arguments in the Little Rock school-integration dispute. For a direct report, we switch to Washington and CBS News correspondent Charles Von Fremd.

(Tape runs 2:28
(Ends on cue: "--to CBS Newsin N.Y."

In Little Rock today, the legislature voted "final" approval of the program...giving Governor Faubus power to close the public schools against forced integration. Included in the legislative "package" was a law which would postpone the opening of Central High School for another week---from September 8th to September 15th. This is the postponement measure to which

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which Von Fremd just referred. However, CBS News Correspondent Dan Schorr in Little Rock talked with Governor Fawbus late today. And the governor said he is considering opening the school on a segragated basis on September 8th, as scheduled...and NOT on the fifteenth. All Fawbus would have to do would be to leave that particular bill unsigned. In fact, he is expected to sign FEW of the measures passed today, until the Supreme Court makes a ruling. In that way, he CAN DECIDE WHAT HE WANTS to do.

Today...in Charlottesville, Virginia...a judge issued a temporary injunction, forbidding the Charlottesville School Board from assigning any pupil---white OR negro---to a city school. The school board HAS already been ordered by a U.S. District Court to assign SOME negroes to white schools. Today's restraining order was issued by a STATE judge, and thus the school board finds itself faced with conflicting orders from state and federal courts. The board meets tonight, to consider its dilemma. It may seek to put-off a showdown by delaying the opening of city schools, scheduled for next Tuesday.

Peiping radio said today that a Communist landing on Quemoy is "imminent". A possible invasion fleet has been sighted on the China coast, north of Quemoy. And the Nationalist garrison on the island has been warned by the Reds that its situation is hopeless...that it should surrender and "not sacrifice itself for Chiang Kai-shek." Chinese Nationalist leaders on Formosa say they "KNOW" the Communists will invade Quemoy. But they predict the invasion will be smashed. The Nationalists insist that the fortifications of the island are intact, despite heavy shelling which continued today for the SIXTH straight day. In a display of unity, American and Nationalist aircraft flew over the Formosa coast today in a joint defense exercise. The Nationalist minister of defense said his warplanes will bomb the mainland, if necessary. but added that the question was not entirely up to him him to decide. A reference, presumably, to the advisory role being played by the United States.

The State Department this afternoon took the unusual step of replying, in effect, to the Peiping broadcast. It said...in a formal

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statement...that the [redacted] radio threat and the massive bombardment of Quemoy come as "stark reminders of Peiping's militarism and aggressive expansionism." These actions, it said, are in direct contrast to Comminist China's repeated professions of peaceful intentions. The department repeated Secretary Dulles' warning that it would be "highly hazardous" for anyone to assume that a Communist attempt to seize Quemoy could be a limited operation. But a department spokesman declined to say whether this country would go to war to defend the offshore island. The United States IS committed to defend Formosa.

[redacted] Today's Peiping Radio broadcast said Red China is "determined" to "liberate" Formosa, as well as the off-shore islands. But the warning of IMMINENT invasion was addressed to the Nationalist forces on Quemoy.

A curfew was imposed tonight on Taipei, [redacted] capital of Formosa. The action was taken WITHOUT prior announcement. [redacted] Armed soldiers suddenly appeared throughout the city, halting all traffic and ordering people off the streets.

The U.S. Weather Bureau has ordered hurricane warnings posted along the NEW ENGLAND COAST from Provincetown, [redacted], to Block Island. A hurricane watch // already in effect for Connecticut and Eastern Long Island, and people in that area are urged to keep in touch with later advisories and bulletins during the night. Gale warnings ON DISPLAY [redacted] all the way from Portland, Maine, to Moorehead City, North Carolina. // Hurricane Daisy is now about a hundred miles northeast of Cape Hattaras, moving [redacted] slightly east of due north at about 22 miles an hour. // She is still a severe hurricane.../..packing a wallop, near the center, of 125 miles an hour. And shipping in its path is urged to exercise extreme caution. The Weather Bureau also warns of the danger of FLOOD tides. //

President Eisenhower had planned to leave Washington at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for his Rhode Island vacation. The White House now says the storm places the time of his departure in doubt. He and Mrs. Eisenhower are scheduled to fly.

(6)

The U.N. secretary general...Dag Hammarskjold..|.conferred today with the premier of Jordan,| on the second day of his Middle East "peace mission." Informed sources say |the premier made it clear: British troops will be asked to STAY in Jordan.|..until the security of the country |is assured. Hammarskjold plans to see King Hussein (HOOSAYN) again tomorrow--(-he has already seen the young monarch twice--)-then fly to Geneva| to attend the international conference on |peaceful uses of atomic energy. | After Geneva, the secretary-general |will resume his peace mission...making new stops| in Cairo and Beirut.| He must report back to the U.N.| by the end of next month.

(7)

In London...secret talks concluded tonight between British military leaders and Simon Peres, director-general of the Israeli ministry of defense. No details. There's speculation, however, that Britain MAY have agreed to help Israel expand its navy in face of the naval build-up by Nasser's United Arab Republic. //

Archbishop Makarios said today that the time has come for "substantial" U.N. intervention in the Cyprus dispute. // The Greek Cypriot leader told a news conference in Athens that he cannot go along with the British plan // in which Greece and Turkey would collaborate with Britain in governing the island. // Said, further deterioration in Cyprus could threaten peace in the whole area. // Makarios advocated the sending of U.N. observers or troops.

Its a long way from Bagdad to Kimmoy, but the results of what the state department called "indirect aggression" in the Middle East, and today calls "aggressive expansionism" in the Formosa Strait, may amount to the same thing..//

President Eisenhower disclosed at his news conference this week, that with the encouragement of this country, the Chinese Nationalists have STATIONED ALMOST A THIRD OF THEIR Combat FORCES on the 50-square-mile island of Kimmoy, in order to defend it..//

Today the Chinese communist radio said an invasion of the Kimmoy group was imminent, and called upon the Nationalist forces to surrender. It would appear that if the Red forces can over-run Kimmoy, they will capture a substantish portion of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's CRACK troops..

Should that event transpire, it would be a demoralizing blow to the remaining Nationalist forces on Formosa itself... For Kimmoy has become a symbol of nationalist resistance to communism, and its capture or surrender, might have fatal consequences to the morale of Chiang Kai Shek's Formosa stronghold..

Under the Formosa resolution adopted by Congress, in 1955, the U.S. formally committed itself to the defense of Formosa and the nearby Pescadores, but not to the islands just off the red mainland. Thus, in 1955, Matsu and Kimmoy, were not regarded a vital to Formosa's defense. But in his public warning to the chinese communists last saturday, Secretary Dulles carefully noted that Formosa's ties with [redacted] The OFFSHORE ISLANDS [redacted], have become closer over the past four years, and their interdependence has increased."

The Nationalist government probably regards the defense of Kimmoy as a matter of life and death for its cause...and may VEHEMENTLY [redacted] demand American assistance. But President Eisenhower has declined to let the communists smoke-out U.S. [redacted] intentions regarding an invasion of the offshore islands. The only way The Reds [redacted] can find out [redacted] is to try..

Yet one fact is VERY hard to ignore. If the Chinese communists can plaster Kimmoy with 80 thousands shells in a weekend no ship of the Seventh or any other fleet could survive in those NARROW waters. And nothing short of atom bombs could silence all the [redacted] concrete-emplaced batteries, that the communists have built-up in the past eight years..//

This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news--- first a world from Ford [redacted].

The daughter of the chief forecaster of the Miami weather Bureau became the first woman to fly into the eye of a trppical hurricane. Fair-haired Kristine Dunn, made the flight yesterday with Navy Hurricane hunters from Jacksonville.

Miss Dunn is also a reporter for the Miami News, and she wrote-up the hurricanes heqrt in the best women's page style.

SW Described the sea at the hurricane's center, as "white except for slashes of aqua green." and the wave-tops, she said, looked like "dotted swiss organdie."

This is Larry LeSueur--- GOOD NITE [redacted]..

XXX [redacted].

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Thursday, August 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

LESUEUR: ... and, CBS News correspondent, Charles Von Fremd.

VON FREMD: After listening to three hours of conflicting testimony, the Supreme Court lat this afternoon decided to wait two weeks before ruling on whether integration should be resumed at Little Rock Central High school. The high tribunal heard the Justice Department and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urge that all legal barriers to immediate integration at Little Rock be swept aside. While the Little Rock school board pleaded for a cooling off period, before negros be allowed to attend Central High. The decision to postpone a decision developed when the Court learned that the opening date of Central High had been delayed until September 15th. Chief Justice Warren announced that the Court will adjourn until September 11th, when it will again meet in special session to consider the Little Rock situation.

At the same time, Warren set September 8th, as the deadline for theschool board to present its appeal from an 8th Circut Court of Appeals ruling which refused to postpone integration at Central High. Solictor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, and NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall, who had called for an immediate integration ruling, declined comment after the postponement. Virgil Blossom, the superintendent of schools at Little Rock, told reporters he was glad that his group would have an opportunity to present its case. There was general agreement among observers that the school board had scored at least a temporary victory by winning a postponement. The Court had met in extraordinary session to hear the Justice Department and the NAACP urge an immediate integration decision. The postponement was a distinct anti-climax after a dramatic day. Attorneys Marshall, Rankin and Richard Butler, spokesman for the school

board had voiced their cases in eloquent language in the cool quiet marble sanctuary. From time to time the black robed Justices interrupted the attorneys asking for clarification. The atmosphere was at once solemn and intense. Hundreds of observers waited in line for hours, hoping for a brief glimpse of what they obviously thought would be an historic moment. Instead, the history making was put off to a future day. The 11th of September or latdr. To many who watched an interesting side bar was the Justice Department's all out recommendation that integration be ordered at once. A requestthat followed by less then 24 hours, Pres. Eisenhower's remark that integration should take place more slowly. But, White House News Secretary Hagerty insisted that the Chief Executive and the Justice Department were not in disagreement on how to deal with the controversial problem.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

PT/n.m.

(1)

Good evening, everyone./.Here's what happened today:

Soviet Premier Khrushchev agreed on October 31st./.as a date for opening talks with the United States and Britain//on a possible suspension of nuclear weapons tests.// Khrushchev's agreement was in response to the Anglo-American proposal.//.of just a week ago./..that a one-year suspension of tests go in effect as soon as the negotiations get under way. We specified that the negotiations must deal./.not only with a cessation of tests../but with the establishment of an international control system. Great Britain, in a separate note,/ suggested/ that the talks be held, here in New York./ Tonight, Khrushchev said he thought Geneva would be more suitable.

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And he added: "The talks must be aimed at the conclusion of an agreement for the banning forever of all tests of nuclear weapons by all countries." The United States and Britain had suggested October 31st as a suitable date for the opening of talks...after scientists from the East and West, meeting in Geneva, agreed that detection of tests under a worldwide control system was PRACTICABLE.

Khrushchev's statement was issued...in Moscow...only a few hours after the United States announced a new series of atomic blasts in the Nevada desert. The announcement came from the Atomic Energy Commission. It said the tests would be on a small scale... that there would be ten in all. And that they would all be over by the end of October. In other words, they would be completed BEFORE October 31st--the date proposed for the three-power meeting. As for the nature of the Nevada tests, the commission SAYS several of them WILL be conducted in underground tunnels....others from balloons or towers.

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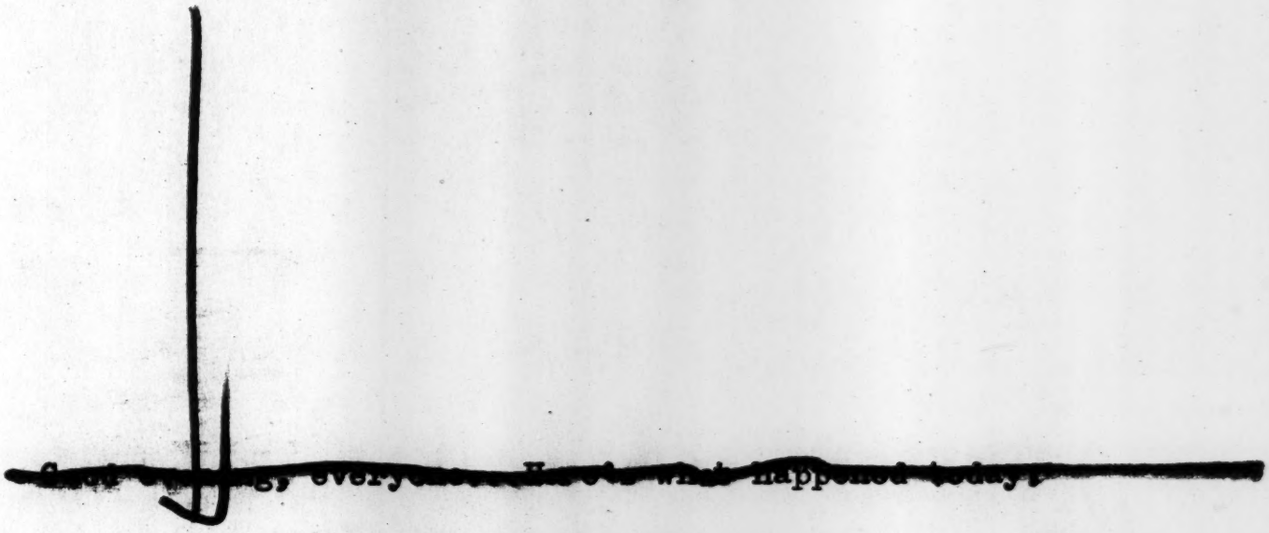
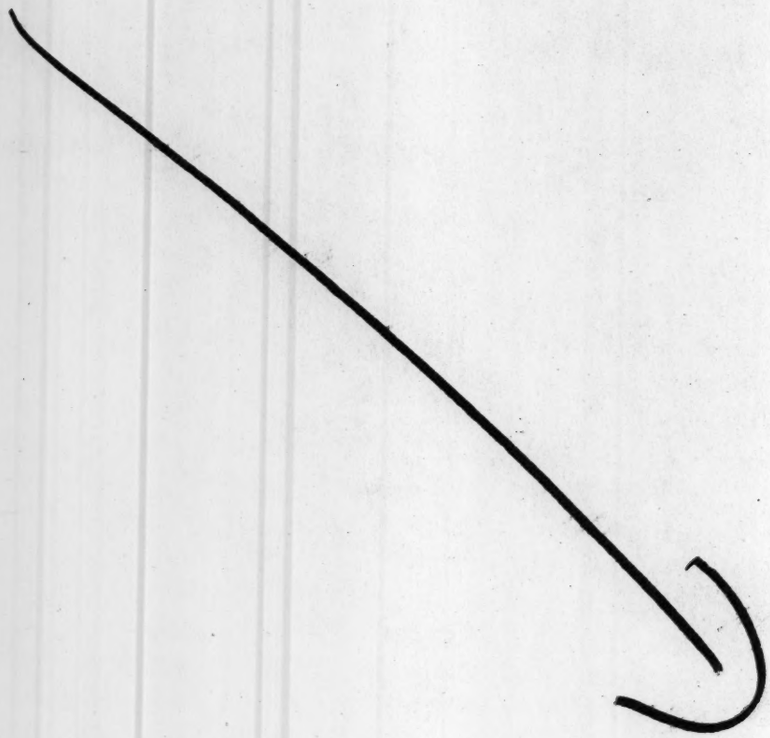


For the first time in Virginia history, a school board approved public school integration. The school board in Norfolk bowed to the order of a federal judge...said it would assign 17 negroes to six white schools on September 8th. But Virginia has a state law...which prescribes that when a school is integrated, it is automatically closed. The next step may well be a new round of federal litigation over the constitutionality of the state law. In fact, at the same time that the Norfolk School Board said it would assign some negro students to white schools, it asked U.S. District Judge Walter Hoffman to allow a delay in the actual ENROLLMENT of the negroes until September, 1959. Judge Hoffman has taken no action on this request. Indications are that he will wait until the

Supreme Court rules in the Little Rock case. The high tribunal decided yesterday to put off a decision...until after hearing further oral arguments on September 11th.



In the Far East crisis.//.these developments:

Chinese Communist artillery/pounded the offshore islands/held by the Nationalists/for the SEVENTH/straight day.//.with the HEAVIEST fire concentrated/on the small islands of Tatan and Ehrtan,/in the Quemoy group. Yesterday, a Peiping broadcast called the Red invasion of Quemoy "imminent". And it was shelled/again today, although Tatan and Ehrtan took the brunt of the attack.//THESE two islands/were hit with more than 7-thousand shells in 60 minutes.// The area of the islands/is so small/that this figures out to more than 50 shells per acre..//.making it the most concentrated bombardment since the start of hostilities/four years ago/in the Formosa Strait.//The Nationalist defense ministry./.on Formosa...says/676/soldiers and civilians/have been killed in the Communist shelling since last Saturday--//--not including casualties/which may have been/incurred today.

In Taipei, the capital of Formosa, some government offices are being moved/into the suburbs/as a precaution against possible AIR RAIDS.

The United States/has ordered the aircraft carrier Midway to leave Honolulu./.and join the already beefed-up Seventh Fleet, guarding the Formosa Strait. The Navy reveals that the heavy cruiser Los Angeles

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left California for Formosa last Wednesday. With the Midway and the carrier Essex (now on its way to Formosa from the Mediterranean) the Seventh Fleet will have six carriers. Also in the fleet are three heavy cruisers and forty destroyers.

There are reports from Washington that American jet pilots now have permission to fly "somewhat closer than formerly" to the China mainland, in pursuing Communist aircraft over the Formosa Strait. These reports are based on so-called "authoritative sources" [redacted].

In London, the British Foreign Office calls the situation in the Formosa Strait "serious but not critical". The British are said to have concluded that a GENERAL war in the area is not imminent.

Secretary of State Dulles is away from Washington on vacation. This morning, President Eisenhower conferred with the ACTING secretary, Christian Herter, on the Formosa SITUATION. He also signed 42 pieces of legislation, passed in the last days of the 85th Congress...including the major foreign aid and social security measures. The social security bill increases benefits by 7 percent AND also the taxes to pay for the higher benefits.

—7

The President played a round of golf.../.then took off for Newport, Rhode Island for HIS vacation. | His departure was delayed six hours | by "Hurricane Daisy," which had made a morning flight | hazardous.

But when Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Rhode Island,// the sun was shining. // Not a sign of Hurricane Daisy,// which had moved out into the North Atlantic,// sparing the New England coast. //

The Agriculture Department reports | that prices received by farmers.../.in the ~~month~~ MONTH ending August 15th.../.declined BY one percent. /At the same time, the farmers' cost of production | ALSO declined, but only | by ONE-THIRD | of one percent.

Wildcat strikes.../.in the auto industry.../.began to cut into the production of new-model cars TODAY. G.M. was forced | to cut-back | its operations at the Buick | engine plant | in Flint, Michigan.../.and CLOSE DOWN its Buick assembly plant in Flint, due to shortage of parts.// Unauthorized walkouts EARLIER | crippled Ford and Chrysler production | in Cleveland and Detroit.

Russia announces: It has fired a rocket/..with two dogs/..280 miles into space/and brought them back alive! \ According to Moscow radio,/ the experiment was carried-out/on Wednesday...as part of Russia's program/for the International Geophysical Year. The two dogs...specially trained./..were placed in a\hermatically-sealed/cabin/and shot into the stratosphere/in a one-stage rocket. The cabin/was equipped with an air-purifying/system. Also/instruments for registering/the dogs' biological functions//.such as respiration/and heart beat...and a movie camera/for recording their behavior.// Moscow says/that...altogether./..the cabin and its contents weighed 3-thousand, 725 pounds.// And it claims/that when the dogs/got back to earth,/they were in "good shape". / The dogs, incidentally, were named Belyanka (which means "white") and Pestrava (which means "brindle".) Like the dog Laika, who was a pioneer before them, they were both GIRLS! But they reached an altitude/ only about a FOURTH/as/great as Laika. They were NOT placed in orbit. It was not/that kind of experiment.// Last month, the United States sent a mouse TWICE/as high as the two dogs.// But the mouse/--though it survived the trip into space/--never was found.

Nobody is more of an expert on amphibious invasions, then President Eisenhower himself. // Those who remember D-Day in the English Channel, recall that General Eisenhower made his greatest military decision, when he gambled with bad weather, in order to hit the moon and tide conditions, right on the nose for his D-Day armada..

Its just possible that this long labor day weekend may provide us with an answer to the mystery of the Formosa strait..Whether the communists intend to invade the off-shore islands, or TRY TO bluff them into surrender..

The chinese nationalist ministry of defense believes the long and massive communist bombardment of the islands in Amoy Bay, are softening-up preparations for an invasion.. If so, this is certainly one of the longest and heaviest artillery preparations in the history of modern warfare.. //

The Chinese Nationalists say they've even pin-pointed the places where the red invasion will start. // Against Tatan and Ehrtan, the small twin Kimmoy islands at almost the very entrance to Amoy Harbor.

They say one or both OF these islands will get another heavy shelling in three to five days, and then the communists will invade because that's when the moon and tide will be just right.

If it doesn't occur then, these military experts think an invasion might have to be postponed for several weeks, until the moon and tide conditions are favorable again..

It appears that our invasion expert, President Eisenhower, is doing his best to discourage the Chinese Communists, by trying to frustrate their time-table. The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Army, have all spoken out... But they've never said positively just what this country would do, if Red China invades those off-shore islands. But privately its known that President Eisenhower feels there's no use appeasing Red China, that ever since the Korean War, Peyping must be made to realize that any aggression will be met with american strength and resolution.

United States policy is perfectly clear on where we stand toward Chiang Kai Shek's stronghold of Formosa and the Pescadores.. This country is pledged to defend them by treaty. If they should fall to the Chinese reds, our big base at Okinawa would be outflanked... And if Okinawa fell, Japan itself would be vulnerable..

But whether the U.S. would help Chiang Kai Shek defend the islands in Amoy Harbor, may depend largely on whether the President thinks an invasion of them, is part of a general attempt against Formosa itself

Baypin g's broadcasts to the effect that Kimmoy is marked for invasion, were coupled with boasts that this was part of an over-all "Liberation" of Formosa.// In other words, the chinese communists have gone out their way to give Eisenhower a basis for ordering american forces [redacted] into action..//

This could be regarded as a rather transparent provocation.. The off-shore islands of course are hostages to fortune.. No matter how well defended they are, the communists [redacted] can always get at least a foothold,.. on them...Either by water-borne invasion [redacted] or air-borne landings.. Or they can merely shell them, as they have done for the past [redacted] WEEK.. But the only way the Nationalists, and behind them, the United States, can retaliate, is by bombing the chinese mainland itself...Then there would be nothing to prevent Soviet Russia from bringing charges of outright aggression against us at the United Nations.//.Perhaps providing the wedge for communist china's entry there..

Yesterday the Chinese Nationalist chief of staff, General Wang Shu-ming, warned that if the communist shelling of the offshore islands didn't CEASE, he would bomb the RED [redacted] batteries on the mainland.. But he admitted that the decision was not entirely up to him.. Thus, underscoring the role of the U.S. military advisors to Formosa.

There are now more than 50 [redacted] american warships in the vicinity of Formosa, reinforced today by the giant carrier MIDWAY and the heavy cruiser LOS ANGELES.. and reports have been permitted to circulate in Washington, without confirmation or denial, that american pilots would be permitted to exercise the right of "hot pursuit"...that is, to deny the chinese communists planes, any such "priviledged sanctuary" [redacted] as they enjoyed during the Korean War, when our planes broke-off combat short of the chinese [redacted] airbases over the Yalu.River..

Its becoming increasing clear that what President Eisenhower is trying to do, is to sway the chinese communists out of an invasion, by keeping them guessing about our intentions, while at the same time, emphasizing our determination to honor our treaty pledges..

Mr. Eisenhower is also refusing to be provoked into retaliation against the chinese mainland.. But the President must continue to keep [redacted] as sharp an eye on our nationalist allies, as he does on their communist enemies..

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news....First a word from Bill Manton

The Beasts of Bapping that Kimmoy is marked for invasion.

CONTRARY TO The protestations of the Iraq government [redacted] that they are not considering joining-up with President Nasser's United Arab Republic, a significant event took place in Bagdad today..

The crowds that howled their support for President Nasser when King Faisal was overthrown AND SLAIN in the July 14TH [redacted] coup d'etat, got at least one of their wishes granted. [redacted]

Bagdad's broad King Feisal street was renamed today... It's now President Nasser street..

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Sept. 1, 1958

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Traffic took a grim toll. Three hundred and 32 persons have now died in highway accidents since the start of the long Labor Day week-end, Friday night. In these last hours of the holiday, the National Safety Council appeals to motorists for "common sense, patience" and what it calls "old fashioned courtesy."

Down in the Caribbean, Hurricane Ella gained new strength tonight... with gale winds sweeping well-inland in Cuba.

The storm is moving northwest at 20 miles an hour. Its winds...at the center...have a force of 115 miles an hour. And the weather bureau warns all interests in the Southern Bahamas to keep in touch with the latest advisories.

In most parts of THIS country, Labor Day weather was ideal...with cool Canadian air blanketing the northern states, from the Great Lakes to New England. In Chicago, it was almost "football weather"...as the American Legion staged its FORTIETH annual parade, with 50-thousand marchers altogether, including members of the armed forces. The float from Alaska...featuring a sourdough prospector...drew enthusiastic acclaim.

In Rhode Island...where he is vacationing...President Eisenhower played 18 holes of golf in weather which NEWS correspondents described as "glorious". Again...yesterday...Mr. Eisenhower's companions on the golf course were his good friend, George E. Allen, Howard Cushing, president of the Newport Country Club, and the gold pro, Norman Palmer. In the afternoon, he did some [redacted] fishing in Narragansett Bay.

Mr. Eisenhower kept in touch with the Far East situation...conferred by telephone with General Goodpaster, the White House staff secretary, who relayed the latest reports from the State Department, the Pentagon, and the Central Intelligence Agency. There was a suggestion that the President might be in Newport long enough to take in the finals of the America's Cup yacht races, which start on September 20th. But this

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~~is NOT definite. Mr. Eisenhower DOES plan a quick trip back to Washington next Saturday, to be host at a White House reception for the American Association of Universities. Among university leaders attending will be the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, head of Johns Hopkins.~~

In the Formosa Strait today, Nationalist artillery on Quemoy fired on a flotilla of small Communist ships a short distance offshore. According to the Nationalist communique, eleven Communist vessels were sunk---three gunboats and EIGHT motorized junks. Quemoy itself was the object of Communist bombardment for the TENTH straight day. But the shelling was light.

Secretary of the Army Brucker arrived in Hong Kong today...after three days on Formosa...and denied reports that U.S. military advisers have been evacuated from Quemoy. Even in the event of invasion, he said, the American advisers will stay at their posts. Brucker said the Communists should not underestimate the warnings...by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Both have said it would be "highly hazardous" for the Reds to assume that a Communist invasion of the offshore islands could be a "limited" operation.

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The British Foreign Office said today that it is "anxious" about the situation in the Formosa Strait...and that Britain is consulting with the United States.

In Tokyo, the Socialist Party urged Japan's conservative government NOT to become involved. And the Philippines government is examining a report---not confirmed---that the United States will defend Quemoy, if it is invaded by the Chinese Reds.

A naval skirmish off the coast of Iceland//.with skill of maneuver| and cameras|taking the place of guns.| The "action" began early today, when Iceland's|new 12-mile limit|went into effect-//-all foreign craft prohibited|by Iceland from fishing|closer than 12 miles to shore. [redacted]. ||Britain calls the extension of this limit|illegal... a violation of the "freedom of the seas." //So today a fleet of British trawlers,|escorted by four naval frigates,|defied Iceland...crossed the line|and went about the business of fishing, [redacted] Iceland quickly responded|by sending out six Coast Guard vessels./.and a seaplane./..to chase the British out. ||But every time|an Islandic Coast Guard ship|bore down on a fishing trawler,||a British frigate/ came up at full steam| and intervened.//.placing itself directly|between the trawler and the Coast Guard vessel. ||A reporter for United Press International./..who watched from the air./.says|it looked like "a gigantic chess game"//..the ships checking each other,/ moving to new positions/ and checking each other all over again. //In| at least ONE instance, the ships converged with guns manned|and crews at battle-stations| but not a shot was fired. Iceland officials say|there WILL be no shooting...that sooner or later,

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the British trawlers will be forced to take shelter in Islandic ports to escape the winter storms. THEN, they say, they will arrest the offending skippers...using as evidence the photographs taken of their ships INSIDE the 12-mile limit. Other countries...including Denmark... also disagree with Iceland's attempt to enforce a 12-mile limit...but have not sent their fishing boats into the disputed area.

NATO diplomats, meanwhile, are trying to reach a compromise in the dispute...which was touched off by Britain's dispatch of warships to Iceland.

The British Foreign Office said today that Great Britain wants an agreement. Denmark has expressed a desire for an emergency meeting of the NATO Council. But a NATO spokesman says there are no IMMEDIATE plans to call a special meeting...indicates that the NATO Council will take up the FISHING question at its next regular session on September 10th.

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The second international "atoms for peace" conference opened in Geneva today with a speech by U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold [redacted] His theme was cooperation in [redacted] use of the atom for Man's betterment. People in many countries, he said, are asking more and more: WHEN can atomic energy contribute to their standard of living?

Yesterday, President Eisenhower sent the conference a tape-recorded message pledging that the United States would continue to share its resources and knowledge with other countries. And today a message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev saying that cooperation in atomic science would in his phrase be of "incomparably greater use" if ALL nuclear weapons were [redacted] banned. Thus, he injected a political note since a nuclear weapons ban is not on the agenda.

Russia's chief delegate to the conference said tonight that the Soviet Union is completely de-classifying the entire range of its fusion research--that is, the research aimed at harnessing the H-bomb for industrial [redacted] use. He said, "We have de-classified all the work we have done so far." Day before yesterday, the United States and Britain

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announced THEY had removed all artificial barriers in such research. Right now, the main topic at the conference is this one of thermo-nuclear experiment. And for a direct report, we switch to Geneva and CBS News Correspondent Lou Cioffi.

(Tape runs 3:10
Ends on cue: "---to CBS News in N.Y."

A new outbreak of racial violence tonight.//.in London, England.

Gangs of teenagers /STORMED through a section of London/inhabited largely by Negroes...throwing rocks through the windows of scores of homes.

Some Negroes fought back//..throwing bottles/from the roofs of their homes./.until police restored order.// The crowd of hoodlums is estimated at more than 2-thousand.// It was the THIRD race riot/in London in three nights./ Earlier in the day, five white men./..who took part in similar disorders/in Nottingham/..were jailed for three months./ In London, forty-two persons/have been placed/under arrest.

Icelanders are snapping pictures of British Fishermen, in that Herring War, up where the Arctic Ocean ~~meets~~ MERGES WITH the Atlantic, and the moves and counter-moves of the escorted fleets, are not ~~designed~~ CALCULATED to bring many fish to the nets..

But the problems ~~serve~~ There to underscore so many similar ones that trouble this ~~[redacted]~~ rapidly-shrinking PLANET.//.It's well-known,of course, that the traditional three-mile limit of sovrenty over coastal waters, was based on what used to be considered ~~a~~ The absolute range of a shore-based cannon...

Even now the question of air-space over a nation,is pragmatically reckoned on how high, a gun or anti-aircraft device can shoot... in order to bring down a foreign offender...

But even the international lawyers and politicians, shrugged-off the coming of the earth satellite.//.To this day, neither the United States nor Russia, has ever lodged a complaint about the prescense of each other's earth satellites, orbiting their way through the skies, over rival parts of the globe...//

The Reason is more fundamental that the fact that they were launched during the International Geophysical year.// Thus far, it just isn't possible for either side ~~to bring~~ SHOOT DOWN the other's satellite, [redacted].

The High-altitude jet-plane, the guided missle, and the explosive rocket thrust that [redacted] made it possible to orbit a man-made satellite, have also made man's international laws completely obsolete..

This country has lost a number of planes shotdown far outside [redacted] Soviet Russia's three or even 12-mile coastal limit. And it might be expected that a similar fate would befall a Russian [redacted] aircraft, if it ventured unannounced near the [redacted] coasts of the United States...

When a plane fifty to a [redacted] Hundred miles off the coast might just be starting its bomb-run with a guided missile, it's plain that new international concepts are waiting to be enunciated..

And with the prospect that Television-equipeed earth-satellites may soon be spying out all the secrets of the globe, if not the moon, [redacted], then international lawyers may have to stretch their brains considerably to figure out the [redacted] legal rights of nationalist-minded politicians..

Even little Iceland's [redacted] efforts to extend control of its coastal fishing grounds, have already been out-stripped by faster-moving technology... [redacted]

As most people know, many modern trawlers possess radar equipment. THEY can spot a shoal of herring UNDERwater, farther than a whaling ship can see a sperm whale spout..

It's no trick at all for a modern high-speed trawler to make the run from Scotland to Iceland, and come BACK with a drag-net full of glittering herring..It would take more gunboats than Iceland can afford, to prevent such poaching, even within its self-proclaimed 12-mile limit.. Three times 12 miles might be more realistic to stop poaching, but even the Icelanders know they couldn't Hope to make that stick..

The Norwegians and the Danes also disagree with Icelands attempt to enforce a 12-mile limit, although they haven't made a mass protest like Britain..The Danes have an agreement covering the [redacted] Danish-owned Faroes island. AND it should run till 1967, but the Danes figure that if the Icelanders get away with THUS, they themselves will have to ask for more exclusive [redacted] room around the [redacted] Faroes. Thus the Danes Think There should be [redacted] an emergency session of the NATO council..

At the bottom of the trouble is Both a growing shortage of Herring.. AND AN INCREASING [redacted], the growing population IN Northern Europe.. [redacted]

The Germans and the Belgians fish the mouth of the English Channel, driving the British fishermen further NORTH ...The Russians poach in Norwegian waters. The appetite for smoked [redacted] and pickled herrings knows no national boundaries..

What is obviously needed NOW is an international agreement to prevent the over-fishing of the waters, and perhaps an agreement not to to turn the extra herrings into cheap fertilizer...

The Russians are not only big herring eaters, they're politically minded...They've bought up most of Iceland's surplus fishing CATCH, mainly because no-one else, including the United States would buy it..

So The RUSSIANS support Icelands position today..

This country has remained politically aloof from this Herring War, but we MAY not be able to do so for long...Not if we want to preserve our military base at Keflavik, Iceland..

FOR in the absence of international agreements covering air-space or outer-space, Iceland has become strategically important. It sits atop the curvature of the world, where our projected anti-missile-missile COULD fire in a flat-enough trajectory to knock down Russian rockets, before they could MISS over the United States..

[redacted]..

And NOW here's a footnote to the News...

Red China has problems---over-population, under-nourishment, ruthless dictatorship and the situation in the Formosa strait...

But by tomorrow she may be adding a new one...

The New China News Agency reports that Communist China's first Television Station will start ~~broadcasting~~ BROADCASTING tomorrow from Bayping..

This is Larry LeSueur----Goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Monday, September 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Right now the main topic at the conference is this one of thermonuclear experiment, and for a direct report we switch to Geneva, and CBS News correspondent Lou Cioffi.

CIOFFI: Dr. Francis Perrin of France, this morning rapped his gavel twice and called to order the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Seated before him was the largest group of scientists ever assembled under one roof, meeting together in what appears to be a new atmosphere of international cooperation, in a field which holds both the hope and the terror of the world.

For two weeks technical papers will be submitted and discussed. But even after the first day there was not much doubt that the United States has prove it is the leader in the atomic field. We have transplanted four actual research machines from home and brought them to the atoms-for-peace exhibition. Our exhibit there as a whole is the largest; the most complete; and the most impressive. Our top men are here: Dr. van Atta; Dr. Teller; Dr. Libby; Dr. Tuck - many others, a who's who of American science. And these scientists are convinced that the United States is ahead of any nation in the search for control of thermonuclear power: fusion, the power of the hydrogen bomb; the power of (indistinct). They point out that the Russians have brought only a scale model of their research equipment. But from what we have seen proves that our methods for solving this problem are better adapted to a solution.

The scientists love to explain about neutrons (indistinct) - in the simplified terms they put it this way: Six years

ago, the United States began work on solving the mystery of controlling fusion for peaceful purposes. It was admitted then that the problem was a difficult one; maybe even impossible. And so we have been trying several different approaches; four to be exact. The Russians, on the other hand, appear to have put all their eggs in one machine. They're taking a bigger gamble. Scientists are the only people who refuse to brag. But the Americans will say that so far the Russians have shown us nothing new. At least in the thermonuclear field. There are some allied theories which our physicists find interesting and plan to study.

The scientists also have high praise for the results of the British-American cooperation in the thermonuclear field. They say we have learned some things and the exchange of information has been valuable. But, they insist, the main direction of our research effort has not changed. Even in the field of fission, atomic reactors which are a reality today, we apparently have much to learn. And the scientists of the Western powers, at least, say that it will be some time before the underdeveloped countries of the world will be able to have power generated by the atom. At present, the machines are too expensive. It would be cheaper and better, they say, for these nations to construct the traditional power plants, to build up their industrial complexes to the point where a nation could support atomic power. And some of the smaller nations are disagreeing with this theory. And there will undoubtedly be discussions and arguments back-and-forth. But the main thing is that an atmosphere of free exchange is being generated here. The Russians seem willing to cooperate in every way possible. It's a new atmosphere, one in which science can work for peace.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: A new outbreak of racial violence tonight in London England.

Ed. trans. _ P. O.

Sept. 2'58

Good evening, every one. Here's what happened today:

Great Britain exploded another nuclear weapon high over Christmas Island in the Central Pacific. It was the second test in Her current Nuclear series, which the British have promised to conclude as soon as possible. There was no official announcement as to the type of device touched-off today, but it's believed the weapon was a hydrogen bomb.

The U. N's "Atoms For Peace" conference is continuing IN Geneva -- and today a top Soviet nuclear physicist renewed Russia's appeal for international cooperation in the drive to harness the power of the H-Bomb for peaceful purposes. Professor L.A. Artsimovitch said that such cooperation would "undoubtedly shorten the time needed for us to arrive at our ultimate goal." Doctor Edward Teller -- the man often referred to as the "Father of the H-Bomb" -- told the scientific delegates from 66 nations that "clean" hydrogen explosions could be used to do everything from blasting out new harbors to creating electric power from steam trapped in deep holes underground.

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But while he spoke optimistically of peaceful uses for the t[redacted]e weapon he helped develop, Doctor Teller was pessimistic about the success of any ban on nuclear weapons testing. He told a news conference he doubts any such agreement would hold-up for long -- even if it can be worked out.

A proposal for international cooperation in another area -- the vast EXPANSE of outer space -- was put forward today by this country's U.N. ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, in an address to the annual convention of the American Legion in Chicago. Lodge said that President Eisenhower has instructed him to make such a proposal at the next regular session of the General Assembly -- within a few weeks. Lodge gave no details of the OUTER SPACE plan -- but said it is designed to benefit the world's entire population through international cooperation on peaceful exploration of outer space.

President Eisenhower late today summoned Secretary of State Dulles to COME to the Presidential vacation retreat at Newport, Rhode Island, this Thursday morning -- for conferences on the situation in the Far East.

White House News Secretary Hagerty, in making the announcement, [redacted], characterized the situation in the Far East as serious. Today, the President and the Secretary of State donferred twice by telephone. And in Washington, Dulles met for more than an hour-and-a-half behind closed doors with top military men.

After the meeting, two members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other military leaders who were present would say only that the conference was in the nature of a briefing for Dulles, who had just returned from vacation. //

Also in Washington, Nationalist China's ambassador, Hollington Tong, paid a call at the State Department // and said afterwards that he BELIEVES the United States would help defend the offshore Quemoy islands against a Red Chinese attack. //

IN the Far East today, the Nationalist Chinese tried to land reinforcements COMPRISING some 500 troops and ammunition ON KIMMOY FROM a TROOP SHIP. CBS News correspondent, Peter Kalischer, who was aboard the TRANSPORT, reports the ship was able to put ashore only about 30 soldiers -- plus a number of newsmen // before it was driven off by Communist GUN fire from the nearby Communist-held mainland batteries. The LSM was forced back to Formosa // and Kalischer SAYS that the Communists have temporarily, but effectively, managed to cut off Quemoy ISLAND from reinforcements. He reports also that the LSM and its escort vessels fought a two-hour naval battle with Communist WARSHIPS // during which he saw one Nationalist patrol-boat hit and two Communist gunboats sunk.

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The Nationalists later claimed 11 Communist vessels were sunk. The Red China news agency retorted with a claim that "two" Nationalist VESSELS were damaged. The Nationalists also claim that a Red invasion fleet is massing for a move against the offshore islands. And it was announced in Taipei that U.S. Marine air units have arrived on Formosa -- for joint maneuvers with Nationalist forces in the southern part of the big island, starting this Saturday.

Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas told a news conference in Little Rock today that he has information the federal government is assembling a force of deputy marshals to enforce integration at Central High School -- if ordered to do so by the Supreme Court, when the school OPENS on September 15th. Faubus admitted such federal action was "proper" -but said he is bound by "state law" to resist any attempt at forced integration of Central High. If necessary, he said, he would close the school. The Supreme Court is now considering arguments on whether Central High MUST BE "INTEGRATED" Little Rock immediately.

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In Alexandria, Virginia, today, Federal District Judge Albert Bryan heard arguments for and against the admission of 30 negro children to schools in Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington. An attorney for the Virginia pupil placement board argued that when the applications of the 30 children for admission to white schools were rejected, it was NOT on the basis of race, but because of a variety of other factors. An attorney representing the negro children contended that race IS the governing factor in the board's decisions. The case is seen as a major test of Virginia's Pupil Placement Law -- which has been used to place negro pupils in segregated schools, despite federal integration rulings.

In Capetown, South Africa, today, the ruling Nationalist Party chose an extreme advocate of white supremacy, Hendrik FER-VOORD, as South Africa's new Prime Minister. The 56-year-old Fer Voord will be sworn in tomorrow to succeed Johannes STRAYDOM, who died in August. The Super Segregationist

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There was MORE racial violence in London AGAIN tonight -- but nothing compared to the outbreaks of last night and early today, when a mob of more than two-thousand whites, most of them teen-agers, went on a rampage for The 3rd Nite running against negro residents of the SLUM AREA. With property damage and injuries widespread, police have warned SIGHT-SEE-ERS to stay out of the area -- and Scotland Yard and Home Office officials will confer tomorrow on strategy to curb the race rioting.

ICELAND SENT ANOTHER NOTE OF PROTEST TO BRITAIN Today - (ABOUT TWO INCIDENTS IN The waters OFF ICELAND. The note complained the crew of an unidentified British trawler beat off a boarding attempt by Icelandic Coast Guardsmen. Another trawler, the Northern Foam, was actually boarded and captured by the Icelanders, but a British frigate steamed to its rescue, liberated the trawler, and took the Icelandic Coast Guardsmen into custody aboard the frigate. With feelings running high between Britain and Iceland over the clashes, the next move is in doubt, as Iceland attempts to enforce its new rule that no foreign vessels may fish within 12 miles of its shores. The Icelanders extended the old four-mile limit to 12 miles two days ago. The British have said they will ignore the ruling.

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The President also signed [redacted] the 887-Million-dollar federal "aid-to-education" bill -- but said it does not do "all" that needs to be done [redacted] in an increasingly-scientific world.

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The Senate Rackets Committee in Washington today heard testimony from St. Louis Teamster official Harold Gibbons, a right-hand man of Teamster President James Hoffa. [redacted] Gibbons denied charges that he used union funds to buy control of a Teamster local in St.Louis, and he rejected the testimony of earlier witnesses that he has rigged union elections and frequently used violence as a strike weapon. When Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy (THEN) read a long list of alleged hoodlums and criminals in the Teamster locals under Gibbons command [redacted] the Teamster leader replied: "If employers hire these people, we're stuck with them."

President Eisenhower today signed into law an excise tax revision bill that will cost the government 42-million dollars a year in revenues. The revisions, which include reductions of taxes on movie [redacted] tickets and whisky distilling [redacted], go into effect next [redacted] July first. // Also today, the President signed the measure raising the federal debt limit to 288-Billion dollars, [redacted] highest level in the nation's peacetime history.

// [redacted] (HURRICANE) Ella, after a passage over the mountains of Cuba, has weakened so much she has been demoted to [redacted] the status of a tropical storm. Ella is now located about 280 miles south of Miami, where she's said to pose NO immediate threat to the U.S. mainland.

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This summer's headlines have compelled attention on the Middle East and the Far East...Yet the major prize in the political struggle between communism and the free world, is still the great industrial complex, that is GERMANY... artificially partitioned between East and West...And so for the story of Germany today, here's CBS NEWS correspondent Ernest Leiser in Bonn, West Germany.

THE U-S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HAS WARNED THAT THE POLIO SEASON STILL ISN'T OVER.

THE SERVICE SAID THAT A LATE-SEASON UPSWING IN PARALYTIC POLIO SHOWS EPIDEMICS STILL ARE POSSIBLE AMONG THE 40-THOUSAND AMERICANS WHO HAVE NOT HAD ANTI-POLIO INOCULATIONS. //

THE REPORT [illegible] THAT IN EACH OF THE PAST THREE WEEKS THE NUMBER OF CASES HAS BEEN HIGHER THAN THE PRECEDING WEEK...IT ALSO HAS BEEN HIGHER THAN DURING THE COMPARABLE WEEK OF 1957.

THE SERVICE SAID [illegible] ENDING AUGUST 23RD THERE WERE 144 CASES AS COMPARED TO 89 CASES IN THE SAME WEEK IN 1957.

THE HEALTH SERVICE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE CURRENT NUMBER OF CASES IS SMALL BY COMPARISON WITH THE YEARS BEFORE THE SALK VACCINE WAS AVAILABLE.

That was my colleague Ernest Leiser, in Bonn Germany---[redacted]

NOW--here's a footnote to today's news..

Thos 52 american beauties vying for the title of Miss America, will make their first official public appearance tonite, in a papade down Atlantic City's famed boardwalk.. The actual competition won't start until tomorrow nite, when the girls will be judged in three categories.. Bathing suit, evening gown and talent..Their personalities will be rated later in interviews with a panel of eleven judges..

The girls represent 46 states, the cities of New York and Chieggo, the district of Columbia, Canada, and,of course, Hawaii and Alaska..

The climax of the contest comes on Saturday nite, when the judges select the successor to Marilyn Van derbur, of Denvery Colorado Miss America, 1958.

Until then, the contestants must obey the rule... forbidding them to talk to any man, including their fathers, unless acompanied by an official pageant hostess..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Tuesday, September 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00

LESUEUR: And, so for the story of Germany today, here's CBS News Correspondent Earnest Leiser in Bonn, West Germany.

LEISER: Active and sometimes desperate unrest has reached a higher pitch in Eastern Germany today then at any time since the Soviets crushed the Hungarian revolution in 1956. This does not mean that a bloody uprising of the kind that swept East Berlin in Russia's German Zone back in 1953, three years before Hungary, is once again in sight. The police controls imposed by German Communist boss Walter Ulbricht seem far too tight for that now. But what it does mean, is that failing all other opportunities to demonstrate their disaffection a new wave of East Germans is streaming over the border to the West. This, despite the fact that border controls are harsher then ever before, and despite the fact that Ulbricht subordinates have also sharply reduced the legal travel that they allow from East Germany to the West German Republic. Perhaps the best measure of that unrest is the public admission by a member of the Communist Central Committee in East Berlin that the flight of intellectuals from East Germany had reached what he called "intolerable proportions." The official, Kurt Hager, party Secretary for Educational matters said that "No state can sustain such an intellectual bloodletting over the long run." Hager said that a 166 professors and instructors had fled East German universities for the West and 631 doctors had left the zone since the beginning of 1958. It may be assumed that his figures are conservative. The most prominent figure to flee the zone is the Rector or President of the University of Jena, Professor Joseph Hansel, who came West just 10 days before he was to preside at a 400th birthday anniversary of his university. The celebration was being widely publicized by the Communists as a symbol

of the East Zone's continuation of the old German academic tradition. Hamel's flight therefore was a stunning blow to the Communists. I listened to him explain the reasons for his diffection after seven years at the universities head. It was clear that he left reluctantly. Two things apparently decided him to make the dramatic move: First, the way the Communists had taken over the celebration as a propaganda forum and second, a new administrative reform at the university that had made functionaries of the Communist Party, the Communist Youth Organization and the Communist Trade Union's voting members of the University Senate. One report from Berlin says that the Soviets havenow advised their East German associates to adopt a more elastic policy toward bourgeois intellectuals in order to stem the tide of deffection. Although based on pretty reliable information obviously this report cannot be confirmed. But, if true, it's not without irony. The pressure on intellectuals has been a direct response to what the East German leadership - ever obedience, thinks that the Russians want. Still some remedial action obviously has become urgent in East Germany. It's not only the intellectuals who are fleeing now in larger numbers, there has been a growing wave of deffection among the highly paid factory managers too, for reasons not altogether clear. Farmers are also coming West in greater quantities for a reason quite pelear - very intense new pressures for more rapid collectivization of agriculture. And, there's a fairly steady flow of the young people whom the East Germans need so badly to invigorate their labor force. A week ago an unusual appeal was issued to East German housewives to volunteer to work on the harvest and in stores - a pretty pelear sign of present labor shortages. Early this year, the flow of refugees had declined as travel controls were tightened and as the economic situation in East Germany showed a perceptable improvement. It's worth noting that life economically is still getting

better in the Soviet Zone, but apparently the heavy hand of new Stalinism or Mao Tse-tungism or whatever ypu choose to call it, has become intolerable - even to the groups which have been granted special economic privilege in East Germany.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: That was my colleague Earnest Leiser in Bonn, Germany.

PT/n.m.

7:45 p.m. net LeSueur-Murrow 01-
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stone

Sept. 3, '58

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

Communist shore batteries on the China mainland poured another rain of shells on to the Nationalist island of Quemoy. It's been four years to the day since the Red Chinese began their vest-pocket shooting war over the Nationalist-held offshore islands in the Formosa Strait. ALSO TODAY The heaviest storm of the year, Typhoon Grace, roared over Formosa; the winds and heavy seas it carries with it have apparently delayed for the time being any threat of a Communist invasion to the offshore islands. But the threat is still there -- and growing -- and the tense situation is having a reaction around in the world.

In Washington, Defense Secretary McElroy told a news conference that if the Red Chinese are "wise" they WILL BE DETERRED in the Far East. But he added that this country has still not definitely "committed" itself to defending the offshore islands. McElroy ACKNOWLEDGED That U.S. air and naval reinforcements are being moved to the Formosa area, but said he had no comment on a statement made earlier today by the American commander in Formosa, Admiral Roland Smoot.

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Admiral Smoot said flatly that American help is coming to The Nationalists to overcome "the current situation" of Communist pressure on the offshore islands. When asked if he thought the Communists could blockade or capture the islands, Smoot said: "I think they can do NOTHING." And he added: "We will lick them". But he did not say what he meant by this -- nor did he go into details as to the type of American help he referred to.

At the Presidential vacation Headquarters in Newport, Rhode Island, White House News Secretary Hagerty refused comment on Admiral Smoot's statements. // In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles summoned representatives of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization countries to a meeting that was described as an "exchange of views" on the situation around Formosa. // Also in Washington, the Air Force announced // that Air Force Vice-Chief of Staff, General Curtis LeMay, will leave for Formosa tomorrow morning aboard a jet transport plane. // No announcement of the nature of LeMay's mission, but it is known he is considered as a strategic bombing expert.

Great Britain announced that a battalion of troops is being transferred from Singapore to Hong Kong. → (MORE)

The official reason is to give the troops a "change of scene". But most observers think the transfer is a precautionary MOVE against Red China's threatening actions in the FAR EAST.

In Cairo today, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic made a radio broadcast sharply accusing the U.S. of "direct aggression" against Red China in the skirmishing off Formosa. Nasser went on to defend Peiping's claim to Formosa, saying that anyone who "HAS STUDIED geography" -- [redacted] -- knows that Formosa always belonged to China. The U.A.R. President delivered his anti-western Broadcast just as UN Secretary-General Hammarskjold arrived in Cairo for conferences dealing with his Middle-East mission.

There was a new sign of decreasing tension in Lebanon today. Opposition leaders announced a partial end to the 115-day-old general strike in Beirut -- and said that, beginning tomorrow, stores and other businesses may stay open during the mornings. But they'll still have to shut-down in the afternoons. The opposition called the general strike last May, at the height of the anti-government violence -- and shop-keepers who refused to go along with it were subjected to terrorist attacks.

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The American Legion's annual convention in Chicago today heard three speakers call for strengthening the free world's defenses against Communism. Former President Harry Truman told the legionnaires the Eisenhower administration is "misleading" the American people about the state of our military power -- and called for a build-up in that power "to surpass any potential enemy of the free world." The Truman position was seconded by AFL-CIO leader George Meany, who said the United States must become so strong that it can "convince the Soviet war lords that aggression against us will not pay."

A third speaker, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist generalissimo, said the Communists are trying to "ride" rough-shod over the ramparts of the free world". And she added: "if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, and the foreign policy pronouncements of the United States are made to look "ridiculous" in the eyes of the world, then Communist tyranny" will eventually overpower the ENTIRE world.

~~The State Department today announced a series of changes in its list of items embargoed for trade with the Communist world. Some items were made easier to trade and some were clamped down on -- as part of a continuing adjustment based on the war-strategic value of various items.~~

items.

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United Automobile Workers President Walter Reuther announced in Detroit today that next Tuesday, his union will make a "public" report on its long-drawn-out contract talks with the Big Three auto makers. The auto workers have been on the job without a contract since last May, when the old agreement expired --and negotiations since then have MADE little progress. The UAW is expected soon to announce a strike deadline and the name of the manufacturer at which THE STRIKE will be directed.

~~Teamster Union~~ Vice-President Harold Gibbons of St. Louis, told the Senate ~~Rackets Committee~~ today that he likes to try to ~~rehabilitate~~ hoodlums and ~~criminals. And this, he said, is the reason~~ so many of them have positions of trust in the ~~locals~~ he commands. Gibbons also ~~testified~~ that in 1952 and 1953, he allowed his St. Louis staff to carry guns -- in what he called an ~~effort to~~ "clean the hoodlums" out of Teamster operations there. And he said that former Teamster President Dave Beck approved the campaign. The ~~Rackets Committee has been looking into the background of~~ repeated waves of violence -- which it claims accompanied Gibbons's rise to power in St. Louis -- ~~and as a number one assistant to Teamster President~~ James Hoffa.

17

Teamster Union Vice-President Harold Gibbons today faced a direct challenge from the Senate Rackets Committee as to his control of union locals in St. Louis. Gibbons admitted that when he was elected President of the St. Louis Teamsters Council last January, he MIGHT have done so in violation of the union's constitution. And he said he would be willing to have a new election. But he said he would NOT allow a number of VOTES CHALLENGED in the first election to be thrown out IF THEY achieved the election of his rival. Earlier, Gibbons testified that the reason so many hoodlums hold positions of trust in the locals he commands is that he likes to try to "rehabilitate" such men. And he said that in 1952 and 1953, he allowed his St. Louis staff to carry guns - in what he called an effort to "clean the hoodlums" out of Teamster operations there.

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Racial integration proceeded without incident in a number of southern schools today -- while legal maneuvers were carried ON, aimed at blocking it in segregationist strongholds. Negroes attended white schools without incident -- or with only minor demonstrations -- today in parts of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Arkansas. // In Alexandria, Virginia, Federal District Judge Frederick Bryan heard a second day of arguments ON the admission of 30 negro students to Arlington County schools. The case is a major test of Virginia's "Pupil Placement Law," which allows the state to dodge the integration rulings of federal courts by assigning pupils to segregated schools. The state is trying to prove that the question of RACE does not affect its assignments of pupils. // In Norfolk, Virginia, Federal District Judge Walter Hoffman rejected the local school board's appeal FOR A delay until next year in school integration. But Judge Hoffman said he may reconsider his ruling if the Supreme Court grants a delay in integration to Little Rock's Central High school. // That case is now under consideration by the high court. // And in Arkansas, the federal government is reported recruiting deputy U.S. marshals for possible use at Central High in case it reopens on an integrated basis.

18

Racial violence spread today to new parts of LONDON, ENGLAND.

It was the fifth straight day of anti-negro demonstrations in London, carried out in spite of THE mobilization of 12-hundred policemen to meet the emergency. Prime Minister MacMillan MET TONITE with Home Secretary Richard Butler and later MacMillan announced there would be a severe crackdown on lawless elements stirring up the racial-discord.

The Prime Minister also indicated that Britain would review its immigration policies but did not go into detail.

British trawlers continued to fish in THOSE troubled waters inside Iceland's new 12-mile territorial limit. There were no new incidents TODAY, but in London, Britain rejected Iceland's protest against the protection of BRITISH TRAWLERS BY GUNBOATS.

And, in a diplomatic note, the British again refused to recognize Iceland's new claim of extended territorial waters. The angry Icelanders are reported determined to continue their STRUGGLE. Icelandic newspapers CALL Britain a "robber nation".

The French Cabinet today gave its final approval to Premier DeGaulle's proposed constitution for a Fifth Republic - strengthening the powers of the French Presidency and downgrading the National Assembly.

(MORE)

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DeGaulle will present the draft constitution to the nation in a BROADCAST tomorrow. It's expected the document will be approved in a referendum by the people of France and her overseas territories on September 28th.

At the atoms-for-peace Congress in Geneva today, American and Russian delegates read papers predicting tremendous advances for industry, agriculture, and medicine, through the use of radioactive isotopes. A great deal of hitherto secret data on peaceful uses of the atom was made public by representatives of each of the major nuclear powers. U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner Willard Libby told the Congress, that this country wants to reserve the right to set off peacetime nuclear explosions // in the event an East-West ban on nuclear weapons testing // is agreed upon.

30 secs

At the United Nations today, this country's UN ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge formally asked for prompt General Assembly consideration of a four-point U.S. program for peaceful control of outer space -- when the Assembly opens its regular session later this month. The Soviet Union is preparing a rival space plan // which will also be laid before the Assembly.

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Tropical storm Ella whirled out of western Cuba late today, and the weather bureau in Miami predicts that Ella will regain the strength of a full-fledged hurricane sometime tonight over the Gulf of Mexico. The big storm, which has left at least five dead and seven injured in Cuba, is NOW located some 400 miles southwest of Miami, and is spreading squally weather and gale winds over a wide area from southern Florida through Cuba. Ships in the gulf of Mexico and residents of the northern shore of the Gulf have been [redacted] told to keep close in touch with advisories on the progress of the storm. //

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(1)

The white caps now kicking up the seas around Formosa and the off-shore islands, as advance billing for Typhoon Grace, may yet prove more of a deterrent to the Chinese communists. // then the repeated warnings from Washington, // that they'd better watch their step..

[redacted]

This country is still keeping the Chinese communists guessing as to whether we will go to war over [redacted] Kimmoy and the close-in islands, while at the same time warning the [redacted] mainlanders, that an attack will endanger peace. //. But [redacted] President Eisenhower has cryptically refused to say at what point this country would fight..

[redacted] thus far, these warnings have failed to stop the Red Chinese MOVES [redacted] around the off-shore islands...And they may go on probing until they strike american steel..

Tomorrow, Secretary of State Dulles, after a full briefing on the Far East, by the joint chiefs of staff, will fly to Newport, Rhode, Island for a heart-to-heart talk with the President. //. Mr. Dulles has already said TWICE, that a communist invasion attempt on the off-shore islands would be a hazardous move //..that might not be confined to limited war..

Presumably the Dulles-Eisenhower conference tomorrow may produce a more direct warning to the communists, t[redacted]o [redacted]....But there's [redacted] no indication [redacted] that even THAT will stop the Chinese communists from practicing their form of "Brinksmanship". This [redacted] country is not treaty-bound to protect the off-shore islands, so nobody knows where the BRINK, [redacted] really is..

Among [redacted] the problems of the United States is not just Red China's implacable hatred, but the lukewarmness of our European allies, over fighting a war for Chiang Kai Shek and Formosa..

That's not to say that Australia and New Zealand might "not" automatically support any american action against a common Pacific enemy, But Britain's attitude in the past has been strongly against any [redacted] dissipation of [redacted] American blood and energy in [redacted] Chiang Kai Shek's cause..

[redacted] Some of the facts in the Formosa strait are outstripping the U.S. warnings [redacted] to the communists [redacted].. President Eisenhower has disclosed that with american encouragement, Chiang Kai Shek has now stationed a third of his combat troops on the off-shore islands.. [redacted]

Their loss would obviously have a demoralizing effect on the Formosa stronghold.// But american correspondents, among them Peter Kalisher of CBS NEWs, have disclosed that the nationalists are now having a difficult, if not impossible time, trying to re-inforce their troops on Kimmoy with new infusions of men and ammunition.. Their convoys from Formosa have been successfully interdicted, by communist shore and naval fire.// And Mao Tse Dung is probablyNOW encouraged to think that he's been successful thus far--- in process which he hopes will lead to the collapse of Formosa.

So aside from ANY more direct U.S. warning to Bayping, that may emanate from Dulles-Eisenhower conference, tomorrow, some possible military courses of action will have to come under STUDY discussion, to save what now appears to be a deteriorating situation around the well-defended, but temporarily isolated off-shore islands..

There are a number of possible courses open to the United States.. Mainly concerned with keeping open the nationalist communications with their big garrisons on Kimmoy and Matsu..

The United States may resort to a move similar to the Kind we made early in world war two--

That IS

The armed escorting by american warships of convoys to the offshore islands... Hitler protested against it when we started escorting British convoys to Iceland in 1941, a U-Boat even sank one of our destroyers. But neither the U.S. nor Germany went to war over that...

This country might go further and take part in the defense of Kimmoy itself. This could involve the use of american aircraft and artillery to defend the island, at the same time avoiding counter-ATTACKS on the COMMUNIST mainland..

If the Off-shore islands were still in danger of being over-run, this country might then attack the immediate source of the trouble and bomb the chinese mainland ports, airfields and artillery positions. But its still a question whether these positions, reinforced by concrete over the past eight years, could be KNOCKED-OUT BY conventional WEAPONS... In that extreme case the U.S. might have to use the tactical and small atomic weapons, that we have long threatened to employ in any new war... But before that happens--there'll probably be hundreds of conferences for a Summit conference..

This is Larry LeSueur--- And NOW here's a footnote to the News..

Like many a fisherman, President Eisenhower found out it always

pays to ask the locals what bait to use. The President went trolling today

off Block Island in a navy cutter... After two unsuccessful hours,

He asked the Navy to find out what bait a successful local

boat was using. The ANNA F. of noank, connecticutt recommended small

white lures...The President radioed to the Navy to ask for some, AND

said be sure to pay for them." The answer came back.."Lures obtained--

but payment refused.." The President Then proudly caught a fish.

The President then requested the name of the skipper, and B.F.

Rathbun of The ANNA F. may get a letter in a day or two..

Good Nite

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Sept, 4, 1958

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

Red China was warned that American forces will help defend Quemoy, IF a Communist attack on the island is ~~deemed~~ DEEMED by President Eisenhower to constitute a threat to Formosa itself. This applies...not only to Quemoy...but to ALL the Nationalist-held offshore islands. The warning was contained in a special, 1-thousand-word statement...written by Secretary of State Dulles and authorized by the President. It was issued at the vacation White House...in NEWPORT Rhode Island...after Mr. Eisenhower and the secretary of state conferred for almost two hours. [redacted] the statement does not spell-out the FORM which American intervention might take... says simply that if the President finds Formosa is imperiled, the

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United States will take such action as is "timely and effective." It was emphasized that President Eisenhower has "not yet reached" the conclusion that Formosa is threatened. Said Dulles: "The President and I earnestly hope that the Chinese Communist regime will not again as in the case of Korea defy the basic principle upon which world order depends--- namely, that armed force should not be used to achieve territorial ambitions." Dulles said the "naked use of force" by Communist China would forecast a widespread use of force, which would endanger vital Free World positions and the security of the United States. The statement called on Peiping...again...to join the United States in a mutual renunciation of force, except in cases of self-defense. The statement added, THAT IT IS "apparent" that Nationalist forces...with the "substantial" being provided by the United States...CAN contain the logistical support [redacted] Communists, if they do attack.

The crowd of reporters...who heard Mr. Dulles read the statement... were then briefed by "a high American official". The official requested That his name NOT be used. But for a first-hand report on what HE said, we switch to CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Newport, Rhode Island.

Tape runs
Ends on cue: "---to CBS News in N.Y."

The announcement that Red China is extending its territorial limits to twelve miles at sea...abandoning the old three-mile limit...was made this morning by Radio Peiping. It specifically mentions Quemoy and Matsu... said they fall WITHIN the new limit. The announcement reiterated that Formosa belongs to mainland China...declared the waters around Formosa, as well as around the offshore islands, to be Red territory...said foreign military vessels and planes can transverse this territory ONLY with the CONSENT of the Peiping government.

President Garcia of the Philippines said today that his country is ready to comply with its treaty obligations to the United States--- particularly those contained in their mutual defense pact. Garcia expressed "deep concern" for peace in the Pacific...said, at the same time, that events in the Formosa Strait do not "presently" appear to HOLD "cause for alarm." The Philippines president made THIS statement after reviewing the Far East situation with his National Security Council.

An undisclosed number of U.S. Air Force jet fighters arrived in the Philippines today, at Clark Field. The field is headquarters for the 13th Air Force. Advance elements of the 13th Air Force are NOW on Formosa.

In Washington, the Defense Department announces: No more dependents of American servicemen will be allowed to go to Formosa "under the present circumstances." The department calls this "a normal precautionary measure."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Nationalist leader, told the American Legion convention in Chicago today that the future of Asia "can well be sealed" according to what happens in the Formosa Strait. And the chain reaction, she said, "may decide the destiny of mankind for the millennium."

The American Legion... at its closing session today elected Preston J. Moore of Stillwater, Oklahoma, as its new national commander.

In Detroit, the United Auto Workers Union has summoned its 23-man executive board to a meeting next Wednesday...at which it may set a strike deadline against one of the "big three" auto companies. Due to a stalemate in negotiations, union members have been working without a contract since Memorial Day. In calling The meeting of the Executive Board, Union President Walter Reuther said the U.A.W. "recognizes that a strike is a serious matter and should be authorized only as

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a last resort." [redacted], WHPN all methods HE SAID of reaching an honorable agreement WITHOUT a strike have been exhausted." Reuther said that worker councils...representing Ford, General Motors and Chrysler...HAD asked for authority to strike last month...but that the decision had been delayed in hopes OF a settlement. The big auto companies are about to go into production on their new 1959 models.

A new ruling on public school integration. THIS time, in Arlington County, Virginia...just across the Potomac River from Washington. U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan [redacted] today authorized Arlington County to open its schools next Monday on a SEGREGATED [redacted] basis. However, he said this authorization is to be without prejudice to the applications of thirty Negro children who want to enter white schools in the county. The judge has not made his final decision...says he wants to wait first until the Supreme Court has acted in the Little Rock case; the high court will hear more arguments in that case a week from today. Judge Bryan said that...in the meantime...he wants to give [redacted] his own case "very meticulous study."

Tonight, the Justice Department took its first court action...under the Civil Rights Act passed by Congress last year. The department filed suit in the [redacted] U.S. District Court in Columbus, Georgia...accused officials of Terrell County, Georgia, of "discriminatory practices" in refusing to register Negroes to vote. The suit says the Negroes had demonstrated themselves to be qualified to register...and it seeks an injunction, prohibiting the voting registrars from barring the Negroes ---three teachers and a civilian employe of the Marine Corps--from registering.

In Alabama...[redacted] James Wilson, the Negro sentenced to die for robbing an elderly white woman of a dollar and 95 cents, has won an indefinite stay of execution. He WAS scheduled to die in the electric chair tomorrow morning. [redacted] He won a stay when the Alabama [redacted] Supreme Court said no decision would be handed down today on his request for a rehearing. That automatically put the electrocution off.

The latest weather advisory on Ella [redacted] places the storm in the Gulf of Mexico...450 miles [redacted] south of Biloxi, Mississippi. SHE IS [redacted] moving to the northwest at 12 to 14 miles an hour. No longer a hurricane, Ella's highest winds are estimated at between 40 and 70 miles an hour. Small craft

ONE minute

from B rownsville, Texas to Pensacola, Florida are warned to stay in port. Although Hila is not a hurricane now, the Weather Bureau SAYS that [redacted] conditions are still favorable for her to regain hurricane force during the next 24 hours. //

[The U.S. Embassy in Beirut announces an American gift of two and a half million [redacted] dollars to the Lebanese Government, "to help it maintain 'essential' government services."

And Great Britain tonight announced that it will grant India [redacted] 112-million dollars in aid during the next seven months to help India carry-out its five-year development program.]

In France today, [redacted] the French [redacted] FIFTH republic. MOVED CLOSER TO REALITY. —

For a direct report on that story, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 4:32 [redacted]
(Ends on cue: "--to CBS News in N.Y."

7/5 3:15

And this is Larry Lesueur - Now here's a a footnote to the news:

Dogs and mice have been going up in rockets, and now even WHALES are flying..

A Six-foot, seven inch whale flew into New York today from California, had a comfortable trip on a cargo plane, resting on a foam rubber mattress.. Bertha, the flying whale is one-year-old and is destined to become an attraction at the New York acquairium. Doctor Carlton Ray, the assistant acquarium director held her flipper in flight, and said he frequently cooled her off with about 15 gallons of sea water from her home town--The Pacific Ocean..

Goodnite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Thursday, September 4, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... The crowd of reporters who heard Mr. Dulles read the statement, were then briefed by a high American official. The official requested that his name not be used. But for a first-hand report on what he said we switch to CBS News correspondent Robert Pierpoint in Newport, Rhode Island.

PIERPOINT: That background briefing here today by a high ranking American official made it clear that there are several conditions under which the United States might have to fight Communist China. Only one of them is an attack on Quemoy or Matsu. If, for example, Formosa were attacked from Communist Chinese airfields the official says the United States might bomb Communist mainland concentrations. With the Communists building more and more airfields opposite Formosa and bringing in more and more Russian-built planes, this is a distinct possibility. Here's another possibility: America is now convoying supplies to the beleaguered Nationalist island of Quemoy by U.S. Navy escort. As the Communists gain greater air control over Quemoy and as their surface ships make bolder forays toward the Nationalist positions, these U.S. Navy ships run the risk of attack by the Communists. This is even more true after today's announcement by Radio Peking that Communist China is extending its territorial limits from three miles off the mainland to a distance of twelve miles offshore. This move places all of Quemoy inside Chinese territorial waters and gives the Communists further excuse to attack American naval convoys headed to Quemoy. But that high official declared today that the United States would refuse to recognize this unilateral extension of territory and would continue to send naval convoys to Quemoy. If the Communists hit those convoys the U.S. would react, said the official, very much as we do when

American aircraft are attacked in international air space, namely, we would fight back. Finally, there's the question of what America would do if the Communists launched an assault against Quemoy or Matsu. Here the high ranking official went further than the statement by Secretary of State Dulles. He seemed to commit the United States to taking direct military action if the Chinese Nationalists found they could not hold out on Quemoy or Matsu by themselves. However, the official added that he did not want to qualify or subtract or add to the statemsnt authorized by the President, which merely says the President has not yet determined whether we shall defend Quemoy or Matsu. This, of course, leaves the situation somewhat confused, which is very likely the effect that the Administration hopes to achieve. Since the Taichan Islands evacuation three years ago, the U.S. Government has purposely refused to state what it would do if the Communists invaded Quemoy or Matsu. It has several times, and in several ways, indicated we might fight. But it has never quite committed us to do so. Up until now this strategy has worked; at least the Communists have not attacked. Whether this was because they were not sure of our reaction if they did or simply that they were not ready to attack we cannot tell. If things continue to heat up in the Formosa Straits, however, we may soon find out which side, if either, is bluffing. Both Mr. Dulles and the President say they earnestly hope the Communists will not attack.

This is Bob Pierpoint in Newport and now back to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: ... In France today, the Fifth French Republic moved closer to reality, and for a direct report on that story we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: Premier Charles de Gaulle opened the referendum campaign for a new constitution here in Paris today, in an unusually un-

spectacular and, indeed, disappointing show. Whether one is for or against de Gaulle one can generally expect an exciting and excited appearance, for the General is a colorful and controversial figure and his brainstrust includes some highly successful and imaginative stage managers. But, today, this show was a flop. Not only as a spectacle, but more importantly, as evidence of a lack of enthusiasm for the constitution itself. Before we examine that historic document on this birthday of the Fifth Republic of France, let's get an eye witness report on the ceremony itself, from CBS News correspondent Lou Cioffi who watched it from the reporters' stand right in front of de Gaulle's platform.

CIOFFI: The reaction of the people of Paris to the de Gaulle speech depended on where you stood. If you were near the center of the Place de la Republique, where the speech took place, the people were shouting "Vive de Gaulle" and "yes" to the constitution. If you happened to be in the crowd much further back, behind lines of helmeted policemen, then the reaction was "no" to de Gaulle and to the constitution. It was a curious spectacle. Three police lines had been set up around the square. Those with special passes, issued by the government, were allowed closest to where de Gaulle spoke. The second space was reserved for the members of various veterans' organizations. And back behind the last barrier were the remainder of the people of Paris, many of them Communists. The group in front cheered de Gaulle's name, cheered his speech, but not as enthusiastically as might be hoped. The second group spent most of their time with their backs to the speakers trying to shout down the cries of "no" and "Down with de Gaulle" with the singing of the "Marseillaise". Flying squads of war veterans, wearing arm bands on which were printed the Cross of Lorraine, moved through the crowds. They viciously attacked one small group of people who smuggled themselves into

the second tier, with a sign that said: "No." At the rear there was some scuffling between the crowds and the police, but not too much. The crowd was estimated by the police to be about 150,000 people. This reporter believes it was closer to 25,000. A small crowd for such a big day.

Now, back to David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The speech was small too, just like the crowd. It was short, running about 25-minutes; at least half was devoted to a review of the history of the four republics that preceded this fifth one. De Gaulle went to great pains to explain that the republican form of government was the true guarantor of freedom and progress for France. And this sounded strange to American ears, for, of course, the republican form of government is the guarantor of freedom, why should it be necessary to argue this point in the year 1958 in France, the European cradle of the republic. Is it because Frenchmen are not yet convinced of this? Or is it because de Gaulle is sensitive to charges that he himself is an autocrat rather than a republican.

The whole performance was strange and rang throughout with an unreal tone. De Gaulle blamed the death of the Fourth Republic on the anarchy of the political parties. Yet no republic is possible without free political parties. De Gaulle spoke of the people of Paris and France who had come to the square today. But the police were obviously afraid of the people and were keeping them away from de Gaulle. There were thousands of riot troops to keep them away. The square itself, the Square of the Republic, was almost empty and perhaps that's why the words spoken there echoed so hollowly. A painful moment to watch and hear was the moment in the speech when de Gaulle spoke of the new community of overseas France that his constitution would create. A vote "yes" he said would bring that community into existence and give a

better life for the once subject peoples. "But," said de Gaulle, "those peoples are free to vote "no" if they wish and to be independent." As these words were spoken, there was complete silence in the crowd. De Gaulle's historic offer evoked nothing but pained embarrassment on the part of his supporters, who do not favor independence. De Gaulle thus finds himself criticized by the opposition for not going far enough, for not extending the offer of independence to Algeria, for example, while his supporters are unhappy that he's extended it to the rest of Africa. Like most men in the middle, he's made no one very happy today. The good ship Constitution was launched but it doesn't look like a very Bon Voyage ahead.

Now, back to CBS News in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

Concern over the Formosa situation was expressed by two prominent members of Congress--Montana's Senator Mike Mansfield and Oregon's Senator Wayne Morse. BOTH are Democrats. Senator Mansfield said that President Eisenhower should [redacted] summon Democratic and Republican leaders back to Washington...and consult with them before deciding whether to defend the Nationalist-held offshore islands...such as Matsu and Quemoy. Circumstances, said Mansfield, have changed since 1955...when Congress gave the President authority to fight for areas he deemed related to Formosa's defense. The Montana senator contended that the small offshore islands...like Quemoy...are of little military value...and that American defense of them would be a question of psychology and

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saving face. "I hope," said Mansfield, "that we will not be carried away by such factors." He referred to Secretary Dulles' statement yesterday...that if Mr. Eisenhower deemed Quemoy vital to the defense of Formosa, such determination would be followed by action "both timely and effective." "The situation," said Mansfield, "may be coming to a head." He felt that any consultation with Congressional leaders by the President should include the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate armed services and foreign affairs committees.

Senator Morse proposed that the Formosa dispute be submitted by the United States to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. He referred to a recent speech by Attorney General Rogers, advocating that more disputes be taken to the International Court...said he heartily agreed and that the principle should now be applied to the situation in the Formosa Strait. Senator Morse said that if the International Court of Justice finds that it does not have jurisdiction, then we should try to get a political settlement through the U.N. (Mansfield, incidentally, doesn't think the question SHOULD be taken to the U.N. says THAT would, in a sense, be giving Communist China recognition.)

Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey said today that he believes the Administration WILL get in touch with Congressional leaders, if the Formosa situation gets much worse. Smith is the ranking Republican member of the Senate Far East Subcommittee. He saw Secretary of State Dulles today for about half an hour. .said afterward that the United States "definitely" will defend Quemoy, if the Chinese Communists try to invade. But Senator Smith declined, under reporters' questioning, to say whether Mr. Dulles had told him this was a firm decision.

Under-secretary of State Christian Herter said in a speech tonight that Red China is "likely to be greatly mistaken", if it expects to find a weak spot in the Formosa Strait. There is also, he said, "a real possibility" that the Chinese Communists may use force against South Korea and the new countries of Southeast Asia.

On Formosa, the foreign minister of Nationalist China says the United States has made its stand "very clear." [redacted] He told a news conference that, by making "certain military dispositions," the United States had demonstrated its "readiness to deal with any further Chinese Communist adventure by timely and effective

counter-blows." Earlier, a Nationalist spokesman of lower rank had called for more clear-cut assurance than was afforded by Dulles' statement yesterday. Apparently the foreign minister wanted to off-set this earlier, critical remark.

A spokesman for the Nationalist Navy said today that his supply line to Quemoy.../.and the other offshore islands.../.is now threatened. "There is," he said, "a limit beyond which we alone will not be able to solve the problem."// He surprised reporters by saying that the Nationalist garrison on Quemoy now numbers 100-thousand men.

CBS News Correspondent Peter Kalischer reported today...in a broadcast from Taipei.../.that the United States will soon have Ajax-Nike missiles on Formosa, to bolster the island's anti-aircraft defense. Kalischer said // that these missiles.../.which carry CONVENTIONAL warheads...will for the time being, at least, be in the hands of U.S. troops.

Matsu had an air raid alert today, but no bombs were dropped. Quemoy was shelled again by Communist artillery, though not on the scale of the bombardment earlier in the week.

[redacted]

In Washington this afternpon, a top Administration official said that Communist air bases on the mainland would be bombed almost immediately, if they were used for launching an air attack on Quemoy. The official declined use of his name. He hinted that Chinese Nationalist planes would carry out these raids on the mainland. U.S. fighters and bombers would take part only after President Eisenhower had ordered the action as essential to Formosa's defense.

In Russia, the entire Soviet press and radio levelling a drumfire of denunciation at the United States. The party newspaper Pravda warns this country "not to risk a test of strength and expect an easy victory." "The Soviet Union," it says, "will not calmly look at military preparations in the Pacific, which washes its shores." The Army newspaper Red Star, calls all Communist armies "invincible"...says only "lunatics" would provoke them. And tonight the Moscow radio says that Russia, if necessary, will come to Red China's aid with "all necessary strength".

The British Foreign Office said today that Great Britain "fully shares" America's concern over "any attempt to impose territorial changes by use of force in the Far East." Sidney Smith, foreign secretary of Canada, told the →

Canadian House of Commons that his government has advised the United States of the great need for restraint in the present situation. He said, in reply to questions, that Canada has made no commitment in respect to any conflict which may break out in the Formosa Strait.

At the vacation White House, President Eisenhower was again briefed by telephone on the Formosa situation. // News Secretary Hagerty announced that the President will fly back to Washington tomorrow morning for a series of White House conferences. // Mr. Eisenhower will have lunch with Secertary Dulles.. and he will also confer with Attorney General William Rogers. Hagerty said that in seeing Rogers, the President will "discuss various matters before the courts on the subject of integration." He declined further details. // Mr. Eisenhower is due back in Newport tomorrow night.

Today...in Montgomery, Alabama...the Reverend Martin Luther King was fined 10 dollars and costs in City Court. The Negro integration leader had been convicted of refusing...earlier this week... to obey a police order, directing him to move from outside the City Hall courtroom. King told the JUDGE he could not conscientiously pay the fine for an offense which, he said, he did not commit. And he elected →

to go to jail instead. At that moment, a person who ~~chooses to remain anonymous~~ paid the fine. And King was released.

In VanBuren, Arkansas, today, about fifty white students continued their boycott of the high school to which 13 Negroes have been assigned. They milled around outside the school, and none of the Negro students showed up for class. The effigy of a Negro was burned on the school grounds last night. Today, the striking students sent a telegram to Governor Faubus...asking for help. "Things are getting serious here," the telegram said. "We need help immediately." The KIND of help they wanted was not specified.

Governor Faubus said in an interview ~~tonight~~ Thursday...in HIS opinion...the feeling against forced school integration in Little Rock is stronger than it was a year ago.

High winds from the tropical storm "Ella" struck inland tonight, along the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ upper Texas coast. Winds in Galveston ranged up to 48 miles an hour...with blinding rain squalls at other coastal points. But the forcasters now say that Ella is NOT likely to regain hurricane force. Tides, however, will continue to rise along the upper Texas coast, ~~XXXX~~ reaching 4 to 6 feet from Corpus Christi to Sabine, Texas. Three to →

four-foot tides are expected elsewhere on the Texas and Louisiana coasts. All small craft from Brownsville to New Orleans are warned to stay in port.

Communist East Germany today proposed that the Big Four powers...AND West Germany...meet to discuss a World War Two peace treaty for all of Germany. The East German proposal was made in separate notes to the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union...as well as to West Germany. The meeting...as envisaged by East Germany...would be exploratory. It would decide "on what basis and in what manner the two Germanies could take part in the talks." No specific date...or place...for a meeting was suggested. The West does not recognize East Germany. And, in the past, such notes from the East German regime have been ignored.

Cairo newspapers say that the talk which U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had with President Nasser last night was "useful and frank." Hammarskjold was to see Nasser again today...and then fly tomorrow to Israel...the next stop on his Middle East peace mission.

Well. the Labor Day full-moon and tide period, that the Chinese Nationalists predicted WAS favorable to a communist invasion of the off-shore islands, HAS come and gone. Interrupted, of course, by the high winds of Typhoon Grace, which definitely upset any potential invasion time-table..

If the D-Day experiences in Normandie are any criterion for amphibious operations, Red China probably wouldn't consider another attempt until the moon is again full and the tides, high... The dark of the moon, of cours would conceal an attacker, but darkness cuts down ~~the~~ GNV efficiency of of an invader, striking out over strange territory, even more than it does GN A defender... And doubtless the defenders of the off-shore islands have erected so many underwater barricades against invasion craft in the past few years, that the communists would need exceptionally high tides, to land their men and tanks anywhere near the beaches..

But whether or not their invasion time-table was upset--the chinese communists have NOW resorted to legalisms, to maintain their initiative.. But their declaration of a 12 mile territorial limit from their coasts, doesn't change the physical situation, one Whit..

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A one-sided drawing of dotted lines on a map, means absolutely nothing, unless the communists can control the extended area... Iceland, for example, simply doesn't have enough gun-boats to control its one-sided extension of exclusive fishing grounds to 12 miles...But the Icelanders haven't even thought of upsetting international precedents by extending their territorial limits to 12 miles, [redacted]...Icelands territorial limits, remain where theu have been for a long time, at four miles...

Actually, of course, there is NO international agreement on the question...Nations have been arguing about it for years, and still are. [redacted] Exclusive fishing claims run all the way from Three to 200 miles by some south american nations...And Soviet bloc countries claim 12 miles..

Last Spring, an international conference was held in Geneva among 86 nations in the hopes of getting international agreement on [redacted] coastal limits...It was fruitless... It broke down completely without a two-thirds majority for any proposal..

It may be, that because of the possible up-setting of their invasion time-table, the Chinese communists aimed their 12-mile legal declaration at Britain..

Certainly Britain now has cause to worry about its off-shore crown colony of Hong Kong.// Altho London recognizes Bayping, British reluctance to let the United States down, has been principally responsible for the absence of an all-out brawl at the United Nations over who should represent China.//..For several years now, the British have supported what has become a traditional american proposal, not to consider the subject, during the current U.N. Assembly session...And the voting margins against debating the subject of Chinese representation have never even been close... The Subject is on the U.N. Assembly agenda again this year, and if the British continue to disregard Bayping's pressure, the results are likely to be THE same...The Arab League, under Nasser's leadership, might cast a unified vote in favor of such a debate although the United States is still confident that its now customary proposal for a moratorium on Chinese representation will carry the day..

But in the event of the U.S becoming involved in war with Red China the United Nations might not be the most favorable place for a debate...It might prrove most embarrassing to our friends and allies, if Russia hailed us Before the U.N. on charges of aggression against Red China../

In that case, the usual U.S. moratorium on a discussion of chinese representation, might break down under the pressure..

Red China's invasion time-table for the off-shore islands may or may not have been upset by Typhoon Grace..The Facts are that the communists seem to be provoking this country into some kind of attack. Their isolation of the big nationalist garrison on Kimmoy, by shore and naval fire, is bringing us ever closer to the point where we may have to help Formosa, reinforce those troops..Its a known fact that troop morale always crumbles when they think they're cut-off.. And nobody is capable of taking sustained shell-fire forever, especially if all the noise is being made by the enemy..During the early days of the London Blitz for example, the British sent destroyers up the Thames to London Bridge, not because their [redacted] guns were capable of knocking-down the high-flying german NITE bombers, but becuase their drum-fire was deemed a necessity to the morale of the citizens of London..

[redacted] No matter what stringent security precautions the chinese nationalists employ over their Kimmoy Troops, they must be reinforced and encourageed, or eventually they'll crack.. It may eventually be necessary for the 7th fleet to escort Nationalist warships through the communist ring of fire around Kimmoy and Matsu... This is Larry

SO

LeSueur

Now here's a foot note to the News..

There was one time the United States did obtain authority beyond the traditional three-mile limit. All our coasts - It was during the prohibition era. Treaties were negotiated with neighboring countries to allow jurisdaction against foreign vessels anchored in rum-row, for the purpose of preventing smuggling...

Even in this case, however, some of the treaties were careful to restate the fundamental United Stztes recognition of the three-mile Limit...

Goodnite/

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 8, 1958

This is the news:

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Khrushchev's warning was contained in a note to President Eisenhower, delivered at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. ~~A State Department spokesman says the note has been received...and that it is being forwarded to the President at the vacation White House in Newport, Rhode Island.~~

The Moscow radio quotes Khrushchev as saying that United States action in the Far East constitutes "an open provocation." Khrushchev ~~says~~ calls Communist China "a great friend, ally and neighbor"...and that for this reason, an attack on China is "tantamount to an attack against ~~him~~ Russia." ~~Moscow Embassy~~ A stable peace in the Far East, he says, is "unthinkable"

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until American military forces are withdrawn from Formosa and from the Formosa Strait. / Khrushchev says that mankind "is again confronted with a direct threat of war." He urges the United States to display "reasonableness." And he proposes that the Formosa question be discussed in the United Nations. Khrushchev refers to "the practice of rushing U.S. naval and air force units from one end of the world to the other." The United Nations, he says, "should require naval and air force units to be kept within national boundaries."

The vacation White House...in Newport, Rhode Island...has been quick to issue a statement in response to the Khrushchev note. / The statement blames "unprovoked military action" by the Chinese Communists for the development of the present dangerous situation. / It says, "The President earnestly hopes that the Chinese Communist regime will not again, as in the case of Korea, use armed force to achieve territorial ambitions." The White House statement...issued by News Secretary Hagerty...calls on Russia to restrain Communist China from invading the Nationalist-held offshore islands. "The United States," it says, "would welcome the Soviet government's concerning itself with this aspect of the matter."

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The Khrushchev message came only a few hours after a new statement by Mao Tse-tung, Communist China's chief of state. Mao attacked the United States according to the usual Communist line. He denounced "U.S. imperialism". And he predicted that the United States "monopoly capitalist group" will eventually be "hanged" by the people of the world...if, in his phrase..., "it persists in carrying out its policy of aggression and war." On the other hand, Mao said he is "optimistic" about the possibility of talks on the ambassadorial level between Communist China and the United States. He said the talks might lead to "some results", provided they are sincere. Ambassadorial talks between the two countries were suspended in Geneva last December. The Communist premier, Chou En-lai, suggested on Saturday that the talks be resumed. And the White House issued a statement, saying that the United States was willing to negotiate. Both sides laid down conditions. Chou En-lai called for negotiation of "defense of peace" in the Formosa Strait. He said there could be no negotiation as to Red China's claim to Formosa. And the United States said it [illegible] →

would not be a party to any arrangement which would "prejudice" the rights of Nationalist China.

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American cruisers and destroyers of the 7th Fleet have been convoying Nationalist supply ships to a point three miles from Quemoy. / We do not recognize the new Communist territorial limit of twelve miles.

The Nationalists say seven Communist Migs were destroyed in a dogfight early today, south of Quemoy...and that two other Migs were damaged. According to the Nationalists, all of their aircraft returned from the fight. / The Nationalist defense ministry denies that any of their planes have bombed the China mainland.

Today...on the southern coast of Formosa...U.S. Marines joined Nationalist troops for the first time in an amphibious war exercise." / The exercise is continuing through the night.

In Taipei, the capital of Formosa, General LeMay...vice chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force...conferred with Chiang Kai-shek.

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Edward R. Murrow: September 8, 1958. 7.45 pm.

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government has ordered the mobilization of the whole nation -- whatever that means -- and proclaims that 111,600,000 Chinese took part in anti-American demonstrations over the week end, an immediate change-over to peacefulness would be quite a feat, even for a dictatorship.

It seems unlikely that Red China would agree to be peaceable, simply to get the off-shore islands. It has bigger objectives. It wants membership in the United Nations, with a seat on the Security Council. It wants to share with the Soviet Union a much more aggressive leadership of communist elements throughout the world. It wants to be a party in any disarmament discussions. And the basic design of the present crisis suggests that it was carefully plotted by Mao Tse-tung and Khrushchev in their secret meeting in Peiping last month.

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My "Word for Today" I owe to the historian Allan Nevins. On the subject of leadership, Nevins once remarked, "In nine instances out of ten, the highest type of democratic leader is made--not born. And he proves his leadership, rather in anticipating a crisis, than in rising out of one."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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My "Word for Today" I owe to the historian Allan Nevins. On the subject of leadership, Nevins once remarked, "In nine instances out of ten, the highest type of democratic leader is made---not born. And he proves his leadership rather in anticipating a crisis than in rising out of one."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 9, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles hinted today...at a news conference...that the United States might make some concessions, if Communist China agreed to renounce the use of force in the Formosa Strait./ He said if there were a "meaningful" renunciation of force, that would "alter the situation in a great many respects, and probably have consequences."/ He did not say what concessions the United States might make./ Mr. Dulles revealed that the United States has sent Communist China a note...offering to begin talks, whenever Peiping is ready, on the ambassadorial level./ The talks would take place in Warsaw./ Dulles confirmed that he was the "high American official", who said last week, that the United States, if necessary, would help

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repel a Communist invasion of Matsu or Quemoy. / But he insisted that no "definitive" decision to defend the offshore islands has been made. He said the President could not make that decision in advance of the facts. But he also said that Matsu and Quemoy are not "just two pieces of real estate." "What's involved here," he said, "is the whole position of the free world in the Western Pacific...and the vital interests of the United States." / Dulles said the United States might allow Nationalist bombers to hit Communist airfields on the mainland, if the fields were used for air raids on Quemoy. The Administration did not oppose the decision of Chiang Kai-shek to deploy one-third of his troops on the offshore islands. / But, said Dulles, this does not mean Chiang was urged to disperse his forces in that fashion. / A reporter asked what would happen if an American warship...in the Formosa Strait...were subjected to attack. He "imagined" that if the attack was carried out deliberately in international waters, the warship would "reply".

Russia today recognized Communist China's action extending its territorial waters to 12 miles. The Soviet government told Peiping...in a formal note...that it "acknowledges that no warship may enter into the

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territorial waters without the permission of the Chinese Peoples' Republic." The United States does not recognize the 12-mile limit. And American destroyers and cruisers have been convoying Nationalist supply vessels to within three miles of the Quemoy coast.

Tonight, Communist guns resumed their heavy bombardment of Quemoy after a day in which relatively few shells were fired. The heavy attack came as the Nationalists were reported supplying the island by means of an airdrop. The report of an airdrop is not confirmed.

Admiral Beakley said today that the U.S. Seventh Fleet is the "largest integrated naval force ever deployed in peacetime by any nation." He said the Seventh Fleet (which he commands) is twice the present size of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean...and that it comprises 125 ships, a Marine division and air group. Altogether, 65-thousand men.

The Chinese Communist premier, Chou En-lai, said in a speech today that Red China has "every right" to liberate its own territory, "by all suitable means at a suitable time." He warned President Rhee of South Korea not to launch "a new provocation" against North Korea, saying that such an adventure would come to "a disastrous and ignominious end." Chou En-lai said the warning also applies to "American imperialists" whom he claimed are Rhee's "masters".

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that yesterday's Democratic victory in Maine may make people in the Republican Party "work harder" to win in the national elections in November. / When Hagerty was asked about President Eisenhower's reaction, he said, "The President feels the same way I do---that the Republican Party took a beating, and there is no way disguising it." Democratic Governor Muskie defeated Republican Senator Payne, in the race for the U.S. Senate, by a majority of better than 3 to 2. / And in the gubernatorial contest, the Democratic nominee...Clinton A. Clauson... upset former Republican governor Hildreth by a relatively large margin. The Democrats also picked up a seat in the House of Representatives. The Democratic national chairman, Paul Butler, says the vote shows---in his words---that the people are "sick of drift and indecision" in government and want "firm leadership". / Republican National Chairman Alcorn denies this...but says what happened in Maine "should alert every Republican in the land to the urgency of an all-out effort on November fourth." (I should like to examine the Maine election further in a few minutes).

The Justice Department today offered the authorities in Little Rock, Arkansas, its full cooperation...in preventing any disorder which might arise, should integration be resumed at Central High. Attorney General Rogers made the offer in separate letters to Dean Dauley, the city manager of Little Rock, and to Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock School Board. Rogers recalled...in his letter to Upton...that the Circuit Court of Appeals had criticized the school board for never seeking an injunction against those who fought the board's integration program through violent demonstrations. The attorney general suggested that the board gave consideration to seeking an injunction against anyone who opposes any integration order by unlawful acts.

In his letter to the city manager, Rogers said it "seemed desirable" that careful plans be made by responsible officials to prevent disorder and violence, should the Supreme Court refuse to allow any delay in integration at Central High School. He said the Justice Department, the United States attorney and the United States marshal would cooperate fully with the local authorities, "within the limits of our respective responsibilities." Arrangements, he said, had been made for the

"temporary expansion" of the present staff of the U.S. marshal's office in Little Rock. But he said it is the primary responsibility of the state...and its local subdivisions...to maintain peace and order.

The Supreme Court hears oral arguments in the Little Rock case this Thursday.

In Virginia today, Federal Judge John Paul ordered the integration of all elementary and high schools in Charlottesville. He ordered the admission to classes of 10 Negro applicants. Twenty-four had applied.

In London today, eight Negroes and two white men were sent to trial...on charges of "unlawful fighting" in West London a week ago. In Birmingham, England, two youths who threw eggs at a West Indian medical student were jailed for two months. Lord Mancroft, a cabinet minister without portfolio, said in a speech in London today that it would be "a disaster"...if Britain should ever restrict immigration on grounds of race, color or creed.

The British Air Ministry today confirmed the first delivery in Britain of an American-made Thor missile. The Thor is a ballistic weapon of intermediate range, capable of delivering a hydrogen warhead. About 60 of these missiles are due to arrive in Britain by the end of the year. The launching sites will be manned by British troops. But according to agreement, the nuclear warheads will remain under American control.

United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold has arrived in Lebanon, after conferring earlier in the day with Jordanian leaders in Amman. Earlier on his "peace mission", Hammarskjold saw President Nasser in Cairo, and visited Israel and Iraq. He must report on his mission to the General Assembly not later than September 30. Dispatches from Amman say that

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Nasser refused to give guarantees...considered adequate by Jordan...that the United Arab Republic will not interfere in its internal affairs.

The Baghdad Radio says tonight that Nasser did agree to admit a United Nations observer into Syria...according to Baghdad, "to watch over the alleged threat to Jordan." /But the Baghdad Radio says Nasser refused to admit an observer to Egypt on grounds that Egypt and Jordan do not have a common frontier. / Hammarskjold is expected to fly back to New York on Friday.

Secretary of State Dulles told his news conference today that while the Middle East situation is improved, it is still too early to say when American troops will be pulled out of Lebanon.

The government reports that unemployment in August dropped by 600-thousand, to a seven-month low./ Unemployment normally declines this time of year, and the government says the improvement shown between July and August was less than the seasonal rate. The drop in unemployment, it explains, "occurred primarily among young workers who found jobs, and students who withdrew from the labor market."/ There was no "significant" change in the number of unemployed adult workers. Farm employment was steady./ Employment in the auto industry was at its lowest point in 10 years...due in part to the change-over to new models.

Reports from Detroit say a break is imminent in the deadlocked negotiations between the United Auto Workers, and the "Big Three" car manufacturers. G.M. and the union resumed negotiations today, with both sides expressing some optimism.

Edward R. Murrow: September 9, 1958. 7.45 p.m.~~XXX~~

If the United States were not in the throes of a crisis in the Farr East, the election result in Maine yesterday would have been the most sensational political news of many a day. It would have stunned and startled politicians and public alike, not because the Democrats won, but because they won so heavily. / No one believes any more that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation". / However, the size of the Republican vote in Maine has been a fair indicator for the country as a whole, not always accurate, but always suggestive.

But yesterday's result was unprecedented. / A victory for Governor Muskie running for the Senate against Senator Payne had been rated as better than possible, if not a good probability. / But the Republicans were confident they would recapture the governorship and carry at least two of the three Congressional seats. / When the count was in, Muskie had swamped Payne by nearly 60,000, and become the first Maine Democrat to be elected to the Senate by popular vote. / An unprepossessing Democratic candidate for governor had beaten a Republican twice elected governor in the past, and a recent United States ambassador to Pakistan. / He was in by more than ten thousand votes. And the Republicans had saved only one congressional seat.

What this means nationally is obvious. / It forecasts a Democratic sweep in the congressional elections. / There is nothing sensational in that. Everyone expected it, Republicans and Democrats alike. / What is sensational, is the strength of the Democratic tide. It now begins to look as though the Democrats might have a hard time to lose in 1960, even though the presidential election will turn as much on the personality of the candidate as on his party.

However, the Maine result does not bear too closely on the 1960 election. Governor Muskie was careful not to antagonize Republican voters. The recession played some part in the result, more perhaps than it will in 1960, when it may have receded in memories. / What Maine observers are sure about, is that the Goldfine case had something to do with the outcome. / Governor Muskie did not campaign on it. / Bernard Goldfine had given Senator Payne favors, including a still-outstanding interest-free loan of $3,500. / But the Democrats did not speak about these things, on the theory that the facts should speak for themselves - which apparently they did. The Lebanon crisis took Goldfine off the front pages, but he affected a lot of votes.

What makes it unsafe to speak positively about 1960, despite the sensational Democratic tide, is the uncertainty about what the school

integration issue will do to the Democratic party. Northern Democrats now are determined not to be held back by Southern Democrats on civil rights. Already in 1956 many northern Democrats played with the idea of breaking with the South altogether, arguing that they stood to gain more than they could lose. The formula that has held Democrats together in national elections has been the compromise which gave the North the choice of the presidential candidate while the South kept the important congressional chairmanships.

Now an interesting possibility lies ahead. Southern Democrats, if they find the next national convention turning too liberal for them to stomach, may desert the Democratic ticket. They might vote in November for uncommitted presidential electors, who then would cast enough votes for an independent southern candidate to keep either party from having a majority in the electoral college. That would throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the states would vote as units, and the South could make a deal. This would not be a third-party move. It would be a desperate gamble to unite enough southern votes on a single southern personality to win the South some political power.

The odds against such a gamble are long. A study of past elections

shows that this strategy would have thrown only one election since 1920 into the House of Representatives. That was in 1948. For the gamble to succeed, the race between the Republican and Democratic candidates in the North must be very close. And the solid south - the states of the one-time confederacy - would have to elect its full quota of 128 electoral votes. No one can guarantee either a close race in the north, or that all southern states will desert the Democratic ticket. But the possibility is in many minds, particularly of those leading the fight on school integration. And it is a warning to Democrats that 1960 is not yet in the bag.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 10, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will make a nationwide broadcast tomorrow night, on the crisis in the Far East. White House News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower will set forth the situation in the Formosa Strait "as it has developed and now exists." The President will fly to Washington early tomorrow afternoon...speak from his White House office in the evening...and fly back to Newport on Friday. CBS Radio will carry the broadcast at 10 p.m. tomorrow, Eastern Time.

Quemoy was shelled again today...although not on a massive scale. Shells, however, did fall on the main town on the island. Convoy operations are being hampered by bad weather...as well as by Communist artillery...and medical supplies on Quemoy are reported getting low.

The Nationalists say that another, smaller town on Quemoy was deliberately hit by the Communists on Monday...and that seven civilians were killed.

Communist China today accused the United States of violating its territory...in sending two aircraft over, or near, the coast of Fukien Province. / This is the province directly opposite Formosa. And the Peiping radio...quoting the foreign ministry...calls the alleged action "a deliberate war provocation."

Secretary of Defense McElroy said today that both anti-aircraft missiles---the Nike-Hercules and the Bomarc---will be kept in our defense arsenal. / The Bomarc belongs to the Air Force, and the Nike-Hercules is an Army weapon. / Congress has cut down on funds for their production, and there was speculation that, for economy reasons, one of the missiles might be dropped. As a result, the Army and Air Force have been arguing over the respective merits of the two weapons. / McElroy said he had passed the word that the "scrapping" between the two services should be stopped.

The summer White House today denied published reports that Sherman Adams is resigning as assistant to the President. / News Secretary Hagerty told reporters in Newport that no resignation has been submitted "in any shape, form, or manner." With reference to a report in the Laconia, New Hampshire Evening Citizen, that Adams had resigned, Hagerty said, "The only part of the story I saw that was truthful is that Governor Adams is on a Canadian fishing trip." / United Press International today quoted an unidentified "Administration figure" as saying that ...in his opinion...Sherman Adams, for practical purposes, was through. / The Administration official is quoted as saying, "I think the question of a resignation is over and done with. I don't think he is coming back."

Republican Representative Keating of New York said today that Adams "ought" to resign. Keating is running for the U.S. Senate. He cited the Democratic sweep in Maine...where ~~[illegible]~~ Senator Payne lost his bid for a second term. / Like Adams, Payne acknowledged receiving gifts from ~~New England~~ Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine.

The United Auto Workers today authorized a strike against the Ford Motor Company, unless agreement is reached on a new contract by a week from today. / Negotiations between the U.A.W. and the Big Three auto companies have been deadlocked for months. / The decision to strike against Ford, unless a settlement is reached, was taken by the union's executive board, meeting in Detroit. / A union spokesman said that reports of an "agreement in principle" with General Motors, are "false".

The Civil Rights Commission today ordered an investigation, into complaints that Negroes in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have been denied their voting rights. / Commission Chairman Hannah said investigators already are at work in one of the states, but he declined to say which one...on grounds that their work might be made more difficult.

The Supreme Court will again hear oral arguments tomorrow in the Little Rock case. Little Rock Central High School is scheduled to open next Monday. Governor Faubus said today, that he has the power to order the school closed before it actually opens...and said he may do that, if United States marshals are used to enforce integration. / He claimed that use of the marshals would amount to "a second occupation." The Justice

Department said yesterday that if marshals were employed, they would cooperate with the local authorities.

The United States announces that another battalion of Marines---about 17-hundred men---will be withdrawn from Lebanon on Monday./ This would leave some 10-thousand American soldiers and Marines in Lebanon. The first Marine battalion was pulled out on August 14.

Tonight's announcement comes as United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold is conferring with Lebanese leaders.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, reports from Paris that the United States has decided to recognize the full sovereignty of Morocco over all air bases in that country, and accept the Moroccan demand that we recognize the "principle of evacuation". This decision, says Schoenbrun, opens the door to the possible evacuation of all foreign troops from Morocco, including the large French and Spanish garrisons...and may provoke a difficult situation for France and Spain, and their relations with the United States. Schoenbrun describes the French as "extremely upset" by the American decision...since it undercuts their position in the midst of negotiations with the Moroccans, on the future of their former colonial bases. For the U.S. Strategic Air Force, and the United States Navy, this is also a sensitive question---and, says Schoenbrun, a big gamble. By recognizing the "principle of evacuation," we expose ourselves to the possible removal of our costly...and important...air and naval bases in Morocco. It is hoped that our recognition of the "principle" of evacuation will enable the pro-American conservative elements in Morocco to fight off [redacted] left-wing Arab demands, that we get out at once. Our aim, Schoenbrun reports, is to arrange a slow-phased withdrawal...or even to re-negotiate a new arrangement for maintaining our present bases. The →

United States has a complex of four air bases in Morocco...built at a cost of roughly half a billion dollars.

Premier DeGaulle today received support for the new French constitution from Jean Monnet, father of the European Community and one of the most respected men in France. Monnet announced...publicly...that he would vote for the constitution in the referendum later this month.

French police arrested more than 200 Algerians today...in raids throughout France. The arrests are part of the French effort to smash the Algerian terrorist movement...which has resulted in the sabotage of French oil installations and several deaths.

The French government has reiterated its position that the Algerian revolt is an internal French problem. The information minister, Jacques Soustelle, said after a cabinet meeting today that France will boycott any United Nations debate on the Algerian problem.

Iceland said today that it would like the United Nations General Assembly to settle the dispute with Britain over its new 12-mile fishing limits. British trawlers have been operating in their accustomed fishing grounds...inside the 12-mile zone...ever since Iceland unilaterally proclaimed the new limit last month. There have been

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several encounters between British gunboats and the Islandic coast guard, but no casualties. Iceland complains that in the past 24 hours two British trawlers tried to run down its patrol boats to avoid arrest. The General Assembly meets here in New York on Tuesday.

In Florida today, United States agents intercepted a 60-foot cabin cruiser...which they say was headed for Cuba with reinforcements for rebel leader Fidel Castro. A quantity of ammunition was confiscated. Thirty-three persons on board the vessel were placed under arrest. According to U.S. Customs agents, all 33 wore arm bands or other insignia indentifying them either as followers of Castro...or of former President Prio of Cuba, who fled to this country in 1952. Many of those arrested were heavily armed.

The weather bureau in Miami today pronounced tropical storm "Fifi" no longer a threat to the United States coast. The storm is now in the open Atlantic, 400 miles southwest of Bermuda. Its highest winds are an estimated 55 miles an hour.

The Agriculture Department predicts the biggest harvest this year in history. The estimated corn crop is three and a half billion bushels---up

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three percent from the August forecast...and five percent above last year. The forecast for wheat is 1-billion, 466-million bushels...a new record. And livestock feed grain is expected to surpass last year's record yield by ~~many~~ nearly six percent.

Edward R. Murrow: September 10, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Since the United States still stands close to the brink of war over the offshore islands in the Formosa Strait, the ordinary citizen is entitled to all the help he can get to understand why. What he is getting from Secretary Dulles does not go the whole way. Mr. Dulles himself admits this. In his news conference yesterday he said: "I am aware of the fact that the elements that go into making final decisions are so delicate, oftentimes not subject to public appraisal, that there lies a responsibility upon the President and his principal advisers that cannot be shared with the general public." Maybe President Eisenhower intends to go further than his Secretary of State in his broadcast tomorrow night.

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Four years ago, we would not have gone to war over Quemoy and Matsu as such, and Congress did not include the offshore islands in the American gurantee. / Today we might go to war over them. / And the huge difference in American policy is the result of Chiang's decision to weaken his defense of Formosa by putting so many of his best troops on the islands. / In other words, Nationalist China increased the obligation of the United States. / It may be that Chiang was encouraged to do so by elements in this country. / But it is certain he was not dissuaded from doing it, as surely he might have been. Now Mr. Dulles feels entitled to say, that the threat of aggression against Quemoy and Matsu is a threat to the whole Western World, comparable to the

threat in Korea and the Berlin blockade. Mr. Dulles spoke with so much conviction about this that one can be sure it is crystal clear to him. But the public would benefit from further clarification.

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Good Nite & good luck —

9/10/58

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will make a nationwide broadcast tomorrow night on the crisis in the Far East. White House News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower will set forth the situation in the Formosa Strait "as it has developed and now exists." The President will fly to Washington early tomorrow afternoon...speak from his White House office in the evening...and fly back to Newport on Friday. CBS Radio will carry the broadcast at 10 P.M. tomorrow, Eastern Time.

Quemoy was shelled again today...although not on a massive scale. Shells, however, did fall on the main town on the island. Convoy operations are being hampered by bad weather...as well as by Communist artillery...and medical supplies on Quemoy are reported getting low.

The Nationalists say that another, smaller town on Quemoy was deliberately hit by the Communists on Monday...and that seven civilians were killed.

Communist China today accused the United States of violating its territory...in sending two aircraft over, or near, the coast of Fukien Province. This is the province directly opposite Formosa. And the Peiping radio...quoting the foreign ministry...calls the alleged action "a deliberate war provocation."

Secretary of Defence McElroy said today that both anti-aircraft missiles---the Nike-Hercules and the Bomarc---will be kept in our defense arsenal. The Bomarc belongs to the Air Force, and the Nike-Hercules is an Army weapon. Congress has cut down on funds for their production, and there was speculation that for economy reasons one of the missiles might be dropped. As a result, the Army and Air Force have been arguing over the respective merits of the two weapons. McElroy said he had passed the word that the "scrapping" between the

two services should be stopped.

The summer White House today denied published reports that Sherman Adams is resigning as assistant to the President. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters in Newport that no resignation has been sumbitted "in any shape, form, or manner." With reference to a report in the Laconia, New Hampshire Evening Citizen that Adams had resigned, Hagerty said, "The only part of the story I saw that was truthful is that Governor Adams is on a Canadian fishing trip." United Press International today quoted an unidentified "Administration figure" as saying that...in his opinion... Sherman Adams for practical purposes was through. The Administration official is quoted as saying, "I think the question of a resignation is over and done with. I don't think he is coming back."

Republican Representative Keating of New York said today that Adams "ought" to resign. Keating is running for the U.S. Senate. He cited the Democratic sweep in Maine..where Senator Payne lost his bid for a second term. Like Adams, Payne acknowledged receiving gifts from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine.

The United Auto Workers today authorized a strike against the Ford Motor Company, unless agreement is reached on a new contract by a week from today. Negotiations between the U.A.W. and the Big Three auto companies have been deadlocked for months. The decision to strike against Ford unless a settlement is reached was taken by the union's executive board, meeting in Detroit. A union spokesman said that reports of an "agreement in principle" with General Motors are "false."

The Civil Rights Commission today ordered an investigation into complaints that Negroes in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have been denied their voting rights. Commission Chairman Hannah said investigators already are at work in one of the states, but he declined to say which one...on grounds that their work might be made more difficult.

The Supreme Court will again hear oral arguments tomorrow in the Little Rock case. Little Rock Central High School is scheduled to open next Monday. Governor Faubus said today that he has the power to order the school closed before it actually opens...and said he may do that, if United States marshals are used to enforce integration. He claimed that use of the marshals would amount to "a second occupation." The Justice Department said yesterday that if marshals were employed, they would cooperate with the local authorities.

The United States announces that another battalion of Marines---about 17-hundred men---will be withdrawn from Lebanon on Monday. This would leave some 10-thousand American soldiers and Marines in Lebanon. The first Marine battalion was pulled out on August 14th.

Tonight's announcement comes as United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold is conferring with Lebanese leaders.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun reports from Paris that the United States has decided to recognize the full sovereignty of Morocco over all air bases in that country and accept the Moroccan demand that we recognize the "principle of evacuation." This decision, says Schoenbrun, opens the door to the possible evacuation of all foreign troops from Morocco, including the large French and Spanish garrisons...and may provoke a difficult situation for France and Spain and their relations with the United States. Schoenbrun describes the French as "extremely upset" by the American decision...since it undercuts their position in the midst of negotiations with the Moroccans on the future of their former colonial bases. For the U.S. Strategic Air Force and the United States Navy this is also a sensitive question---and, says Schoenbrun, a big gamble. By recognizing the "principle of evacuation," we expose ourselves to the possible removal of our costly...and important...air and naval bases in Morocco. It is hoped that our recognition of the "principle" of evacuation will enable the pro-American conservative elements in Morocco to fight off left-wing Arab

demands that we get out at once. Our aim, Schoenbrun reports, is to arrange a slow-phased withdrawal...or even to re-negotiate a new arrangement for maintaining our present bases. The United States has a complex of four air bases in Morocco...built at a cost of roughly half a billion dollars.

Premier DeGaulle today received support for the new French constitution from Jean Monnet, father of the European Community and one of the most respected men in France. Monnet announced...publicly...that he would vote for the constitution in the referendum later this month.

French police arrested more than 200 Algerians today...in raids throughout France. The arrests are part of the French effort to smash the Algerian terrorist movement...which has resulted in the sabotage of French oil installations and several deaths.

The French government has reiterated its position that the Algerian revolt is an internal French problem. The information minister, Jacques Soustelle, said after a cabinet meeting today that France will boycott any United Nations debate on the Algerian problem.

Iceland said today that it would like the United Nations General Assembly to settle the dispute with Britain over its new 12-mile fishing limits. British trawlers have been operating in their accustomed fishing grounds... inside the 12-mile zone...ever since Iceland unilaterally proclaimed the new limit last month. There have been several encounters between British gunboats and the Islandic coast guard but no casualties. Iceland complains that in the past 24 hours two British trawlers tried to run down its patrol boats to avoid arrest. The General Assembly meets here in New York on Tuesday.

The Agriculture Department predicts the biggest harvest this year in history. The estimated corn crop is three and a half billion bushels---up three percent from the August forecast..and five percent above last year. The forecast for wheat is 1-billion, 466-million bushels...a new record. And

livestock feed grain is expected to surpass last year's record yield by nearly six percent.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 11, 1958

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delay./ He referred to the phrase, "with all deliberate speed," which appeared in the Supreme Court decision of 1955...ordering the de-segregation of public schools...and said time was needed "to provide a transition from one era to another, and from one set of standards to another."/ Butler spoke for two hours, and used much of the time answering questions from the bench./ Butler...at one point...said the school board was "frustrated" because it was being ordered by the courts to do one thing, and BY the state of Arkansas to do another./ Chief Justice Warren interrupted to say, that the real issue was "not just whether the school board is being frustrated, but whether any agent of the state is preventing students from exercising their constitutional rights."/ The attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thurgood Marshall, took just 22 minutes. He noted that the Arkansas legislature...at the request of Governor Faubus... had passed a series of bills, giving the governor power to close any schools forcibly integrated. He noted, further, that none of the bills had been signed./ And he said, "I know of no other instance when a governor has tried to hold something over this court."/ When he was finished, no questions were asked./ The summation by the United States solicitor general,

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The United States and Britain have sent formal notes to Moscow, expressing "gratification" that Russia has agreed to meet with them on October 31st, to discuss a ban on nuclear weapons tests. / In proposing such a meeting, the United States and Britain offered to suspend their tests for one year, effective when the three powers sat down to talk. / President Eisenhower suggested that the suspension be continued on a year-to-year basis, so long as progress toward establishment of a control system was being made. The President also expressed hope that the talks would lead to agreement on the broader aspects of disarmament...such as limitation of conventional armament, and a ban on production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes. / Last month, Russia agreed to the October meeting...but disapproved of the suggestion that the test ban be conditional and on a yearly renewal basis. / It wanted the tests halted at once "for all time." We propose, in our new note, that this matter be taken up when the discussions get under way. We agree to the Soviet proposal that the meeting be held in Geneva, instead of in New York.

~~In Washington, the Senate disarmament subcommittee has issued a report...warning that a test ban which does not include inspection in~~

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Communist China "might present an opportunity for evasions on the part of the Soviet bloc." The subcommittee report...which is unanimous...says that an enforceable agreement on suspending tests would be in our national interest. / But it emphasizes that such an agreement should be recognized for what it would be---only a first step toward an overall disarmament pact. The subcommittee foresees "grave consequences" if the arms race is projected into outer space. / And it wants a United Nations study of possible inspection systems to insure that space is used for purposes of peace.

Britain exploded another nuclear device today in its current test series at Christmas Island. / The device was in the megaton range---which is to say it was a hydrogen bomb. / And it was exploded at high altitude.

India and Pakistan today issued a joint communique...announcing settlement of part of their long-standing frontier dispute. / The communique comes after two days of talks between Prime Minister Nehru of India and Premier Noon of Pakistan. / The settlement calls for an exchange of enclaves---or territorial pockets---on the two countries' eastern frontiers. The prime ministers agreed that, pending a settlement in other frontier areas, there would be "no disturbance of the status quo by force."

President Eisenhower today accepted with regret the resignation of Maxwell Gluck as United States ambassador to Ceylon. The appointment of Gluck to the ambassadorial post a year ago provoked criticism when it became known that...in appearing before a congressional committee... he could not name the prime minister of either Ceylon or India. Gluck, who owns a chain of dress shops, said later he knew the names but could not pronounce them. He told the President he wished to resign because of "personal considerations." The resignation is effective the first of next month.

Communist China announces that it is "relieving" its ambassador to Yugoslavia. The announcement gives no reason for the ambassador's removal. Nor does it give any indication whether he will be replaced. Relations between Yugoslavia and Communist China have been deteriorating for some time because of President Tito's "revisionist policies."

This might be a social note. The Reuters news service carries a report that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is planning to visit the Brussels Fair. No confirmation from Moscow.

President Eisenhower's budget director...Maurice Stans...today issued his mid-year report. / And it shows that the Treasury expects to end up this fisdal year, more than 12-billion dollars in the red. This would increase the public debt to 283-billion dollars. / The budget director told reporters, at a news conference, that he "felt a sense of discouragement." He said the President, and his advisers, must decide within 60 days whether to have the federal tax on gasoline increased next year, so as to bring in another billion dollars in revenue. / And he said, that if the Administration took a "consistent" position, it would ask Congress for another increase in postal rates. / He estimated that despite the recent rate increase, the Post Office Department...this year...will have a deficit of 735-million dollars.

Edward R. Murrow: September 11, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Anyone looking at this country in perspective today, would be struck by two momentous events and the attitude of the public to them. One is the President's address tonight on the Formosa crisis. / The other is the final consideration by the Supreme Court of the Little Rock school issue. / These bear witness to the fact that the United States is in the throes of a foreign crisis of great gravity and unpredictable consequences; and at the same time it is in the throes of a domestic crisis, also grave, and with consequences that also are unpredictable. / American destiny is certain to be affected by both crises. / But the public as a whole can be described as being in a state of calm bordering on apathy. / Is it interested? Moderately so. Is it worried? Only regionally, over the school question. / Is it frightened? Not in the least. / That is not to say that feelings have not been stirred up. Certainly the school issue is highly charged with emotion. / But there is little evidence that Americans as a nation realize that tremendous decisions are being made that will shape and change the future not only for them, but perhaps for the world.

Of the two crises, the one over de-segregation is easier to follow and understand. Both sides have presented their arguments eloquently. Until

recently, there was remarkably little dispute outside some areas in the South of the basic issue of ultimate integration. Moderate Southerners didn't like it, but granted it probably was bound to come. The question was not so much whether as when. And that is the way the case was presented to the Supreme Court by the Little Rock school board. It asks for the two-and-a-half years delay granted by Judge Lemley and reversed by the Court of Appeals.

But there is more to the case by now. Harry Ashmore, prize-winning editor of the Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, whose editorials have been so highly praised in the North, has modified his position somewhat. He writes that the issue is now one of cold conflict between State and Federal authority. The massive defiance of the South, he says, is not only holding fast from the Potomac to Dallas, but in some cases is turning back the trend where integration has taken place or is on the verge of coming into effect. He warns that "there is no way at this time to force southern compliance to court orders without doing serious and perhaps irreparable harm to the system of education upon which all our children, colored as well as white, are dependent. No one can doubt" he writes, "the alternative to delay is chaos

in education of a duration that no man can foresee."

The recent consolidation of official southern opposition has not softened the arguments of those opposing the Little Rock plea. The brief filed by Thurgood Marshall for the N.A.A.C.P says: "Even if it is claimed that tension will result which will disturb the educational process, this is preferable to the complete breakdown of education which will result from teaching children that courts of law bow to violence." His brief recognizes that two factors give importance to the Little Rock appeal. One is that the case has become a test for the entire nation of the Supreme Court's ruling that "the vitality of constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them". The other is the argument that unless there is delay, ruffians with or without support from State officials, will again try to prevent enforcement of the court's order. "The case" says the brief" involves the survival of the rule of law." And it tells the court it not only can re-state the urgency of proceeding with de-segregation, but also "the primacy of all constitutional rights over bigots, big and small."

In the welter of legal language which the case has let loose, the brief filed by Senator Fulbright is distinguished by an undeniable literary charm.

He demonstrates that there is such a thing as a "Southern mind" which he says is the legacy of "an ancient and melancholy history." "I would suggest", he pleads "that the problem of school integration is more likely - bearing in mind that flesh-and-blood is weak and frail - to yield to the slow conversion of the human heart than to remedies of a more urgent nature."

~~But since~~ At issue is now the primary principle of the Supreme Court's rulings being accepted as the law of the land, ~~the [illegible] is [illegible] to meet that challenge without equivocation.~~ The answer may come tomorrow. And the definitive statement of our Policy in the Formosa Straits may come 2 hours from now.

Word for Today

I would suggest ~~I propose~~ for the Word for Today, the inscription chiseled into the marble of the Supreme Court building: "Equal justice under law."

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"for all time." We propose in our new note that this matter be taken up when the discussions get under way. We agree to the Soviet proposal that the meeting be held in Geneva, instead of in New York.

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India and Pakistan today issued a joint communique...announcing settlement of part of their long-standing frontier dispute. The communique comes after two days of talks between Prime Minister Nehru of India and Premier Noon of Pakistan. The settlement calls for an exchange of enclaves---or territorial pockets---on the two countries' eastern frontiers. The prime ministers agreed that, pending a settlement in other frontier areas, there would be "no disturbance of the status quo by force."

Ptesident Eisenhower today accepted with regret the resignation of Maxwell Gluck as United States ambassador to Ceylon. He told the President he wished to resign because of "personal considerations." The resignation is effective the first of next month.

Communist China announces that it is "relieving" its ambassador to Yugoslavia. The announcement gives no reason for the ambassador's removal. Nor does it give any indication whether he will be replaced. Relations between Yugoslavia and Communist China have been deteriorating for some time because of President Tito's "revisionist policies."

President Eisenhower's budget director...Maurice Stans...today issued his mid-year report. And it shows that the Treasury expects to end up this fiscll year more than 12-billion dollars in the red. This would increase the public debt to 283-billion dollars. The budget director told reporters at a news conference that he "felt a sense of discouragement." He said the President and his advisers must decide within 60 days whether to have the

federal tax on gasoline increased next year so as to bring in another billion dollars in revenue. And he said that if the Administrttion took a "consistent" position, it would ask Congress for another increase in postal rates. He estimated that despite the recent rate increase, the Post Office Department... this year...will have a deficit of 735 million dollars.

Anyone looking at this country in perspective today would be struck by two momentous events and the attitude of the public to them. One is the President's address tonight on the Formosa crisis. The other is the final consideration by the Supreme Court of the Little Rock school issue. These bear witness to the fact that the United States is in the throes of a foreign crisis of great gravity and unpredictable consequences; and at the same time it is in the throes of a domestic crisis, also grave, and with consequences that also are unpredictable. American destiny is certain to be affected by both crises. But the public as a whole can be described as being in a state of calm bordering on apathy. Is it interested? Moderately so. Is it worried? Only regionally, over the school question. Is it frightened? Not in the least. This is not to say that feelings have not been stirred up. Certainly the school issue is highly charged with emotion. But there is little evidence that Americans as a nation realize that tremendous decisions are being made that will shape and change the future not only for them, but perhaps for the world.

Of the two crisis, the one over de-segration is easier to follow and understand. Both sides have presented their arguments eloquently. Until recently, there was remarkably little dispute outside some areas in the South of the basic issue of ultimate integration. Moderate Southerners didn't like it, but granted it probably was bound to come. The question was not so much whether as when. And that is the way the case was presented to the Supreme Court by the Little Rock school boatd. It asks for the two-and-a-half years delay granted by Judge Lemley and reversed by the Court of Appeals.

But there is more to the case by now. Harry Ashmore, prize-winning editor of Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, whose editorials have been so highly praised in the North, has modified his position somewhat. He writes that the issue is now one of cold conflict between State and Federal atthority. The massive defiance of the South he says, is not only holding fast from the Potomac to Dallas, but in some cases is turning back the trend where integration has taken place or is on the verge of coming into effect. He warns that "there is no way at this time to force southern compliance to court orders without doing serious and perhaps irreparable harm to the system of education upon which all our children, colored as well as white are dependent. No one can doubt" he writes, "the alternative to delay is chaos in education of a duration that no man can foresee."

The recent consolidation of official southern opposition has not softened the arguments of those opposing the Little Rock plea. The brief filed by Thurgood Marshall for the N.A.A.C.P. says: "Even if it is claimed that tension will result which will disturb the educational process, this is preferable to the complete breakdown of education wichh will result from teaching children that courts of law bow to violence." His brief recognizes that two factors give importance to the Little Rock appeal. One is that the case has become a test for the entire nation of the Supreme Court's ruling that "the vitality of constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them." The other is the argument that unless there is delay, ruffians with or wtthout support from state officials will again try to prevent enforcement of the court's order. "The case" says the brief "involves the survival of the rule of law." And it tells the court it not only can re-state the urgency of proceeding with de-segregation, but also "the primacy of all constitutional rights over bigots, big and small."

In the welter of legal language which the case has let loose, the brief filed by Senator Fulbright is distinguished by an undeniable literary charm. He demonstrates that there is such a thing as a "Southern mind" which he says is the legacy of "an ancient and melancholy history." "I would suggest," he pleads "that the problem of school integration is more likely -bearing in mind that flesh-and-blood is weak and frail - to y eld to the slow conversion of the human heart than to remedies of a more urgent nature."

At issue is now the primary principle of the Supreme Court's rulings being accepted as the law of the land. The answer may come tomorrow. And the definitive statement of our policy in the Formosa Strait may come two hours from now.

I would suggest for the Word for Today, the inscription chiseled into the marble of the Supreme Court building; "Equal justice under law."

Goodnight and good luck!

Sept. 12, 1958

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today ordered the resumption of racial integration at Little Rock Central High School. It said...in a unanimous decision... that its judgment "shall be effective immediately." Central High School is scheduled to re-open on Monday. And the Supreme Court said that because of this, "we deem it important to make prompt announcement of our judgment."

TONIGHT, GOVERNOR FAUBUS SIGNED THE BILL, PASSED BY THE Arkansas legislature EMPOWERING HIM TO CLOSE the high school, in the event of such a decision as the high court handed down today. The governor THEN ORDERED THE SCHOOL CLOSED, AS OF 8A.M. MONDAY.

What the Supreme Court did today was affirm last month's judgment by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeals court, at that time, reversed a district court order which said that integration at Central High School

(more)

could be delayed for two and a half years. The Supreme Court also re-instated the lower court orders of 1956 and 1957...upholding the school board's desegration program. Recently, however, the school board had argued that the program was unworkable at this time because of public resistance. This was also the judgment of District Judge Lemley, whose finding is now overruled. The Supreme Court did not say today why it had ordered the resumption of integration at Central High School, except that the order was in compliance with its earlier decisions. The court said that the views supporting its judgment "would be prepared and announced in due course."

At his vacation headquarters in Newport, President Eisenhower issued a statement appealing to Americans "to avoid defiance of the court's orders in this matter." He said, "I hope that all of us may live up to our traditional and proud boast that ours is a government of laws. All of us," he said, "know that if an individual, a community or a state, is going continuously and successfully to defy the rulings of the courts, then anarchy results."

(more)

Members of Congress from northern states are applauding the Supreme Court action. Senator Javits of New York calls the decision "good news for free people everywhere." Senator McClellan of Arkansas predicts that the decision will do "irreparable harm" to both the public school system and race relations. "Is the Supreme Court," he asks, "saying that it---implemented by federal bayonets---is the supreme power of the land?"

Late word from Little Rock is that the school board, pending word from Governor Faubus, will reopen Central High on Monday and admit seven Negro students. The school board says in a formal statement that it "apparently" has no other choice.

Today, in Front Royal, Virginia, Warren County High School closed its doors... rather than admit Negro students. The action was taken under Virginia state law, after a federal court said the school must be integrated

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Sept. 12, 1958

(4)

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

Lead to come...

The vacation White House announces that President Eisenhower will reply...within 24 hours...to Khrushchev's note demanding the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Formosa and the Formosa Strait. Khrushchev warned that Russia would regard any attack on Communist China as an attack on Russia itself.

Last night...in his report to the American people...Mr. Eisenhower said that this country cannot be "either lured or frightened into appeasement." He believed that the American people as a whole "do stand ready to defend the principle that armed force shall not be used for aggressive purposes." Does Mr. Khrushchev, he asked, think that we have so soon forgotten Korea? But the President also said that conciliation should never be abandoned in favor of force. "We would welcome," he said. We would welcome, he said, negotiations which in the present circumstances could have "a fruitful result."

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Congressional reaction to the President's speech is mixed. Republican Senate Leader Knowland said Mr. Eisenhower had given the Communists "a forceful reminder that America will not abandom her allies, or her defenses in the Far East." Montana's Democratic Senator Mansfield described the speech as "strong and factual, with an olive branch attached." But Democratic Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts accuses the Administration of making "a deliberately vague and inconsistent response to the crisis in the Formosa Strait." He says all the facts---military and political---"would dictate a contrary policy."

Secretary of Defense McElroy told reporters today that...in his opinion... the Administration had made it clear that we would resist an invasion of Quemoy.

News Secretary Hagerty says that, so far, telegrams received at the White House are running about two-to-one in favor of the position expressed last night by the President.

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Mr. Eisenhower's declaration (naturally) concerned our European allies. For a report on the British reaction, here is my colleague Charles Collingwood, speaking from London. / Tape runs four minutes, ends on cue "to Ed Murrow in New York."/

France...like Britain...is less than enthusiastic over the President's speech. For a summary of the French attitude, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris. / Tape runs two minutes and fifteen seconds, ends on cue "to Edward R. Murrow in New York."/

That was my colleague David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

(more)

Reaction from Russia has been sharp. The official Soviet news agency Tass calls the speech "an attempt to justify a policy of military blackmail." Tass says the President was trying to "calm" American public opinion, but that actually he showed American foreign policy to be based on aggressive tendencies which, says Tass," present a serious threat to world peace." Russia accuses Mr. Eisenhower of distortion, in comparing the Communist action against Quemoy to Hitler's move against Czechoslovakia. The truth, it says, is that Chiang Kai-shek provoked Communist China and that the offshore islands are part of China. According to Tass, the President said he welcomes discussion, but disclosed that the United States "wants to talk in the tones of a dictator." The newspaper Soviet Russia took Secretary of State Dulles for its target today, accusing him of "irresponsibility, adventurism and political blindness." It claims that in saying that no Communist government should be regarded as permanent, Dulles "broke all records for absurdity."

On Formosa, the Nationalist foreign minister called Mr. Eisenhower's speech "far-sighted"...but questioned the wisdom of trying to talk with the Chinese Communists. "However," he said, "we take note of repeated assurances that the United States will not be party to any arrangement which would prejudice our rights."

Peiping's ambassador to Poland returned to his post in Warsaw today...and said he is "most anxious" to see progress made toward a peaceful solution of the Formosa dispute. Ambassador Wang will represent his country in the forthcoming talks. Our ambassador to Poland, Jacob Beam, will represent the United States.

The Soviet government today accused the United States of surrounding Russia with radio stations, broadcasting "malacious anti-Soviet propaganda." The charge was made at a special Moscow news conference, called by the state committee for cultural relations with other countries. A committee spokesman said the "only aim" of the American stations was to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and aggravate the international situation.

It was relatively quiet today in the Formosa Strait. Quemoy was hit by about 200 shells, compared to more than 57-thousand [redacted] shells yesterday.

In Washington, [redacted] Chairman Green of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, [redacted] said tonight that President Eisenhower is duty-bound to call a special session of Congress...if he thinks the Formosa crisis might explode into war.

The Federal Reserve Board said today that industrial production in August jumped by two percent. It said that more than one-half of the decline in production...suffered in the recession...has now been recovered.

The United States Court of Appeals [redacted] handed down a split two-to-one decision today, affecting civilians employed by the armed [redacted] services overseas. The court ruled that such civilians cannot be tried by military courts in peacetime.

(more)

The United States has been reminded...once more...that it has allies whose views do not always coincide with our own. Many centuries ago, Virgil said, "Whatever the issue, we shall share one common danger, one safety." And again...in ancient times...it was Plutarch who warned, "All power is feeble, unless it is united."

Goodnight and good luck.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, September 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a report on the British reaction, here is my colleague Charles Collingwood speaking from London.

COLLINGWOOD: Quemoy and Matsu are a political issue in Britain today. This is due to two factors: One, British public opinion - and most political commentators - believe that the United States' decision to defend Quemoy and Matsu is mistaken and that for Britain to get involved in the situation would be an even greater mistake; two, on the other hand, Prime Minister Macmillan's government is deeply committed to the American alliance and is exceedingly loathe to follow on any subject a line which would put it it outright opposition to American policy. The result is that the British government feels it must make gestures suggesting its approval of the moral position of the United States in order to satisfy the conditions of the alliance, but that it should not commit Britain to any positive action which would set off a storm of public protest within the country.

The government was getting along pretty well with this line until yesterday when Mr. Randolph Churchill, who is not only the son of Sir Winston, but a potent journalist in his own right, wrote an article which sat the cat among the pigeons. Randolph Churchill had gone to see the Prime Minister to show him the gift that he was taking to Sir Winston and Lady Churchill's fiftieth wedding anniversary celebration, in the south of France. He thereupon wrote an article for a newspaper in which he said that Prime Minister Macmillan won't rat on his allies. "I was lucky enough to see the prime minister," said Randolph Churchill, "and am happy to be in the position to tell the world that Britain will stand by the United States. Some people feel," he went on, "that the United States

let us down over Suez. We ain't going to let the United States down over Quemoy and Matsu."

Now, if Mr. Churchill felt that he was lucky to have seen Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macmillan definitely felt that he was unlucky to have seen Mr. Churchill, for although Mr. Macmillan doesn't want to rat on the United States, he is almost as anxious - in the present state of British public opinion - not to have to associate himself with American Far Eastern policy in any definite, clearcut way. So the ink was still not dry on Mr. Churchill's article when No. 10 Downing Street issued a statement not only disavowing Churchill but emphasizing that Britain has no commitment with the United States over the Far Eastern situation. Even that wasn't good enough for Britain's opposition Labor party, which, scenting a good political issue, jumped in to demand a definite government statement, saying that Britain has no secret deal with the United States to join in the defense of Quemoy and Matsu. It's a measure of how strong British feeling is about this issue that the Foreign Office went a considerable way toward saying just that this afternoon. "No commitment," said the Foreign Office, "no obligation of any kind to take military action for the defense of Quemoy, Matsu or Formosa." The Foreign Office spokesman went on to endorse President Eisenhower's hope that Ambassadorial talks or UN action might ameliorate the crisis. "We hope the talks will begin speedily," he said, and this certainly represents the majority view in Britain, which is appalled by the possibility of military action over the offshore islands and welcomes anything that holds out the prospect of avoiding it.

Meanwhile, Randolph Churchill, from his parents' golden wedding anniversary celebration in France, said blandly that the prime minister is right, what he wrote only represented his own opinion and no more than that of the situation. "If that is so," one paper remarks tonight, paraphrasing a famous remark of Churchill, Sr., "if that is so, then

he has an idea of the Queen's English up with which we will not put." The paper suggests that from now on Mr. Macmillan confine his chats with his old friend's son to safe topics like the weather or golden wedding anniversaries. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: France, like Britain, is considerably less than enthusiastic over the President's speech. For a summary of the French attitude, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: It is rare to find the French in unanimous agreement on any issue but there is such unanimity today on the issue of Quemoy and Matsu. Left, Right and center are critical of American policy. There is also some criticism of China for endangering world peace by using force to win its case, but there's also a good deal of sympathy for Chinese exasperation at the occupation of these islands just off their coast. The French say that no power worthy of its name can tolerate a hostile force within gun range of its coastal defenses. As for Quemoy and Matsu being essential to the defense of Formosa, there's not one military authority here in France who endorses that argument. Thus, neither politically nor militarily does the defense of the offshore islands evoke any support over here. The French press is outspoken in its criticism of the American position, which it denounces as a prime example of brinkmanship. Editorial comment today on President Eisenhower's address to the nation is generally unfavorable although some hope is found in the President's mention of the United Nations as an eventual arbiter of the dispute. Most of the headlines stress Eisenhower's no war pledge with evident relief. A new and particularly interesting comment on America's China policy appears this evening in the influential paper L'Monde. L'Monde argues that there's a basic contradiction between State Department policy on Quemoy and the U.S. Senate resolution calling for China's participation in atomic test ban. "How," asks L'Monde," can Washington remain intransigent on Quemoy and at the same time deal with China on

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 15, 1958

This is the news:

The American and Chinese Communist ambassadors today opened their talks in Warsaw on the crisis in the Formosa Strait. The United States ambassador to Poland, Jacob Beam, said he hoped the discussion would lead to "constructive results". Chinese Ambassador Wang said that he, too, hoped the talks would be fruitful. Their first session lasted two hours and forty minutes, and another meeting is scheduled for Thursday.

This marks the resumption of marathon talks conducted last year on the ambassadorial level in Geneva. The United States is asking Peiping...again... to renounce the use of force in seeking to carry put its Formosa policy.

We have promised that the rights of Nationalist China will not be compromised in the course of these discussions.

Russia today served notice that it will press for a debate on Formosa, at the United Nations General Assembly meeting, which opens tomorrow here in New York. The Moscow radio said, "The whole world is alarmed by the threat of war, provoked by the adventurist policies of the United States." Moscow promised a new effort to seat Communist China.

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The State Department says standby plans are being made to evacuate American dependents from Formosa, in case evacuation becomes necessary. / No general evacuation has been ordered.

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Later dispatches tell of a bomb exploding today in a police headquarters in Marseilles. "Several" policemen are reported hurt.

In Lebanon, U.S. Marines of the First Battalion, Eighth Regiment, boarded ship today...in preparation for their return to the United States later this week. Eight hundred Marines of the Second Battalion, Eighth Regiment, are scheduled to board another troop transport tomorrow and Wednesday. This will leave about 9 thousand American soldiers and Marines on Lebanese soil.

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Edward R. Murrow: September 15, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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The history of the Communist policy to develop Western weaknesses shows one success after another. The West is not united at this moment with any solidarity save in Europe, and not too much can be said of the firmness in Europe. / None of our European allies likes our tough policy toward communism. NATO still stands, and European unity may have been strengthened by yesterday's meeting between Premier De Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer. / But the unity of Europe would crumble if De Gaulle failed to solve the Algerian crisis, or if he gave way to a military dictatorship.

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To come back to the Chinese crisis, though the Communist pressure seems to be at Quemoy, a more important battlefield is right here in New York, where the United Nations General Assembly meets tomorrow. / We believe we have a safe majority to defeat the Indian resolution which would accept Communist China as representing the Chinese people. / But our majority is safe only because the voting is open. We MIGHT WELL lose heavily in a secret ballot.

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FILL

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Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The American and Chinese Communist ambassadors today opened their talks in Warsaw on the crisis in the Formosa Strait. The United States ambassador to Poland, Jacob Beam, said he hoped the discussion would lead to "constructive results." Chinese Ambassador Wang said that he, too, hoped the talks would be fruitful. Their first session lasted two hours and forty minutes, and another meeting is scheduled for Thursday. This marks the resumption of marathon talks conducted last year on the ambassadorial level in Geneva. The United States is asking Peiping...again... to renounce the use of force in seeking to carry out its Formosa policy. We have promised that the rights of Nationalist China will not be compromised in the course of these discussions.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 16, 1958

This is the news:

Attorney General Rogers says that the Justice Department is taking no legal action...at this time...on the closing of schools in Virginia and Arkansas. Rogers issued the statement in Newport, after conferring with President Eisenhower on the school integration problem. Schools have been closed in Front Royal, Virginia, and in Little Rock, Arkansas, under state law. Rogers said there are indications that the "serious impact" of what it means to have these schools closed "is beginning to be keenly felt and its significance more fully appreciated." He said parents are bringing pressure to bear on responsible state officials to have the schools reopened. In the meantime, the Justice Department is adopting a wait-and-see policy.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas today advanced from October seventh...to September twenty-seventh...the date for a referendum in the Little Rock school district, on whether its high schools should be re-opened on a segregated or de-segregated basis. / Faubus said the issue needed to be resolved as soon as possible, "so we can find some means of educating the children." / He denied moving up the referendum date, because he felt public sentiment for re-opening the schools (which he closed last Friday) to be increasing. / He called the opposition he faced "no greater than usual."

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore today took under advisement the request, by two schools in Charlottesville, Virginia, that they be allowed to delay the integration process. / The two schools are scheduled to ppen next Monday. / The chief judge of the circuit court, Judge Simon Sobeloff, is expected to hand down his ruling within the next few days. / If he rules that the schools must integrate, it is almost certain that they will not open. / Integrated school attendance is prohibited under Virginia state law.

The United Nations General Assembly convened for its 13th regular meeting today...and elected Charles Malik, foreign minister of Lebanon,

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to serve as president. Malik had the support of the United States and most of the other Western powers. His opponent, Foreign Minister Mahgoub of the Sudan, had the backing of the Soviet bloc and the Arab League. Until today, the Russian-sponsored candidate for president of the Assembly had been the delegate from Czechoslovakia. Although the Soviet bloc threw its nine votes to Mahgoub at the last minute, Malik won with the taking of just one ballot--45 to 31.

The outgoing president, Sir Leslie Monroe of New Zealand, told the Assembly it was the supreme task of the United Nations "to see that transitions in human affairs in any part of the world are not determined by force."

As the session opened, Russia passed up the opportunity to press for the admission of Red China. It is expected to do so later...perhaps tomorrow.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko submitted a memorandum...requesting that the General Assembly debate the question of a ban on nuclear weapons tests. An American spokesman noted that Russia already has agreed to discuss this issue in talks due to start in Geneva the end of next month. Consequently, he said, the Russian move to have the matter taken up

~~in the Assembly "has the appearance of bad faith." / He expressed hope that~~

~~the Soviet Union does not plan "to negotiate by propaganda."~~

The Formosa crisis is bound to come up in the current General Assembly meeting, but no one brought up the subject today.

Russia has sent a formal note to Japan...warning it not to allow the United States to use Japanese territory as a base for "aggressive action against the Peoples' Republic of China." / The Soviet note said that if Japan did permit the use of its territory for such a purpose, Russia would regard Japan "a party" to the American action.

A State Department spokesman calls the Soviet note "an attempt to divert public opinion from the support Russia is giving the Chinese Communists in their current aggression in the Formosa Strait." The spokesman was asked about a report that the United States has offered to hold high-level talks with Communist China, in return for a Formosa cease-fire. He called the report "unfounded speculation". / Talks with Red China on the ambassadorial level opened yesterday in Mmm Warsaw.

The foreign policy debate continued today in Britain. The leader of the Labour opposition, Hugh Gaitskell, demanded that the Conservative government state---in plain, unmistakable terms---that it would not join →

the United States in a war to defend Quemoy. Gaitskell said that in his view the "obscurity" of the British position was "dangerous to the Atlantic alliance." Prime Minister Macmillan said yesterday that it would be playing into the hands of the Communists to say more than that his government agreed with the United States that the Formosa dispute should not be settled by force.

The Nationalists succeeded in delivering supplies to the Quemoy complex today by both sea and air. Another air drop was carried out successfully over Little Quemoy, and a ship was able to unload all its supplies on Quemoy beach, apparently with the help of amphibious vehicles. The entire unloading operation was carried out in just twenty minutes. This, despite heavy Communist bombardment.

The premier of Nationalist China said today that if Quemoy is ever completely blockaded, it would mean "extending the war." This is taken to mean that the Nationalists would want to bomb the Communist gun positions.

At Cape Canaveral today, the Navy failed in an attempt to launch another Vanguard rocket. This time, the rocket would have carried a 20-inch, 21 and one-half pound satellite. The cause of the malfunction has not yet been determined.

The Defense Department announces that a Regulus II missile was launched for the first time today from the deck of a submarine...and that the launching was a success. The test was conducted off the California coast. The Regulus II has a range of better than a thousand miles.

In Detroit, representatives of the United Auto Workers Union and Ford have gone into a night bargaining session with the strike deadline against Ford less than 24 hours away. ~~Yesterday, Ford and the other two major auto manufacturers---G.M. and Chrysler---submitted new contract proposals which U.A.W. President Walter Reuther said were not good enough. Several thousand Ford workers already have walked off their jobs.~~

In Washington today...an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee accused Teamsters President James Hoffa of "taking" five thousand dollars in union expense funds in 1953. Hoffa said the money was spent for "union organizing". But he admitted that he had listed it as income on his tax report.

In Hudson County, New Jersey...an autopsy report indicates that a heart attack...suffered by the engineer... PRECEDED the train wreck which yesterday claimed an estimated 40 lives.

The bodies of 21 victims have been recovered from the waters of Newark Bay. According to the medical examiner, the engineer "suffered from heart disease," although it still is not definite that he died at the controls of the train.

Edward R. Murrow: September 16, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Quemoy crisis is widely believed to be easing, now that talks between the American and Chinese ambassadors are underway in Warsaw. / The assumption seems to be that when talks begin, both sides have decided not to fight. / The assumption is comforting, but it is unjustified. / At issue in Warsaw is a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. That is what the United States needs immediately. / The Communists may agree, but they are tough, patient bargainers and are sure to insist on stiff terms. The least they are expected to demand is that the offshore islands are not to receive ammunition or military re-enforcement after the cease-fire. / They can insist on much more -- that the islands be given to them by the Nationalists - that American forces in the Formosa area be withdrawn, and that the United States agree to their admission to the United Nations. / The easiest of these terms - that no more military supplies go to the island - needs the agreement of Chiang Kai-Shek's government. Maybe we could persuade him to do it, but maybe we couldn't. / Both Chiang and his Foreign Minister have been saying that the mainland must be attacked soon, if the blockade continues. / To forbid the military supply of the islands after a cease fire would be to continue the blockade. Chiang might agree if he wanted peace. But what he wants is to liberate the mainland from Communist rule. And his only

chance of doing that is as a result of war. And he has no chance of winning such a war without our complete participation.

If a cease-fire is not to be had, either because the Chinese Communists reject our terms, or we reject theirs, the United States will face the ~~bravest~~ gravest decision since the beginning of the Korean war, and the consequences might be far more frightful. We must decide whether to break the blockade of the islands by active intervention. This would involve heavy bombing of the mainland to silence the guns now shelling the islands. The Chinese Nationalists are not strong enough to knock out the land batteries alone. The Communists have superior air power. The shore batteries cannot be silenced by naval shelling. So if the blockade is to be broken, the United States will have to do it. It is ~~XXXXXX~~ reliably reported that a decision to do that, if the fighting continues, has not been reached in Washington.

The obvious consequence of such an action would be to place us at war with Communist China. And there is an added hazard, for the Soviet Union has said in pretty solemn terms that an attack by us on China would be regarded as an attack on Russia, and we cannot expect the Kremlin not to honor this pledge.

In Washington, Ambassadors from Communist countries are reported to have

warned us - off the record - that Red China has the power to wipe out the Seventh Fleet in a matter of hours - before it could go into nuclear action. This implies that Soviet nuclear weapons are now stationed in China, probably staffed by Russians and on the alert.

For our part, we have built up our nuclear power in the area. Our Matadors can reach the mainland with nuclear warheads. We have greatly beefed up our air power on Formosa, bringing in planes from California, the Philippines and Japan. And it is disclosed that Nike Hercules missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, have been sent to the Pacific.

So both sides are continuing to flex their muscles.

A local war is possible. A general, unlimited war could occur. If we become involved in a war of whatever magnitude over Quemoy, we would have very few friends. It would be a lonely operation.

[illegible]

Presumably both sides are building up the pressure and increasing their power to influence negotiations, those in Warsaw and any that may follow. So some of the grimness of the situation can be put down to psychological warfare. But there is nothing psychological in the warfare being

experienced by the civilians and the garrison on Quemoy.

If we get out of this situation without shooting - if we get an acceptable cease-fire - then the question will be asked with added insistency: How did we get ourselves into this fix where even our closest allies won't go with us?

U.P. International in a despatch from Washington says that several Army and Air Force Generals accurately predicted more than four years ago the present course of the Quemoy-Formosa crisis. These men knew that the island could be blockaded by Communist coast artillery, and therefore was of little use for either offensive or defensive purposes. No one appears to know just why Chiang decided to lock up a third of his effectives on the islands; but it is apparent that if we tried to dissuade him from doing so we didn't try very hard. He had a fondness for this kind of strategy during the civil war, and it repeatedly failed to work. If Chiang is to be extricated from this situation, we will have to do it, either through diplomacy or force. Our allies will help a little with the diplomacy, but if it comes to force we will have to be prepared to go it alone.

Back in a moment. -

Now George Bryan - With a word about the weather.

Word for Today

In our approach to the problem of Communist China, tough decisions are going to have to be made. The goal is to resolve the problem without resort to force. As Professor Fairbank says in his new book on China "The challenge is plain. The century during which the Chinese had to live in our Western world is past. Now we both have to learn to live on the same planet."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Attorney General Rogers says that the Justice Department is taking no legal action...at this time...on the closing of schools in Virginia and Arkansas. Rogers issued the statement in Newport after conferring with President Eisenhower on the school integration problem. Schools have been closed in Front Royal, Virginia and in Little Rock, Arkansas under state law. Rogers said there are indications that the "serious impact" of what it means to have these schools closed "is beginning to be keenly felt and its significance more fully appreciated." He said parents are bringing pressure to bear on responsible state officials to have the schools reopened. In the meantime, the Justice Department is adopting a wait-and-see policy.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas today advanced from October seventh...to September twenty-seventh...the date for a referendum in the Little Rock school district on whether its high schools should be re-opened on a segregated or de-segregated basis. Faubus said the issue needed to be resolved as soon as possible "so we can find some means of educating the children." He denied moving up the referendum date because he felt public sentiment for re-opening the schools which he closed last Friday to be increasing. He called the opposition he faced "no greater than usual."

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore today took under advisement the request by two schools in Charlottesville, Virginia that they be allowed to delay the integration process. The two schools are scheduled to open next Monday. The chief judge of the circuit court, Judge Simon Sobeloff, is expected to hand down his ruling within the next few days. If he rules that the schools must integrate, it is almost certain that they will not open.

Integrated school attendance is prohibited under Virginia state law.

The United Nations General Assembly convened for its 13th regular meeting today...and elected Charles Malik, foreign minister of Lebanon, to serve as president. Malik had the supportof the United States and most of the other Western powers.

As the session opened, Russia passed up the opportunity to press for the admission of Red China. It is expected to do so later...perhaps tomorrow.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko submitted a memorandum...requesting that the General Assembly debate the question of a ban on nuclear weapons tests. An American spokesman noted that Russia already has agreed to discuss this issue in talks due to start in Geneva the end of next month.

The Formosa crisis is bound to come up in the current General Assembly meeting, but no one brought up the subject today.

Russia has sent a formal note to Japan...warning it not to allow the United States to use Japanese territory as a base for "aggressive action against the Peoples' Republic of China." The Soviet note said that if Japan did permit the use of its territory for such a purpose, Russia would regard Japan "a party" to the American action.

A State Department spokesman calls the Soviet note "an attempt to divert public opinion from the support Russia is giving the Chinese Communists in their current aggression in the Formosa Strait." The spokesman was asked about a report that the United States has offered to hold high-level talks with Communist China, in return for a Formosa cease-fire. He called the report "unfounded speculation." Talks with Red China on the ambassadorial level opened yesterday in Warsaw.

The foreign policy debate continued today in Britain. The leader of the Labour opposition, Hugh Gaitskell, demanded that the Conservative government state---in plain, unmistakable terms---that it would not join the United States

in a war to defend Quemoy. Gaitskell said that in his view, the "obscurity" of the British position was "dangerous to the Atlantic alliance." Prime Minister Macmillan said yesterday that it would be playing into the hands of the Communists to say more than that his government agreed with the United States that the Formosa dispute should not be settled by force.

The Nationalists succeeded in delivering supplies to the Quemoy complex today by both sea and air. Another air drop was carried out successfully over Little Quemoy, and a ship was able to unload all its supplies on Quemoy beach.

At Cape Canaveral today, the Navy failed in an attempt to launch another Vanguard rocket. This time, the rocket would have carried a 20 inch, 21 and one-half pound satellite. The cause of the malfunction has not yet been determined.

The Defense Department announces that a Regulus II missile was launched for the first time today from the deck of a submarine...and that the launching was a success. The test was conducted off the California coast. The Regulus II has a range of better than a thousand miles.

In Detroit, representatives of the United Auto Workers Union and Ford have gone into a night bargaining session with the strike deadline against Ford less than 24 hours away.

In Washington today...an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee accused Teamsters President James Hoffa of "taking" five thousand dollars in union expense funds in 1953. Hoffa said the money was spent for "union organizing." But he admitted that he had listed it as income on his tax report.

In Hudson County, New Jersey...an autopsy report indicates that a heart attack...suffered by the engineer...preceded the train wreck which yesterday claimed an estimated 40 lives. The bodies of 21 victims have been recovered from the waters of Newark Bay. According to the medical examiner, the engineer "suffered from heart disease," although it still is not definite that he died at

the controls of the train.

The Quemoy crisis is widely believed to be easing, now that talks between the American and Chinese ambassadors are underway in Warsaw. The assumption seems to be that when talks begin, both sides have decided not to fight. The assumption is comforting, but it is unjustified. At issue in Warsaw is a cease fire in the Formosa Strait. That is what the United States needs immediately. The Communists may agree, but they are tough, patient bargainers and are sure to insist on stiff terms. The least they are expected to demand is that the offshore islands are not to receive ammunition or military re-enforcement after the cease fire. They can insist on much more -that the islands be given to them by the Nationalists - that American forces in the Formosa area be withdrawn, and that the United States agree to their admission to the United Nations. The easiest of these terms - that no more military supplies go to the island - needs the agreement of Chiang Kai-Shek's government. Maybe we could persuade him to do it, but maybe we couldn't. Both Chiang and his Foreign Minister have been saying that the mainland must be attacked soon, if the blockade continues. To forbid the military supply of the islands after a cease fire would be to continue the blockade. Chiang might agree if he wanted peace. But what he wants is to liberate the mainland from Communist rule. And his only chance of doing that is as a result of war. And he has no chance of winning such a war without our complete participation.

If a cease fire is not to be had, either because the Chinese Communists reject our terms, or we reject theirs, the United States will face the gravest decision since the beginning of the Korean war, and the consequences might be far more frightful. We must decide whether to break the blockade of the islands by active intervention. This would involve heavy bombing of the mainland to silence the guns now shelling the islands. The Chinese Nationalists are not strong enough to knock out the land batteries alone.

The Communists have superior air power. The shore batteries cannot be silenced by naval shelling. So if the blockade is to be broken the United States will have to do it. It is reliably reported that a decision to do that, if the fighting continues, has not been reached in Washington.

The obvious consequence of such an action would be to place us at war with Communist China. And there is an added hazard, for the Soviet Union has said in pretty solemn terms that an attack by us on China would be regarded as an attack on Russia, and we cannot expect the Kremlin not to honor this pledge.

In Washington, Ambassadors from Communist countries are reported to have warned us - off the record - that Red China has the power to wipe out the Seventh Fleet in a matter of hours - before it could go into nuclear action. This implies that Soviet nuclear weapons are now stationed in China probably staffed by Russians and on the alert.

For our part, we have built up our nuclear power in the area. Our Matadors can reach the mainland with nuclear warheads. We have greatly beefed up our air power on Formosa, bringing in planes from California, the Philippines and Japan. And it is disclosed that Niki Hercules missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, have been sent to the Pacific.

So both sides are continuing to flex their muscles.

A local war is possible. A general, unlimited war could occur. If we become involved in a war of whatever magnitude over Quemoy, we would have very few friends. It would be a lonely operation.

Presumably both sides are building up the pressure and increasing their power to influence negotiations, those in Warsaw and any that may follow. So some of the grimness of the situation can be put down to psychological warfare. But there is nothing psychological in the warfare being experienced by the civilians and the garrison on Quemoy.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 17, 1958

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Here in New York today, the United Nations General Assembly was in recess. And the steering committee, postponed for 24 hours, its debate on whether the Assembly should consider the admission of Red China.

Secretary of State Dulles will [redacted] speak before the General Assembly tomorrow. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, is covering the United Nations. So let's have his report.

(Tape runs 5:10
Ends on cue: "Now back again to Ed Murrow."

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The vacation White House announces that President Eisenhower will return to Washington next Tuesday, to be host at a luncheon for the foreign ministers of twenty Latin American countries. / Whether this will mark the end of Mr. Eisenhower's Newport vacation is not decided.

New Secretary Hagerty said again today that Sherman Adams has not submitted his resignation as assistant to the President. An Adams resignation has been reported imminent.

Mr. Eisenhower today did accept, "with great personal regret", the resignation of Walter Williams as under-secretary of commerce. Williams has held the Commerce Department position since the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration. / A Seattle banker, he said he was resigning for personal reasons.

The government reports that...in July...savings and loan associations across the country, placed 1-billion, 200-million dollars in mortgage loans. This is 21 percent above the figure for July a year ago, and a record for any single month.

The government also reports that, in the second quarter of the year, the profits of manufacturers...after taxes...increased 15 percent over the first quarter. Over-all manufacturing sales were up 3 percent.

The word for today might be that famous observation on the cause of unemployment composed by Calvin Coolidge. "When many people are out of work," he said, "unemployment results."

Goodnight and good luck!

schorr for murrow 7:45 PM sept.17

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For the time being, the State Department intends, though without too much hope, to explore the chances for an understanding with the Chinese Communists through the Ambassadorial talks in Warsaw. What the U.S. is seeking is a cease-fire in Formosa Straits--either by agreement, or a cease-fire in fact without an agreement. What the U.S. is prepared to offer in return is being kept deliberately OBSURE for bargaining reasons. BUT The State Department WILL not listen to any proposal involving the surrender of Quemoy or Matsu or any of the offshore islands. It WOULD be willing to consider proposals for demilitarizing these islands, or at least a substantial reduction of the Nationalist forces concentrated on them.

The American position is that a cease-fire is the first requisite.... and that no general political problems can be discussed with the Chinese Communists until the guns stop. But, if there is a cease-fire, SEC DULLES would be willing to open up other subjects for discussion with Bayping... though he regards anything like a foreign ministers' meeting as still very far off. And SEC. DULLES IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE CONFIDENT HE COULD PERSUADE THE NATIONALISTS TO ACCEPT A CEASE-FIRE DESPITE THEIR PROCLAIMED OPPOSITION.

No time limit has been set for the Warsaw negotiations, BUT IF THEY SHOW no early signs of progress the United States is prepared to lay the Formosa Straits issue before the United Nations...with a request that it condemn the use of force by the Chinese Communists to achieve their political aims. It has not yet been decided whether to present the question to the Security Council of the General Assembly, but Sec. Dulles is understood to be inclined towards the veto-proof Assembly. Not that U.N. action would necessarily solve anything--the Chinese Communists have not, in the past, shown any great respect for UN resolutions--but the United States Govt feels there would be some value in bringing world

opinion to bear. If the issue is raised in the U.N., the State Dept. feels that the Bayping regime should have an opportunity to send a delegation to state its case...as it did in 1950 on the Korea invasion.

But, before the U.N. could act, other things might happen. For one thing, Nationalist planes might attack Communist shore batteries in an effort to relieve the blockade of Quemoy. American officials feel that the Nationalists are free to take such action despite Chiang Kai-Shek's commitment not to launch any offensive against the mainland without American permission. Such an attack would be regarded as more defensive than offensive.

This is one of the elements that makes Secretary Dulles feel the situation in Formosa Straits to be most dangerous. Soviet Russia has stated it would regard an attack on mainland China as an attack oon itself...and no one knows how Russia would react.

The Soviets have a tendency, in the opinion of some American officials, to overestimate her military strength... She has, perhaps, come to believe her own propaganda that Soviet threats forced Britain and France out of Egypt... and prevented the United States from invading Iraq. In fact, one

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~~But~~ But the danger, as American officials see it, is that Russia has been building up a myth of military superiority...and that Red China may be motivated by that myth in her actions in Formosa Straits.

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The Far Eastern situation will occupy only a brief passage in Dulles' speech tomorrow. The question is not on the agenda...not yet, anyway, though it is much in the minds of the delegates. Dulles is expected to devote more time to denouncing the Russians for the executions in Hungary....to developing proposals for a standby United Nations police force...spelling out ideas for economic development, not only in the Middle East, but in other parts of the world...filling in details of American proposals for international cooperation in Outer Space. And he is expected to call for a return to the ideal of the

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News Secretary Hagerty said again today that Sherman Adams has not submitted his resignation as assistant to the President. An Adams resignation has been reported imminent.

Mr. Eisenhower today did accept "with great personal regret" the resignation of Walter Williams as under-secretary of commerce. Williams has held the Commerce Department position since the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration. A Seattle banker, he said he was resigning for personal reasons.

The government reports that...in July...savings and loan associations across the country placed 1-billion, 200-million dollars in mortgage loans. This is 21 percent above the figure for July a year ago and a record for any single month.

The government also reports that in the second quarter of the year the profits of manufacturers...after taxes...increased 15 percent over the first quarter. Over-all manufacturing sales were up 3 percent.

The word for today might be that famous observation on the cause of unemployment composed by Calvin Coolidge. "When many people are out of work," he said, "unemployment results."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 18, 1958

This is the news:

The United Nations General Assembly heard major speeches today, by Secretary of State Dulles and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, was at the General Assembly for the opening of general debate, and here is his first-hand report.—

(all last pages)

(Tape runs 3:45
(Ends on cue: "Now again Edward R. Murrow."

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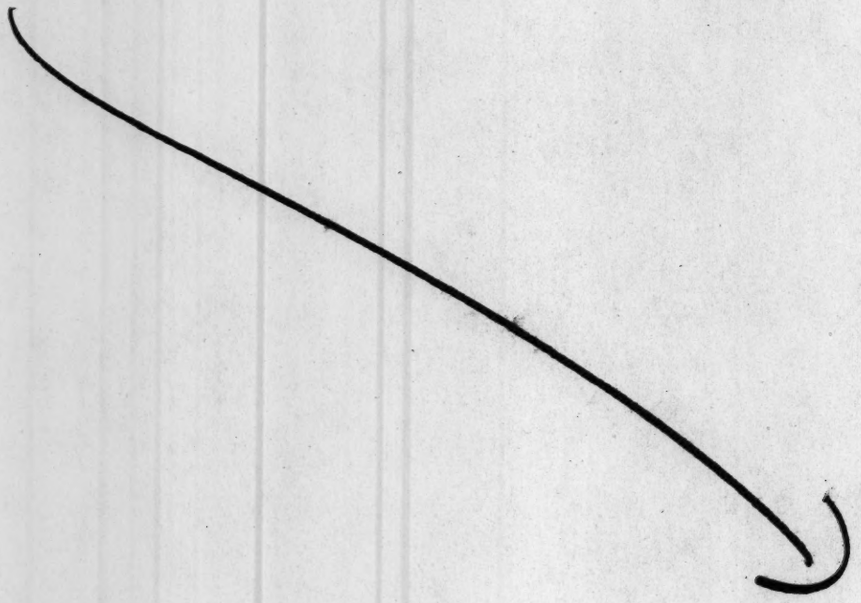

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Back in a moment -

Joint Jorge Bryan With a word about the Weather -

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schorr for murrow sept.18 7:45 PM

America's John Foster Dulles and Russia's Andrei Gromyko stood figuratively toe to toe before the United Nations Assembly today and traded blows...on Formosa Straits...on the Middle East...and on disarmament . Secretary Dulles spoke for just a half hour this morning...Foreign Minister Gromyko for an hour and a half this afternoon...getting slightly more applause. But when it was over, neutral delegates found nothing in either speech which opened any escape hatches from today's international deadlocks. As an Indonesian put it, "They just continued the Cold War."

On Formosa Straits, Dulles demanded a prompt cease-fire from Red China. Gromyko demanded prompt American evacuation from Formosa and the offshore islands. Dulles accused the Communists of aggression; Gromyko accused the Americans of "international piracy."

On the Middle East, Dulles said the course of events so far was reassuring--presumably a reference to the reported agreement of the Middle Eastern countries to stationing of a UN watchdog committee--and said American troops would withdraw from Lebanon soon.

Gromyko demanded that Americans in Lebanon--and Britons in Jordan--withdraw right away, and threatened to raise the issue in this Assembly to spur them on.

On disarmament, Dulles reviewed American proposals for a conditional ban on nuclear testing...for prevention of surprise attack...and proposed the Assembly appoint a committee to study international cooperation on outer space. Gromyko demanded an un-conditional ban on nuclear testing...said Russia would agree on peaceful use of space only if the United States gave up its foreign military bases. And he suggested a 10 to 15 per cent cut in military budgets, part of the proceeds to be given to underdeveloped countries--a proposal that most delegates said was not new or original with Russia.

The pageant of stating fixed positions, enacted before the magnificent backdrop of the ultra-modern UN Assembly hall, disclosed

Indeed, little in this pageantry of restating fixed positions seemed new or original, or ~~[illegible]~~ APPEARED to stir the delegates. ~~[illegible]~~ Gromyko ~~[illegible]~~ got some of his paper work done while Dulles talked. Dulles doodled while Gromyko talked. Most of the delegates listened patiently and impassively.

~~In fact, there was only one incident today that seemed~~ to stir the delegates. Yesterday Assembly President Charles Malik. .reportedly at India's request...got the Assembly steering committee to hold over until today action on the Indian request to put admission of Red China on the Assembly agenda. The United States, sure it has the votes, as in the past, to block the move, wanted quick action. Today, at the close of Gromyko's speech, Malik announced that because of the late hour the Steering Committee meeting would be postponed until tomorrow. And the Irish delegation started a move to delay a vote until after the Warsaw negotiations. An American spokesman, with some irritation, said the United States had not been consulted about the postponement...and opposed any delay.

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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GEORGE BRYAN:

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Sept. 19, 1958

This is the news:

Khrushchev warned the United States again tonight to withdraw its armed forces from Formosa and the Formosa Strait. / The withdrawal of American forces, he said, is the only basis for a stable peace in the Far East. And he said that if the Americans do not withdraw, the Peoples' Republic of China would have no alternative but to expel them. / Khrushchev said Red China would not be intimidated by "nuclear blackmail." / Russia, he said, fully supports the policy of Communist China. / And he repeated his warning that Russia would regard any attack against the Chinese mainland as an attack against itself. These warnings are contained in a new message to President Eisenhower, replying to the President's letter to

Khrushchev last week-end. In that letter, Mr. Eisenhower urged the Soviet leader to persuade Red China to call off its attacks on the Nationalist-held offshore islands....and to negotiate a settlement./ Mr. Eisenhower said the United States "welcomed" the ambassadorial talks in Warsaw. /The United States, he said, hopes that there "will be no resort to the use of force."/ He also said the present state of tension had been created directly by the action of Communist China (in bombarding the offshore islands "without provocation." (I should like to discuss this situation further, in a few minutes).

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The State Department said tonight that it is investigating the [redacted] explusion...from Formosa...of N.B.C. Correspondent James Robinson. A Nationalist government spokesman has [redacted] accused Robinson of showing "an unfriendly attitude". N.B.C. News says his reporting has been both "objective and fair."

Here in New York today, the steering committee of the United Nations General Assembly shelved for another year, the question of admitting Communist China to the world organization. / Krishna Menon of India urged, in the committee debate, that the question whether to seat Red China be discussed fully on the Assembly floor. / United States Ambassador Lodge replied that this year..."of all years"...is not the time to consider the ousting of Nationalist China from the United Nations. / He made no direct reference to the Communist attack on Quemoy, but spoke only of "recent developments in the Far East." The Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin,

said the United States was "afraid" to have the issue debated by the full General Assembly. / But the motion...submitted by Ambassador Lodge for postponing floor debate for at least another year...was passed by a committee vote of 12 to 7. Two members of the steering committee---Greece and Mexico---abstained. / Although this decision now goes to a plenary session of the Assembly, it is almost certain to be upheld.

President Eisenhower did not confer today with Secretary of Defense McElroy and General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as was originally planned. The conference...which the vacation White House had described as "routine"...will take place in Washington next Tuesday. The President will be in Washington that day in order to preside at a luncheon to be attended by the foreign ministers of twenty Latin American states.

The Greek underground on Cyprus said today that it was "not responsible" for the shooting yesterday of John Wentworth, a United States vice consul in Nicosia. Doctors say that Wentworth now has a good chance of recovery. / American authorities say the shooting probably was a case of mistaken identity.

Algerian rebel leaders today proclaimed the formation of a government-in-exile. The proclamation was issued simultaneously in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco...with the temporary seat of government yet to be decided. / The new provisional government has been recognized, so far, by the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Libya, and Iraq. / In Cairo, the announcement was made at the National Liberation Front headquarters by Ferhat Abbas, who...as prime minister...heads a 16-member cabinet. / Five cabinet members are prisoners of the French. And these include the deputy prime minister, Ben Bella, and four ministers of state. The information minister told a news conference in Cairo that the provisional government considers itself in a state of war with France, under international law. / In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry says there is "no precedent in history of a provisional government being formed in peacetime." (France has never recognized the four-year revolt in Algeria as a war). / The Foreign Ministry spokesman calls the new Algerian regime "an artificial organization" drawn up for the purpose of promoting terrorism and assassination. France, he says, will consider recognition of the regime by any other country to be "an unfriendly act." / The Foreign Ministry spokesman says that if

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the United States should recognize the Algerian rebels, France would be obliged to reconsider its position in the North Atlantic alliance. But, he hastens to say, he does not think that such a situation is likely to arise. / In Washington, the State Department has declined formal comment. At least, up to this hour. Department officials, however, have not concealed their disappointment in the rebel proclamation. The action, they feel, is a setback to moderates in the rebel movement...who want some kind of compromise settlement. In London, a Foreign Office spokesman says that Great Britain has "no intention" of recognizing the provisional government. However, recognition by Russia and other Communist countries is anticipated. / ~~There is also heavy Arab pressure on~~ Morocco and Tunisia ~~to grant~~ have granted recognition to the New Govt in Exile.

~~The French Navy announces that Algerian rebel "frogmen" have tried~~ to sink two warships at the Toulon naval base, in Southern France. The frogmen reportedly were intercepted in the water as they were approaching France's only battleship, the Jean Bart, and a destroyer which was moored alongside. / The port of Toulon is in a state of alert...and two men have been placed under arrest. Their identity was not immediately announced.

The French information minister, Jacques Soustelle, flew to Algiers today for a tour of inspection...which had been planned for some time. Only five days ago...in Paris...he narrowly escaped assassination.

The United States exploded an atomic device today in the Nevada desert---the first in a series of 10 nuclear tests. / Today's "first shot" involved a comparatively small device, suspended from a balloon 500 feet over Yucca Flat. / The cloud, after the explosion, did not take the usual mushroom shape, but looked (in the words of one reporter) like "a ball of yarn sitting up there over the desert." / The Atomic Energy Commission says that if there is any radioactive fall-out beyond the test site, it should be only in "trace amounts". The nickname for this series of tests...in Nevada...is "Operation Deadline". / The shots must be completed by October 31...when the United States and Britain are due to join Russia in talks concerning a nuclear test ban. / The United States has offered to stop testing for one year, when the talks begin. Hmm It has indicated willingness...if progress continues to be made toward agreement... to extend test suspension on a year to year basis. And so the current series of tests could...conceivably...be the last conducted by this country for military purposes.

The cost-of-living declined in August, for the first time in two years. The decline amounted to two-tenths of one percent. A government spokesman says, however, that this is not the beginning of a "downward trend". Rather, that the consumer price index is "tending to stabilize." / The decline in August reflected lower food prices, due to heavy marketing of fruits, vegetables and meats. It is predicted that food prices will decline somewhat further this month---then level off. / Clothing prices last month dipped an average of one-tenth of one percent. Housing and transportation costs were up.

A federal judge today refused to suspend an order he issued more than a year ago, for the integration of six schools in Norfolk, Virginia. / The Norfolk board of education then postponed the opening of the schools for one week, while it made an appeal.

Today a member of the Virginia legislature...John C. Webb, representing Fairfax County...urged Governor Almond to call a special session, for the purpose of repealing the state law which automatically closed down integrated schools. He argued that the policy of "massive resistance" would destroy Virginia's public school system.

The United States Public Health Service reports 399 cases identified as polio in the past week. / One hundred and ninety-three of these cases are paralytic. / Fewer polio cases have been reported so far this year, than a year ago. / But the incidence of the disease, in its paralytic form, is slightly higher than last year.

Edward R. Murrow: September 19, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

On Sunday we may get some idea whether the Chinese Communists will agree to a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. / That is when Communist Ambassador Wang meets American Ambassador Beam again in Warsaw. / No purpose is served by speculating on the course of the conversations thus far; but if we judge from Russian and Chinese statements to their own people, and at the United Nations, there is very little chance indeed that the Chinese will agree to a cease fire. / And again if we judge by the statements ~~of~~ American spokesmen, there is no chance at all of our agreeing to the conditions laid down by the Chinese Communists.

The brink of war is a phrase somewhat glibly used in discussing the cold war, but it becomes increasingly clear that we are getting a good close look at a big brink. / If war should come, it will not be like the Korean War, which was fought by the United Nations and was kept localized. The United Nations would not join us in a war over the offshore islands, and such a war could probably not be kept local. / We have been warned in the bluntest possible fashion that if we attack the Chinese mainland, the Soviet Union will enter the war against us. / And we have been told, privately by Iron Curtain diplomats, that the first attack would be against our Eastern seaboard. / These warnings may be mere bluff, a psychological

With Nuclear Weapons.

build-up designed to influence negotiations. This may be merely more of Russia's "ballistic blackmail," but it is necessary to remember that during the Korean War, the Indian Ambassador in Peiping told us that if our forces reached for the Yalu River, Communist China would enter the war. We didn't believe the warning; we reached and they entered.

In this present position both sides are comitting themselves more and more firmly. The pressure is increasing. In the last three weeks we have rushed one-and-a-half times as much military gear to Formosa as the total annual program for Nationalist China. Our missiles and our nuclear air power are being concentrated there, and we are taking pains to see that the world knows about it. We have set up our own command organization on Formosa, and announced it. We have broadcast the decision to allow hot pursuit back over the mainland to American pilots attacked by Communist planes. This means that war between the United States and China can depend on the discretion of a single Chinese pilot, and on the split-second decision of an American pilot. Chiang Kai-Shek may decide to try to take out the coastal batteries with his own air force, which he cannot do alone. If we help him we then face another threat from Khrushchev, repeated today, that such action will be considered an attack on the Soviet

Union. Khrushchev, in his message to Eisenhower today, again demanded that American military forces be withdrawn from the Formosa area; and he went on to say "should the United States not do this now, the People's Republic of China would have no other way except the expulsion of enemy forces from its territory, on which a base is being created for an attack on the People's Republic of China." It would seem that Khrushchev is talking tougher than the Chinese , who have been aiming their oral and artillery fire primarily at the offshore islands.

What we want is a cease-fire, with or without formal agreement; but there appears to be little chance of our getting it without making major concessions. In the absence of an agreement the immediate problem is to break the blockade. A big air drop might do it temporarily, and buy us some time. But to be effective it would involve flying American planes over waters where we would not send American ships. We have heretofore observed the three-mile limit off Quemoy in the Navy's convoy work. If the air drop failed, we would then be confronted with the formal decision whether to silence the shore batteries ourselves. That decision has not yet been taken in Washington. Chiang Kai-Shek could largely take the decision out of our

hands by sending his own planes after the shore batteries. Under his treaty with us he is entitled to do that. Technically such an operation need not involve us, but the Communists may not be aware that there is any difference. And three or twelve-mile limits are bound to be violated by super-sonic jets.

The leaders on both sides in this situation are like civilians stomping through a minefield looking for a road to peace. They may think they know where they can step safely. Maybe they do. But this is not an altogether satisfactory way to be looking for peace.

Word for Today

It was two thousand years ago...almost to this exact date...that Publilius Syrus said very wisely "Danger strikes the sooner when it is despised."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Khrushchev warned the United States again tonight to withdraw its armed forces from Formosa and the Formosa Strait. The withdrawal of American forces, he said, is the only basis for a stable peace in the Far East. And he said that if the Americans do not withdraw, the Peoples' Republic of China would have no alternative but to expel them. Khrushchev said Red China would not be intimidated by "nuclear blackmail." Russia, he said, fully supports the policy of Communist China. And he repeated his warning that Russia would regard any attack against the Chinese mainland as an attack against itself. These warnings are contained in a new message to President Eisenhower, replying to the President's letter to Khrushchev last week-end. In that letter, Mr. Eisenhower urged the Soviet leader to persuade Red China to call off its attacks on the Nationalist-held offshore islands...and to negotiate a settlement. Mr. Eisenhower said the United States "welcomed" the ambassadorial talks in Warsaw. The United States, he said, hopes that there "will be no resort to the use of force." He also said the present state of tension had been created directly by the action of Communist China in bombarding the offshore islands "without provocation." (I should like to discuss this situation further in a few minutes.)

The State Department said tonight that it is investigating the expulsion... from Formosa...of N.B.C. Correspondent James Robinson. A Nationalist government spokesman has accused Robinson of showing "an unfriendly attitude." N.B.C. News says his reporting has been both "objective and fair."

Here in New York today, the steering committee of the United Nations General Assembly shelved for another year the question of admitting Communist China to the world organization. Krishna Menon of India urged in the committee debate that the question whether to seat Red China be discussed fully on the Assembly floor.. United States Ambassador Lodge replied that this year...."of all years".... is not the time to consider the ousting of Nationalist China from the United Nations.

He made no direct reference to the Communist attack on Quemoy, but spoke only of "recent developments in the Far East." The Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, said the United States was afraid to have the issue debated by the full General Assembly. But the motion...submitted by Ambassador Lodge for postponing floor debate for at least another year...was passed by a committee vote of 12 to 7. Two members of the steering committee---Greece and Mexico---abstained. Although this decision now goes to a plenary session of the Assembly, it is almost certain to be upheld.

President Eisenhower did not confer today with Secretary of Defense McElroy and General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as was originally planned. The conference....wh ich the vacation White House had described as "routine"...will take place in Washington next Tuesday. The President will be in Washington that day in order to preside at a luncheon to be attended by the foreign ministers of twenty Latin American states.

The Greek underground on Cyprus said today that it was "not responsible" for the shooting yesterday of John Wentworth, a United States vice consul in Nicosia. Doctors say that Wentworth now has a good chance of recovery. American authorities say the shooting probably was a case of mistaken identity.

Algerian rebel leaders today proclaimed the formation of a government-in-exile. The proclamation was issued simultaneously in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco... with the temporary seat of government yet to be decided. The new provisional government has been recognized, so far, by the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Libya, and Iraq. In Cairo, the announcement was made at the National Liberation Front headquarters by Ferhat Abbas, who....as prime minister....heads a 16-member cabinet. Five cabinet members are prisoners of the French. And these include the deputy prime minister, Ben Bella, and four ministers of state. The information minister told a news conference in Cairo that the provisional government considers itself in a state of war with France, under international law. In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry says there is no precedent in history of a provisional government being formed in peacetime.

(France has never recognized the four-year revolt in Algeria as a war). The Foreign Ministry spokesman calls the new Algerian regime"an artificial organization" drawn up for the purpose of promoting terrorism and assassination. France, he says, will consider recognition of the regime by any other country to be "an unfriendly act." The Foreign Ministry spokesman says that if the United States should recognize the Algerian rebels, France would be obliged to reconsider its position in the North Atlantic alliance. But, he hastens to say, he does not think that such a situation is likely to arise. In Washington, the State Department has declined formal comment. At least, up to this hour. Department officials, however, have not concealed their disappointment in the rebel proclamation. The action, they feel, is a setback to moderates in the rebel movement...who want some kind of compromise settlement. In London, a Foreign Office spokesman says that Great Britain has "no intention' of recognizing the provisional government. However, recognition by Russia and other Communist countries is anticipated. Morocco and Tunisia have granted recognition to the new government in exile.

The French information minister, Jacques Soustelle, flew to Algiers today for a tour of inspection...which had been planned for some time. Only five days ago....in Paris....he narrowly escaped assassination.

The United States exploded an atomic device today in the Nevada desert -- the first in a series of 10 nuclear tests. Today's "first shot" involved a comparatively small device, suspended from a balloon 500 feet over Yucca Flat. The cloud after the explosion did not take the usual mushroom shape but looked in the words of one reporter like "a ball of yarn sitting up there over the desert." The Atomic Energy Commission says that if there is any radioactive fall-out beyond the test site, it should be only in "trace amounts". The nickname for this series of tests....in Nevada....is "Operation Deadline". The shots must be completed by October 31....when the United States and Britain are due to join Russia in talks concerning a nuclear test ban.

The United States has offered to stop testing for one year when the talks begin. It has indicated willingness.....if progress continues to be made toward agreement...to extend test suspension on a year to year basis. And so the current series of tests could.....conceivably....be the last conducted by this country for military purposes.

The cost-of-living declined in August for the first time in two years. The decline amounted to two-tenths of one percent. A government spokesman says, however, that this is not the beginning of a "downward trend". Rather, that the consumer price index is "tending to stabilize." The decline in August reflected lower food prices, due to heavy marketing of fruits, vegetables and meats. It is predicted that food prices will decline somewhat further this months---then level off. Clothing prices last month dipped an average of one-tenth of one percent. Housing and transportation costs were up.

A federal judge today refused to suspend an order he issued more than a year ago for the integration of six schools in Norfolk, Virginia. Norfolk board of education then postponed the opening of the schools for one week, while it made an appeal.

Today a member of the Virginia legislature....John C. Webb, representing Fairfax County....urged Governor Almond to call a special session, for the purpose of repealing the state law which automatically closed down integrated schools. He argued that the policy of "massive resistance"would destroy Virginia's public school system.

The United States Public Health Service reports 399 cases identified as polio in the past week. One hundred and ninety-three of these cases are paralytic. Fewer polio cases have been reported so far this year than a year ago. But the incidence of the disease in its paralytic form is slightly higher than last year.

On Sunday we may get some idea whether the Chinese Communists will agree to a cease fire in the Formosa Strait. That is when Communist Ambassador Wang meets American Ambassador Beam again in Warsaw. No purpose is served by speculating on the course of the conversations thus far; but if we judge from Russian and Chinese statements to their own people, and at the United Nations, there is very little chance indeed that the Chinese will agree to a cease fire. And again if we judge by the statements of American spokesmen, there is no chance at all of our agreeing to the conditions laid down by the Chinese Communists.

The brink of war is a phrase somewhat glibly used in discussing the cold war, but it becomes increasingly clear that we are getting a good close look at a big brink. If war should come, it will not be like the Korean war, which was fought by the United Nations and was kept localized. The United Nations would not join us in a war over the offshore islands, and such a war could probably not be kept local. We have been warned in the bluntest possible fashion that if we attack the Chinese mainland, the Soviet Union will enter the war against us. And we have been told, privately by Iron Curtain diplomats, that the first attack would be against our Eastern seaboard with nuclear weapons. These warnings may be mere bluff, a psychological build-up designed to influence negotiations. This may be merely more of Russia's "ballistic blackmail" but it is necessary to remember that during the Korean War, the Indian Ambassador in Peiping told us that if our forces reached for the Yalu River, Communist China would enter the war. We didn't believe the warning; we reached and they entered.

In this present position both sides are comitting themselves more and more firmly. The pressure is increasing. In the last three weeks we have rushed one-and-a-half times as much military gear to Formosa as the total annual program for Nationalist China. Our missiles and our nuclear air power are being concentrated there, and we are taking pains to see that the world knows about it. We have set up our own command organization on Formosa, and announced it.

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It was two thousand years ago...almost to this exact date....that Publilius Syrus said, very wisely, "Danger strikes the sooner when it is despised."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 22, 1958

This is the news:

Sherman Adams resigned tonight as assistant to the President.

For a direct report, we switch to Washington and CBS News Correspondent Charles Von Fremd.

(Von Fremd runs approx 3:30
(Returns on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

The White House announces that when President Eisenhower returns to Washington tomorrow to attend a diplomatic luncheon, it will mark the end of his vacation. He played a final round of golf at the Newport Country Club this afternpon.

Besides conferring with Sherman Adams, Mr. Eisenhower today talked with Secretary of State Dulles on the telephone "for quite a long time." The conversation related to the statement the United States will make... later this week...on America's aims in the Far East. The statement will be an answer to Khrushchev's charge of American "aggression" against Communist China. News Secretary Hagerty remarked...~~over the week-end~~ yesterday.. that the paper might also contain some "suggestions and recommendations." A State Department spokesman said today he does not think that it will entail any change in basic policy.

Mr. Dulles showed up half an hour late today at a Community Fund rally in the State Department. He said, "I apologize for being late, but these are pretty critical days."

In Warsaw today, the American and Chinese Communist ambassadors talked for an hour and 45 minutes...and scheduled another meeting for Thursday. Neither ambassador would comment. /But the fact they will meet again, preserved the possibility that a Formosa cease-fire agreement might still be reached.

The Russian press today continued its attack on President Eisenhower, for rejecting Khrushchev's latest note. /The White House declared the note unacceptable, because of its "false accusations and abusive language." Pravda said today that the United States refuses to listen to the "grim truth." /The "truth", according to Pravda, is that the United States will have to get out of Formosa, "or be made to get out." / It called the President's action "insolent".

Again today, Communist China accused American air and naval forces of violating its territory. Peiping radio said, "The Chinese Government hereby gives its 10th serious warning on this matter."

On Formosa today, our Pacific commanders held strategy talks with Nationalist military leaders. / Later tonight, the senior American officer, Admiral Felt, is due to confer with President Chiang Kai-shek.

A dispatch from Formosa---not yet confirmed---says that Communist guns have suddenly stopped their bombardment of Quemoy.

The United Nations General Assembly today debated the question, whether it should admit Communist China as a member. / The steering committee already has recommended that consideration of that issue, by the full Assembly, be put off for at least another year. / Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said American politicians were "dreaming" that Communist China would disappear. / He demanded that the United States withdraw its military power from Formosa, "while it is not too late." / And he repeated the charge that we are aggressors. American Ambassador Lodge denied that the United States had "seized" Formosa...and said, "We never impose our will on another country. It ill becomes the Soviet Union, with its record of slavery, to make accusations against us." / Lodge said the Chinese Communists were "rapidly shooting themselves, and the rest of the world", out of a chance to settle the Formosa question by peaceful means. | The General

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Asembly is expected...tomorrow...to defeat an Indian resolution, asking that the question of Red China's admission be formally taken up at this session.

Communist China today became the first non-Arab state to recognize the provisional government set up by Algerian rebel leaders last Friday. And France today formally protested to Morocco and Tunisia for their recognition of the rebel regime.

French authorities say that in Algeria they have found a mass grave holding the bodies of more than [illegible] Moslems. The French say the dead are former rebel troops...executed by their compatriots for going over to the French side. They were killed by other rebels.

In Lebanon tonight, there was sporadic shooting...on the eve of the inauguration of a new president. [illegible] persons are reported [illegible].

Governor Collins of Florida said today...at the southern governors' conference in Lexington, Kentucky...that Congress should make the problem of school integration its "first item of business" when it reconvenes in January. Congress, he said, should provide "equitable implementation and safeguarding procedures." Other southern governors showed little enthusiasm for Congressional action. But Collins said, "I

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refuse to believe that we have passed the point, where men of goodwill can rise above their differences."

In Charlottesville, Virginia... a group of white students today circulated petitions, asking Governor Almond to reopen the schools he closed last week to block racial integration.

And eight Negroes returned to class today in Van Buren, Arkansas, without major incident. White students who had threated to boycott the two integrated schools, also went to class.

repeated

President Eisenhower today ordered import restrictions on lead and zinc. / The President acted on a recommendation by the Tariff Commission, that domestic lead and zinc producers be granted relief from foreign competition. / Under the new quota system, imports of the two metals will be limited to four-fifths of the annual average, between 1953 and 1957.

Today, John L. Lewis won a 50-cent-an-hour wage increase for the miners who dig soft coal, sold to the Federal Government. / It was reported...at the same time...that Lewis and the bituminous coal industry are near agreement on a new union contract. / The terms, reportedly, call for a daily wage increase of a dollar and 20 cents, plus an increase in royalties for the union welfare fund, and other improvements.

Contract talks resumed in Detroit today, between General Motors and Chrysler, and the United Auto Workers. / Some progress is reported. Ford and the U.A.W. agreed on a new contract last week.

It was "no contest" today, in the second race for the America's Cup. Both yachts---America's "Columbia" and Britain's "Sceptre"---failed to complete the course in the prescribed five and a half hours, because of lack of wind.

Edward R. Murrow: September 22, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A counter-revolution has been proclaimed in Soviet education. That is the meaning of Premier Khrushchev's page-long dissertation on the school system in yesterday's Soviet press. He reveals that the system is to be re-organized from the bottom up. Henceforth nobody can even try for a higher education who does not put in two years in a factory or on a farm. And those who then manage to qualify for higher schooling have to put in two more years at manual labor and do their school work at night. The celebrated Soviet ten-year school is to be scrapped.

A comparable system in this country would interrupt all education at the seventh or eighth grade, when all children, boys and girls alike, would take factory or farm jobs. Those who wanted more of an education would have to study nights for two years to get into preparatory school. And if they later passed their college boards, they would have to spend their freshman and sophomore years in farm or factory jobs, while doing all their college work at night for those years.

In Russia, the accent is to be on work and workers. And to make students still more conscious that they are workers, and still more obedient to Communist discipline, the new rule is to be that no one gets into college at

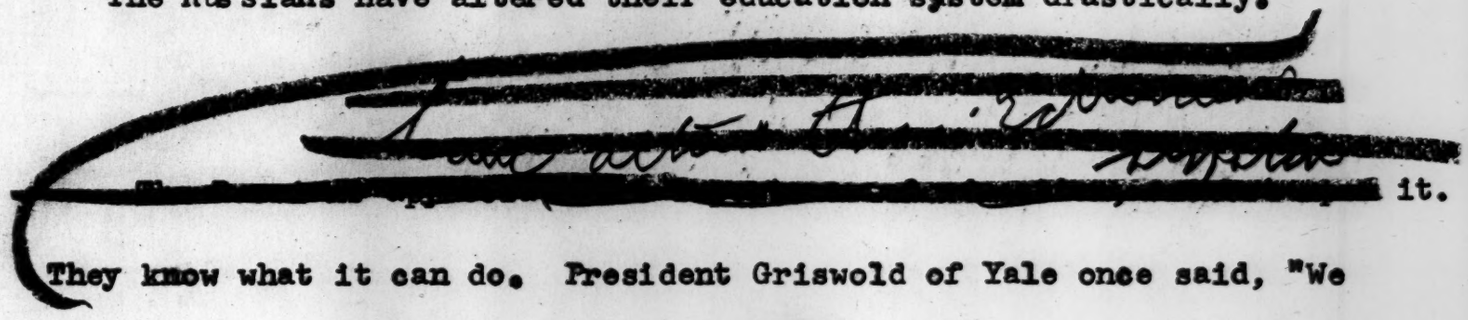
all without recommendation from a Communist-controlled trade union or the Young Communist League. This is the end of the boasted Soviet policy that everyone in the Soviet Union can get a higher education who is capable of receiving it.

Probably Marxists will not agree that this is a counter-revolution. On the contrary, they believe that the educational system now to be replaced was proving to be counter-revolutionary. It was creating an upper class, receiving all kinds of privileges denied to the proletariat, and many in it looked down on factory and farm work. Marxists began feeling uneasy at seeing the creation of intellectuals capable of thinking for themselves. So far, these intellectuals were not taking much interest in politics, but the day might not be far off when they did, and when it came, the dictatorship would be in trouble.

Since the Soviet educational system has been offering substantial hope that Russia one day might grow mellow, liberal and more free, the news of the school re-organization dashes cold water on these hopes. Perhaps, of all developments recently in the news - excepting the China crisis - this might change the future more deeply than any other, and not for the better.

Back in a moment. —
First George Bryan with word about the Weather

The Russians have altered their education system drastically.



it.

They know what it can do. President Griswold of Yale once said, "We honor learning, but do not believe in it. We reward it with lengthy obituaries." And it was G.K. Chesterton who said...during the first World War..."We are in a race between education and catastrophe."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, September 22, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Sherman Adams resigned tonight as assistant to the President. For a direct report, we switch to Washington and CBS News correspondent Charles von Fremd.

FREMD: Sherman Adams began his final day as assistant to the President, to all intents and purposes, by flying to President Eisenhower's Newport vacation headquarters. There he conferred with the Chief Executive. Reporters could only speculation the conversation concerned Adams's future. The former New Hampshire governor flew directly back to Washington; the White House requested radio and television time for Adams early this evening.

Adams was at the wheel of his pale blue station wagon when it pulled up before our Washington studio shortly before broadcast time. He was outwardly calm and smiling, corrected one newsman who said "Good afternoon," with a customarily precise, "Good evening." At thirty-five minutes past six, Eastern Time, Adams smiled at the cameras and began a nine-minute statement. He attacked those who testified before a special House committee about his relationship with Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, as completely irresponsible, deplored what he said was a campaign of vilification aimed at destroying Sherman Adams and embarrassing the President. The flinty little New Hampshire politician added he had done no wrong, did not want to retreat under fire, but he recognized his continued presence at the President's right arm might lead to further repercussions. Then Adams arrived at his personal moment of truth.

ADAMS: Under the circumstances, and in light of the events of the past three months, in which I had been made to be directly

concerned, I must ask myself whether my retention in office might conceivably delay or retard, even in small degree, the achievement of those goals of President Eisenhower which yet are ahead. Another factor that I feel I must consider is whether the retention of my services might possibly diminish the chances which my party has of regaining control of the Congress in the November elections. Within the past few days I have reached a decision. Early this morning I flew from Washington to the President's vacation headquarters at Newport, Rhode Island. I conferred with him and in the course of that conference, I have tendered my resignation. This he has accepted, to be effective as soon as an orderly transition can be arranged for the assumptions of my duties and responsibilities. This action of mine is final and unqualified. It is not open to reconsideration.

FRED: In a "Dear Sherman" letter, President Eisenhower told his colleague of six years, he deeply deplored the circumstances that forced Adams to decide to resign. Mr. Eisenhower praised Adams's brilliant performance, emphasized his assistant still has his complete trust, confidence and respect. The President said he accepted the resignation with sadness. So were many people here, including critics of Adams', and they are legioned. Regardless of his impropriety, notwithstanding his crusty personality and controversial actions, the acid-tongued assistant to the President has, for the lifetime of this Administration, been a prime subject of discussion and debate. His enemies, as well as his friends, will notice that something is missing.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The Democratic national chairman, Paul Butler, charged tonight that it was "political expediency" which caused the resignation of Sherman Adams. Mr. Adams said in his nationwide broadcast last night that he was the victim of "a campaign of vilification" designed to destroy him and embarrass the Administration. Mr. Butler said tonight in radio and television time granted him to make reply that there was no Democratic "plot" to destroy Adams. "The tragedy of Sherman Adams," he said, "was that a man in whose hands the President had placed unprecedented power...and personal trust...did not live up to the standards of conduct which he and the President have prescribed for all in public life from the humblest to the highest." "But," said Butler, "perhaps the greatest tragedy of all is that Sherman Adams is not leaving the White House as the result of a stern but fair moral judgment by his superior. Sherman Adams," said Butler, "is leaving the White House because of a decision based on political expediency."

The Republican national chairman...Meade Alcorn...said today that in August he made a survey among Republican candidates and that he found "a reasonably acute concern" on their part as to the impact the Adams case might have on their chances of election. Alcorn said he made the survey through the Republican National Committee at the request of Sherman Adams. He said he reported his findings both to Mr. Adams and to the President. He never recommended that Adams resign.

Alcorn told the National Press Club in Washington that Republican candidates may do much better in the November elections than the experts think. "The Republican Party," he said, "can win the House if we Republicans do just two things: Campaign vigorously and get out our vote." He predicted a Democratic party split in 1960 on the issue of civil rights.

President Eisenhower ended his Rhode Island vacation today...and flew back to Washington. One of the first things he did...on his return...was confer with Sherman Adams. News Secretary Hagerty says they discussed "plans for an orderly transition of Adams' duties and responsibilities." No indication when... or even whether...the President will appoint a new chief assistant. There has been speculation the job might go to General Gruenther, head of the American Red Cross. Mr. Eisenhower also conferred with Secretary of State Dulles...then presided at a luncheon for the foreign ministers of 21 Latin American states.

There will be no presidential news conference tomorrow. Hagerty says the President does expect to meet reporters a week from tomorrow.

President Eisenhower was accused today...by a Democratic southern governor...of "not carrying out his responsibilities" in the controversy over school integration. Governor Clement of Tennessee said that in his opinion, Mr. Eisenhower should have shown up at the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Kentucky. Governor Clement made this accusation at the conference. He conceded that the President had not been invited.

Also at the conference, Governor Faubus said that any federal law calling for public school integration would be unconstitutional. "The field of education," he said, "is reserved for the state." Faubus was referring to the suggestion... made yesterday by Governor Collins of Florida...that the integration issue be resolved by congressional action.

The school board of Norfolk, Virginia today was denied a one-year delay in the integration of six Norfolk schools. Chief Judge Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals said that 17 Negro students must be admitted to the schools...scheduled to open on Monday. Governor Almond is now expected to close the schools, according to state law.

The Little Rock school board today petitioned the United States District Court for a ruling on whether it would be legal to operate the closed high schools

there as private, segregated institutions. School Superintendent Blossom said today that more than a quarter of all the students affected in Little Rock have transferred to schools outside the city.

The United Nations General Assembly today voted to bar Communist China from membership in the world organization for at least another year. The vote to postpone consideration of admission of Red China was 44 to 28 with nine abstentions. This is the slimmest margin by which the question of Communist China's admission has ever been tabled. The vote last year to postpone debate on the question was 48 to 27 with six abstentions. Since then, Greece, Austria, Iceland and Iraq have switched over to the position that the issue should be subjected to formal debate by the full Assembly. India's Krisha Menon warned before today's vote was taken that the consequences of not admitting Red China at this time might be very grave.

A State Department spokesman was asked today about reports that Chinese Nationalist bombers...supported by the United States...would bomb the Chinese mainland if Quemoy were about to fall. The spokesman said he knows of "nothing that was not on the public record." He referred, he said, to the speeches and statement made by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Quemoy was shelled by Communist artillery today. And the supplying of the Quemoy complex...by sea and air...continued.

In Beirut, General Shehab was sworn in as the new president of Lebanon. He emphasized his desire for close cooperation with all Arab states. And he called on the people to turn in their arms as a means of reducing tension. Shehab said the American troops in Lebanon should be withdrawn "as fast as possible."

The retirement of Sherman Adams puts the American people on notice once more that something needs to be done to modernize the office of the President. It is one of the two most powerful offices in the world in its impact on world affairs. Its power over the affairs of this country is stupendous. The presidency

shares all the duties and responsibilities of the Federal Govennment with Congress and the Judiciary. The other two branches are far-flung institutions number hundreds of picked men. The presidency is filled by a single individual. He alone is responsible for his office. Many Americans assume that he personally wields all his power, but this he does not and cannot do. The government has become too big and too complex. Even if the President had unbounded vitality he could not do it. President Eisenhower, whose vitality is strictly limited, is able to exercise still less of it. But the rest of the power must be wielded by someone, and until last night that someone was Sherman Adams. Officially he was Assistant to the President. In fact he was Assistant President, or to use another title, the General Manager of an Institutionalized Presidency. As such he worked silently and invisibly; he was a powerful but not a public figure.

The problem of Mr. Adams' retirement is much less his relation with Bernard Goldfine and its ethical ramification than the simple one of filling his place. As Presidential Assistant he had done an exceptionally important work extremely well, and it will be hard to find someone as capable. No one who succeeds him will have had his five years experience of daily contact with President Eisenhower. No one will know as sell how to mesh with the President's ideas, principles and attitudes. When a person of so much power bows out, a vacuum of power has to be filled. And now one of the most interesting tasks in Washington is how to fill it.

It can be done in one of two ways. One is simply to look for another but less experienced Sherman Adams and limp along with him till 1960. The other way is to take this opportunity to complete the modernization of the Office of the President. Mr. Adams had begun it, but did not go as far as he thought necessary. At one time he advocated a division of the presidential functions into three sections, with a chief of staff for each. One would have charge of the ceremonial duties of the office, one would deal with foreign affairs and the third with

domestic affairs. He even played with the idea that these three staff heads should be vice presidents, duly elected to their offices and responsible to the people.

Now the thinking has changed, and two assistants to the President are favored, one as Chief of Staff on Foreign Affairs, the other in charge of Domestic Affairs. The idea of a foreign affairs chief of staff came up at the time of Secretary Dulles's operation. General Walter Bedell Smith was about to be given the post when Acting Secretary Herbert Hoover Jr. objected. Mr. Dulles is now well, but the idea persists. For many in Washington are under the impression that foreign policy, which is a function of the presidency, is now being made by Mr. Dulles with less than sufficient opportunity for the White House to study it.

A Chief of Staff for Domestic Affairs might do much to bring the President into close touch with individuals in Congress and public life, and keep him informed about what is being written and said throughout the country. This would avoid the effects of Mr. Adams' astringent regime, which has isolated the President in trying to conserve his strength.

One of the interesting suggestions heard in Washington is that Vice President Nixon now be given an active role in the White House. He is reported to want it, so as to get administrative experience, and it might work in his case. But it could set a dangerous precedent. In future times the Vice President, even though a member of the President's party, could be a bitter rival of his and at odds with him on policy. To assure such a Vice President a powerful place in the White House might lead to disaster.

In view of the importance to everyone of the Presidency, the modernization of the office deserves the widest discussion and the best possible solution. No appointment or appointments M. Eisenhower makes through the rest of his term, can hardly have greater significance or usefulness.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First, George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The office of President has so grown in its power and scope that it needs to be modernized. Even forty years ago, Woodrow Wilson was appalled by the office. "It is," said Wilson, "so much greater than any man could honestly imagine himself to be that the most he can do is look grave enough and self-possessed enough to seem to fill it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 24, 1958

This is the news:

The Lebanese government tonight imposed a total curfew on Beirut...after a day of fighting between Christians and Moslems in which 19 persons are said to have died. Between 50 and 60 persons are reported wounded. The violence broke out after the Christian Falangists called a general strike to protest the kidnaping of a Falangist editor. The Falangist Party also is alarmed over reports that the new president of Lebanon, General Chehab, may choose a Moslem rebel leader as premier. Five hours after the fighting started, the Lebanese Army announced...over loudspeakers...that any civilian seen carrying firearms would be shot on sight. U.S. Marines reinforced their guard at the American Embassy...and set up new strongpoints along their lines of communication. American civilians were instructed to stay off the streets. After these steps were taken, the disorders died down.

The Chinese Nationalist Defense Ministry claims 10 Communist jets shot down today over the Formosa Strait. Two other Communist planes probably were destroyed. And the Nationalists say that all of their aircraft returned safely to base. It was the biggest air battle so far. Here, according to the Nationalist Defense Ministry, is what happened: Several groups of Nationalist Sabrejets---32 in all---were flying at different altitudes, ranging from 35-thousand to 50-thousand feet. About a hundred Communist Migs appeared, and tried to place themselves between the Nationalist aircraft and Formosa...in what, the Defense Ministry says, was an obvious attempt to force the Sabrejets over the Communist mainland. A group of 12 Nationalist planes...flying at a higher altitude than any of the rest...then swooped down and destroyed 10 of the Communist aircraft. All 10 "kills" were scored by the American-trained pilots of these 12 planes.

The Chinese Communist radio claims one Nationalist plane shot down during the day, and another damaged. Peiping also charges that two American aircraft violated Communist China's air space today, in the vicinity of Amoy. It says, "The Chinese government gives its 12th warning against

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Reporters were allowed to visit Quemoy today for the first time in more than a week. The Associated Press correspondent said that military installations on the island showed "surprisingly little damage", considering the artillery pounding it has taken in the past month. The supply situation did not appear critical.

Admiral Felt, commander of US. forces in the Pacific, said the supply situation is improving---more supplies reached the island today. Felt is quoted as saying, "We are not over-optimistic, but we are also not pessimistic."

In Washington today, Secretary of Defense McElroy held a "routine" conference with President Eisenhower. Reporters asked McElroy...as he was leaving...about the rumor that this country is thinking of releasing the Nationalist Air Force to bomb the China mainland. McElroy said that is "something we would not wish for." He added, "Let's give the Warsaw talks a chance to succeed." The fourth meeting in Warsaw...between the American and Chinese Communist ambassadors...will be held tomorrow.

The Polish Communist leader...Wladyslaw Gomulka...today accused the Roman Catholic Church in Poland of working, "both overtly and secretly", against the government. / Gomulka said the church-state agreement...of two years ago...did not provide for the crucifixes and collective prayers which have appeared in school classrooms. / The state recently ordered these removed, and Gomulka charged today that priests have incited opposition to this order. / No one, he said, who attempts to disturb the work of the schools can count on leniency.

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The French government says it will adopt new measures to curb the wave of Algerian terrorism in France, after the constitutional referendum on Sunday. And tonight the information minister, Jacques Soustelle, said that the power of the French Communist Party should be curbed.

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CBS News Correspondent Charles Von Fremd reports from Washington that the United States and Italy have agreed in principle to establish intermediate range ballistic missile bases on Italian soil by the end of the year. The I.R.B.M. being sent to Italy is the Army Jupiter. Great Britain already has received its first Thor rocket, developed by the Air Force.

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And this afternoon...in the America's Cup race...the American yacht Columbia ~~against defeated~~ the British contender to make it two wins for the United States. The Columbia beat the Sceptre today by about two miles.

Edward R. Murrow: September 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It is typical of a red-hot crisis, like the one in the Formosa Strait, that the news about it should be confusing and contradictory. / If war is to be averted, the moves toward a settlement have to be made in secret. Leaders meet and there is much speculation about what they are saying. But what they say is not published, and it may be quite different from the speculation. Indeed, that is where the hope lies in the Formosa crisis, since much of the speculation has been reeking with belligerence.

Two sets of talk have been going on simultaneously, in Warsaw and Taipeh. What is said in one, bears on what is said in the other. / If, for example, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek should have told Admiral Felt in Taipeh yesterday that he was going to bomb the batteries that are shelling the offshore islands whether the United States sanctioned it or not, that would weaken any proposal Ambassador Beam might make in Warsaw about de-militarizing the islands. / And if Ambassador Wang were echoing in Warsaw Khrushchev's demand , in his letter to Eisenhower, that we withdraw our strength from Formosa now, that would end our hope for the negotiations. / We would rush more strength to the Far East, and encourage Chiang to expect us to act.

But quite probably neither Chiang nor Wang made such statements. Those

in a position to know what Chiang said believe that he has been properly co-operative and moderate in his private communications to us. ~~It is true that his Foreign Minister called in our Ambassador in Taipeh and warned him that unless the blockade of the offshore islands was broken, the Nationalist forces would have to attack the shore batteries. However, even this warning did not carry a deadline. Unoficially something was said about two weeks. And two weeks on the timetable of a crisis is a lot of time.~~

There are men in the Chiang regime who are not moderate, and who see no point in giving us a veto over Nationalist air attack on the shore batteries. They know we are committed by treaty to support them. They think that Chiang has only to appear on the mainland with force to produce a revolution that would overthrow the Communist dictatorship. But the most influential men in Chaing's regime are not so extravagant, and favor the acceptance of American leadership and advice.

Joseph Alsop of the New York Herald Tribune, now in Formosa, warns that it is "most unlikely" that we could repeat the success of inducing the Nationalists to evacuate the islands as we did in the case of the Tachen Islands. But in Washington, those who know what Chiang is saying have the impression that he can be trusted not to involve us in war without our consent.

It can be said on excellent authority that our policy rules out any attempt to break the blockade of the islands by aerial attack in the near future. It is vigorously denied that we told the Chinese Communists that the land batteries would be bombed, by us or the Nationalists, if they did not accept a cease-fire. Our policy is still to relieve the blockade, but to do it in ways short of bombing the land batteries. A number of ways still remain to be developed.

Two statements about policy have been made that may be more indicative of the present situation than most of the speculation. One is Washington's decision to take the crisis to the United Nations Assembly if the Warsaw talks fail. It is stated that we will do this in about a month. The mention of a month is particularly encouraging. A crisis that has a month to run is not out of hand.

The other statement was made yesterday by India's Krishna Menon in yesterday's Assembly debate. He recalled his own warning in 1950, received from Chinese Communist sources, that Red China would enter the Korean War if MacArthur advanced toward the Yalu. He then gave another message. He assured the Assembly that Communist China wants a peaceful settlement of the Formosa crisis, but would like the talks in Warsaw to be replaced by

negotiations on the Foreign Minister level. It can be reported that a meeting between Mr. Dulles and Chou En-Lai was once considered, and that Mr. Dulles rejected it. He may have thought it came too close to the recognition of the Peiping Government. But Mr. Dulles is now preparing the American case to lay before the United Nations -- and the American people as well. He would weaken it seriously if it were to be shown that he refused to sit down with Communist China's Foreign Minister, after having been urged to do so. For there is no moral or legal difference between such talks and negotiations between Ambassadors.

At any rate, the emphasis on both sides appears to be on keeping up the talks. And that is something of an improvement in the situation over what it looked to be a few days ago.

Back in a moment. —
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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: There appears to be a dispostion...on both sides...to keep talks going in the Formosa dispute at Warsaw and later at the U.N. It was Sertorius, who said a long time ago, "Perseverence is more efficacious than violence...and many things which cannot be overcome when they stand together yield themselves up when taken little by little."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles will make a major speech tonight...restating our policy in the Formosa dispute. The text has been released, and what Mr. Dulles will say is as follows: The Chinese Communists are challenging the basic principle of peace, that armed force should not be used for aggression. Admittedly, Quemoy does not constitute an "ideal" defense position, but there are "other facts to which we cannot be blind." Berlin, at the time of the Russian blockade, was not defensible either. "If we are to show indecision, or weakness, in the face of this challenge, we would merely confirm the leaders of Communism in their hope that...by threatening anywhere around them...they can compel surrender." If the Chinese Communists push further in a military way, United States forces may be used "more actively." We will not retreat in the face of armed force, but our position otherwise is "flexible." (I should like to examine the Dulles speech

further in a few minutes).

In the United Nations today, Britain joined the United States in calling for a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the General Assembly that Britain hoped the Chinese Nationalists...as well as Communists...would "abstain from military activities." He recalled that Dulles...in addressing the Assembly last week...had spoken of a cease-fire with "equitable conditions".

~~Lloyd said, "The government of the United Kingdom support the United States government in their wish for a peaceful settlement." His emphasis was on the "conciliatory approach." He said nothing of backing up the United States by military means.~~

French Foreign Minister Couve De Murville also argued in the General Assembly against the use of force. France, he noted, has no formal obligation in the Far East. Couve De Murville said that if the Warsaw talks fail, it would be the duty of the United Nations to seek a solution.

The American and Chinese Communist ambassadors met in Warsaw today for the fourth time. Another conference was scheduled for next Tuesday. Neither ambassador would comment on the results of today's meeting...which

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again lasted one hour and forty-five minutes. The United States, presumably, pressed its demand for a cease-fire.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged today that the United States...in demanding a cease-fire...was evading "the really important issue---namely, the withdrawal of American troops from the Formosa area." And the party newspaper Pravda said the day was "inexorably approaching" when Communist China would be admitted to the United Nations.

Red China today again accused the United States of violating its territory with warships and planes. Peiping radio said, "The Chinese government hereby gives its 13th warning against these serious U.S. military provocations."

The Communists bombarded the Quemoy island complex today for the thirty-second time in 34 days. ~~In one 10-minute period, the Communists fired 12-hundred rounds. In other words, about two shells a second.~~

There was another airdrop of supplies to Quemoy today but no convoy arrived by sea. The Nationalists attribute this to bad weather. The chief American adviser on Quemoy...Colonel Douglas Lane...said today that although the supply situation is improving, "there is still room for worry."

British Prime Minister Macmillan said tonight that his government "is willing to secure a settlement of the Formosa dispute by diplomatic negotiation." The United States, he said, has "neither sought nor received promises of military support from us in the Formosa area." Macmillan made his statement after conferring for two hours with leaders of the British Trade Unions.

Senator Kerr of Oklahoma said today that he has found...among the people he has talked to..."a strong undercurrent of uneasiness" about President Eisenhower's handling of the Formosa situation. Kerr is a member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. He said that, in his judgment, foreign policy will have an important bearing on the elections in November.

The White House says that President Eisenhower will take an active part in the congressional campaign. It was announced today that he will make political speeches next month in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. News Secretary Hagerty indicated that Mr. Eisenhower would make other appearances. The schedule is still being worked out.

President Eisenhower said today that the closing of public schools in Virginia and Arkansas could have "disastrous consequences". The President

said that he "deeply regretted" the action taken by those two states, because of the integration orders issued by the Federal Courts. / Mr. Eisenhower said this in a letter to Albert Rolston, of Charlottesville, Virginia. Mr. Rolston is chairman of a committee that is campaigning to keep the schools open, whether they are segregated or not.

In Arkansas today, U.S. District Judge John Miller declined to rule, on whether the Little Rock school board could lease the high schools there, and operate them...legally...on a private, segregated basis. / Judge Miller called this a constitutional question "beyond his jurisdiction", involving state law. / And he suggested it be decided by a three-judge court.

During the day, the Justice Department filed a brief in Judge Miller's court...calling the private school plan a "transparent sham", designed to circumvent the decisions of the Supreme Court.

A federal grand jury today indicted Richard Mack, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, on charges of conspiring to influence the awarding of a television channel. / Indicted with him, on the same charge, was Thurman Whiteside, a Miami attorney. / Mack resigned from the F.C.C. last March. He was accused...at that time...of accepting money from

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Whiteside, in return for his vote to award Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. / Mack calls the indictment "ridiculous". / Whiteside says the charges are a result of "Washington politics", that his innocence will be proven at any trial.

The Treasury Department announces that it will act next week, to raise some three and a half billion dollars in new cash. / It expects to do this by offering new Treasury notes, and special short-term securities, paying interest of between three and a quarter, and three and a half percent.

~~Treasury officials say they were forced to offer short-term securities, because of the recent decline in the government bond market.~~

In Lebanon today, the new prime minister...Rashid Karami...said that, henceforth, Lebanon will follow a neutralist policy. / He told reporters that the withdrawal of American troops was of "the first importance".

United Press International...quoting informed sources...says the United States has agreed to pull its forces out of Lebanon by the middle of October. There was almost no fighting in Beirut today, between Christian and Moslem extremists.

Hurricane Helene...with top winds of 90 miles an hour...is still moving slowly toward the southeastern coast of the United States. And the →

Weather Bureau says its eventual path remains uncertain. It is now about 400 miles east of St. Augustine, Florida. About 1-thousand miles behind, Ilsa also has become a hurricane, with winds of up to 75 miles an hour. It's about 380 miles east of San Juan.

And with a fresh breeze today...off Newport, Rhode Island... the American yacht Columbia again defeated the British challenger, making it three victories in a row. An American win tomorrow would end the series.

Edward R. Murrow: September 25, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

What Mr. Dulles will say on the Formosa crisis in his New York speech tonight can be combed with all care, without turning up any clear change in United States policy that might usher in a relaxation of tensions, and so promote the search for peace. It is not a belligerent speech, neither was the one President Eisenhower made on September 11, of which it is a close copy. It is firm in the face of the Communist Chinese threat, backed by the Soviet Union, to drive the United States out of the Formosa area. And it stresses that the United States' position is otherwise "flexible." It re-states that in any peace negotiations we will not prejudice the rights of the Nationalists. Then it goes on to say that "as far as we are concerned", we would find acceptable anything that was not surrender to force and which eliminated features that might be called provocative or, as President Eisenhower called them, "thorns in the side of peace". The undertaking to be flexible, it should be noticed, hangs on the phrase..."as far as we are concerned." It is not a guarantee that the Chinese Nationalists would accept what we accept.

The thorn in the side of peace is the heavy Nationalist garrison on the offshore islands and the Communist attack on the islands. If this is to be eliminated, the islands will have to be de-militarized. This we are

reported to have proposed in Warsaw, to be carried through in stages, but leaving the Nationalist sovereignty unimpaired. The proposal has been reported to have infuriated the Communists, and brought on the stiffer terms that we get out of the whole Formosa area altogether.

Mr. Dulles recalls in his speech that the Communists had tried to take the offshore islands in October 1949 and had landed troops there which the Nationalists threw off. Ever since, the Nationalists have been in possession, and he seems to be trying to justify President Eisenhower's rating of the islands as being as important as Berlin. The significance of Quemoy and Matsu was comparable for the Republic of China with that of Berlin to the West. This time he does not imply they had the same importance for us. But he does argue that since the Communists themselves link the islands with Formosa in their claims, the defense of the islands and Formosa is indivisible, taking into account all factors, moral and material. And he repeats the President's statement that United States forces may be used more actively if the Chinese Communists push a military effort further which they themselves have proclaimed as having Formosa as its goal.

He admits that what the Communists probably hope is that by capturing

the islands they can quickly take over Formosa by a subversive coup. But he noted that they announce they will take it, if need be by open force, and that the Soviet Union has offered its help.

Mr. Dulles points out that by the terms of our defense treaty with the Republic of China, the Nationalists have the freedom to take action of an emergency character which is clearly an exercise of the inherent right of self-defense. He stresses that there has been no aggressive or offensive use of force by either the United States or the Republic of China. He compares this record with that of Red China and the Soviet Union, who also have a mutual aid treaty. Under it, the Soviet Union has given vast amounts of military aid to Communist China, but instead of assuring that this shall not be used for aggressive purposes, the Soviet Union, he says, is abetting the use of force for the conquest of territory. The world may judge, he concludes, which has the responsibility for the danger of war.

Though there is to be another meeting of the Ambassadors in Warsaw, this has not raised hopes in Washington that negotiations are going better. It seems that neither side today was willing to assume the responsibility of suspending the talks. But no fresh start was made or suggested at today's meeting that makes another session necessary. Back in a moment — Gordon Brown —

Word for Today

It would seem imperative...in the Formosa situation...that there be some yielding of position on both sides. Edmund Burke said, "Nothing in progression can rest on its original plan. We might as well think of rocking a [redacted] grown man in a cradle." And Ellen Glasgow said, "The only difference between a rut and a grave is their dimensions."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles will make a major speech tonight... restating our policy in the Formosa dispute. The text has been released, and what Mr. Dulles will say is as follows: The Chinese Communists are challenging the basic principle of peace that armed force should not be used for aggression. Admittedly, Quemoy does not constitute an "ideal" defense position, but there are "other facts to which we cannot be blind." Berlin, at the time of the Russian blockade, was not defensible either. "If we are to show indecision or weakness in the face of this challenge, we would merely confirm the leaders of Communism in their hope that...by threatening anywhere around them...they can compel surrender." If the Chinese Communists push further in a military way, United States forces may be used "more actively." We will not retreat in the face of armed force, but our position otherwise is "flexible." (I should like to examine the Dulles speech further in a few minutes.)

In the United Nations today, Britain joined the United States in calling for a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the General Assembly that Britiin hoped the Chinese Nationalists...as well as Communists...would "abstain from military activities." He recalled that Dulles in addressing the Assembly last week...had spoken of a cease-fire with "equitable conditions."

French Foreign Minister Couve De Murville also argued in the General Assembly against the use of force. France, he noted, has no formal obligation in the Far East. Couve De Murville said that if the Warsaw talks fail, it would be the duty of the United Nations to seek a solution.

The American and Chinese Communist ambassadors met in Warsaw today for the fourth time. Another conference was scheduled for next Tuesday. Neither

ambassador would comment on the results of today's meeting...which again lasted one hour and forty-five minutes. The United States presumably pressed its demand for a cease-fire.

Red China today again accused the United States of violating its territory with warships and planes. Peiping radio said, "The Chinese government hereby gives its 13th warning against these serious U.S. military provocations."

The Communists bombarded the Quemoy island complex today for the thirty-second tmme in 34 days.

There was another airdrop of supplies to Quemoy today but no convoy arrived by sea. The Nationalists attribute this to bad weather. The chief American adviser on Quemoy...Colonel Douglas Lane...said today that although the supply situation is improving, "there is still room for worry."

British Prime Minister Macmillan said tonight that his government "is willing to secure a settlement of the Formosa dispute by diplomatic negotiation." The United States, he said, has "neither sought nor received promises of military support from us in the Formosa area." Macmillan made his statement after conferring for two hours with leaders of the British Trade Unions.

The White House says that President Eisenhower will take an active part in the congressional campaign. It was announced today that he will make political sPeeches next month in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. News Secretary Hagerty indicated that Mr. Eisenhower would make other appearances. The schedule is still being worked out.

President Eisenhower said today that the closing of public schools in Virginia and Arkansas could have "disastrous consequences." The President said that he "deeply regretted" the action taken by those two states because of the integration orders issued by the Federal Courts. Mr. Eisenhower said this in a letter to Albert Rolston, of Charlottesville, Virginia. Mr. Rolston is chairman of a committee that is campaigning to keep the schools open whether they are

segregated or not.

In Arkansas today, U.S. District Judge John Miller declined to rule on whether the Little Rock school board could lease the high schools there and operate them...legally...on a private, segregated basis. Judge Miller called this a constitutional question "beyond his jurisdiction" involving state law. And he suggested it be decided by a three-judge court.

During the day, the Justice Department filed a brief in Judge Miller's court...calling the private school plan a "transparent sham," designed to circumvent the decisions of the Supreme Court.

A federal grand jury today indicted Richard Mack, former member of the Federal Communications Commission on charges of conspiring to influence the awarding of a television channel. Indicted with him on the same charge was Thurman Whiteside, a Miami attorney. Mack resigned from the F.C.C. last March. He was accused...at that time...of accepting money from Whiteside in return for his vote to award Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. Mack calls the indictment "ridiculous". Whiteside says the charges are a result of "Washington politics", that his innocence will be proven at any trial.

The Treasury Department announces that it will act next week to raise some three and a half billion dollars in new cash. It expects to do this by offering new Treasury notes and special short-term securities paying interest of between three and a quarter and three and a half percent.

In Lebanon today, the new prime minister...Rashid Karami...said that henceforth Lebanon will follow a neutralist policy. He told reporters that the withdrawal of American troops was of "the first importance." United Press International...quoting informed sources...says the United States has agreed to pull its forces out of Lebanon by the middle of October. There was almost no fighting in Beirut today between Christian and Moslem extremists.

Hurricane Helene...with top winds of 90 miles an hour...is still

moving slowly toward the southeastern coast of the United States. And the Weather Bureau says its eventual path remains uncertain. It is now abuut 400 miles east of St. Augustine, Florida. About 1-thousand miles behind, Ilsa also has become a hurricane, with winds of up to 75 miles an hour. It's about 380 miles east of San Juan.

And with a fresh breeze today...off Newport, Rhode Island...the American yacht Columbia again defeated the British challenger, making it three victories in a rew. An American win tomorrow would end the series.

What Mr. Dulles will say on the Formosa crisis in his New York speech tonight can be combed with all care, without turning up any clear change in United States policy that might usher in a relaxation of tensions, and so promote the search for peace. It is not a belligerent speech, neither was the one President Eisenhower made on September 11, of which it is a close copy. It is firm in the face of the Communist Chinese threat, backed by the Soviet Union, to drive the United States out of the Formosa area. And it stresses that the United States' position is otherwise flexible. It re-states that in any peace negotiations we will not prejudice the rights of the Nationalists. Then it goes on to say that "as far as we are concerned" we would find acceptable anything that was not surrender to force and which eliminated features that might be called provocative or, as President Eisenhower called them, "thorns in the side of peace." The undertaking to be flexible, it should be noticed, hangs on the phrase..."as far as we are concerned." It is not a guarantee that the Chinese Nationalists would accept what we accept.

The thorn in the side of peace is the heavy Nationalist garrison on the offshore islands and the Communist attack on the islands. If this is to be eliminated, the islands will have to be de-militarized. This we are reported to have proposed in Warsaw, to be carried through in stages, but leaving the Nationalist sovereignty unimpared. The proposal has been reported to have

infuriated the Communists, and brought on the stiffer terms that we get out of the whole Formosa area altogether.

Mr. Dulles recalls in his speech that the Communists had tried to take the offshore islandsin October 1949 and had landed troops there which the Nationalists threw off. Ever since, the Nationalists have been in possession and he seems to be trying to justify Preisdent Eisenhower's rating of the islands as being as important as Berlin. The significance of Quemoy and Matsu was comparable for the Republic of China with that of Berlin to the West. This time he does not imply they had the same importance for us. But he does argue that since the Communists themselves link the islands with Formosa in their claims, the defense of the islands and Formosa is indivisible, taking into account all factors, moral and material.

Mr. Dulles admits that what the Communists probably hope is that by capturing the islands they can quickly take over Formosa by a subversive coup. But he noted that they announce they will take it, if need be by open force, and that the Soviet Union has offered its help.

Mr. Dulles points out that by the terms of our defense treaty with the Republic of China, the Nationalists have the freedom to take action of an emergency character which is clearly an exercise of the inherent right of self-defense. He stresses that there has been no aggressive or offensive use of force by either the United States or the Republic of China. He compares this record with that of Red China and the Soviet Union, who also have a mutual aid treaty. Under it, the Soviet Union has given vast amounts of military aid to Communist China, but instead of assuring that this shall not be used for aggressive purposes, the Soviet Union, he says, is abetting the use of force for the conquest of territory. The world may judge, he concludes, which has the responsibility for the danger of war.

Though there is to be another meeting of the ambassadors in Warsaw,

this has not raised hopes in Washington that negotiations are going better. It seems that neither side today was willing to assume the responsibility of suspending the talks. But no fresh start was made or suggested at today's meeting that makes another session necessary.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First a word from George Bryan about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN:

MURROW: It would seem imperative...in the Formosa situation...that there be some yielding of position on both sides. Edmund Burke said, "Nothing in progression can rest on its original plan. We might as well think of rocking a grown man in a cradle." And Ellen Glasgow said, "The only difference between a rut and a grave is their dimensions."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Sept. 26, 1958

This is the news:

Emergency warnings for Hurricane Helene are now displayed from Savannah, Georgia, to Cape Fear, North Carolina. The "eye" of the hurricane is 140 miles southeast of Charleston and moving speadily northwest at 12 miles an hour. Peak winds near the center of the hurricane range from 90 to 125 miles an hour. The Weather Bureau says, "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this is a very dangerous hurricane."

It warns that tides...from Cape Fear, North Carolina, to Beaufort, South Carolina...may rise during the night to a height 7 to 10 feet above normal, perhaps higher. Winds along that section of the coast should begin rising within the next few hours...and become destructive with dangerously high tides by 10 o'clock tonight, Eastern Standard Time. Hurricane winds are expected

to reach the coast around midnight. The weather bureau stresses that all island, beach and waterfront areas must be completely evacuated, if loss of life is to be avoided. Again, this area to which the weather bureau refers is that along the Atlantic coast, from Savannah to Cape Fear. Hurricane watch warnings are displayed from south of Cape Hatteras to Cape Fear.

The other hurricane...Ilsa...is about 300 miles northeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico. And it is moving toward the northwest at 10 miles an hour. Ilsa has top winds estimated at 115 miles an hour. Ships in its path are warned to exercise extreme caution.

In the Pacific, typhoon Ida has struck Japan...killing at least 80 persons. Ninety thousand persons in the Tokyo area are reported homeless. A late dispatch from Tokyo says that the full extent of disaster is not yet known.

There has been a coup d'etat in Burma. The Army has seized power, and Premier U Nu announced tonight that he will resign next month in favor of the commander of the Burmese armed forces. New general elections are to be held by the end of next April. They had been scheduled for November. The reason for the Army coup is not entirely clear. The action may have been designed to keep the government from coming under Communist control.

But the whole situation is obscure.

In Lebanon, the Falangist forces...which supported former President Chamoun...are demanding a greater voice in the new government. Thousands of Falangists demonstrated in Beirut today, shouting "death" to Rashid Karami, the former rebel leader who is now prime minister. Two civilians were killed in a street fight with security forces.

Chinese Nationalists have landed their first supplies on Quemoy since last Monday. One amphibious vehicle, with eight newsmen aboard, was swamped in the heavy surf...and six of them are missing. None of the correspondents involved was American.

Communist China charges that six American warships violated its territorial waters today. And Peiping has issued what it calls its "14th serious warning against such serious military provocations."

The Navy today fired another Vanguard rocket at Cape Canaveral. The launching was for the purpose of placing a 20-inch satellite in orbit, but...hours after the launching...it was still not known whether this was achieved. Some radio signals were heard. But Dr. John Hagen, director of the Vanguard project, says that "chances are" the satellite did not go into orbit.

President Eisenhower today visited old Fort Ligonier (LIG-O-NEAR), in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania../and said that Americans "should not listen to those who despair of the future." /America, he said, seeks only permanent peace---"a fortress of freedom, to which all mankind can repair."

Mr. Eisenhower spoke briefly at exercises commemorating the 200th anniversary of the fort, which was used in the French and Indian Wars.

The President today appointed Don Paarlberg, an assistant secretary of agriculture, to be his special economic adviser./ Paarlberg succeeds Dr. Gabriel Hauge, who is resigning to become a vice president of the Manufacturer's Trust Company of New York.

An agreement was signed in Washington today, to supply India with 238-million dollars' worth of surplus grain sorghums, corn, and wheat. The United States is to be repaid in Indian rupees.

Voting on the new French constitution began in Algeria today with troops guarding the polling stations against rebel attack. Despite the call... issued by the National Liberation Front...for a boycott of the referendum, Moslems are reported voting in large numbers. According to French authorities, the Algerian rebel leaders ordered a stepped up campaign of terrorism for the period a vote is being taken. (The voting in Algeria will last for three days. In metropolitan France, the referendum will be held only on Sunday). ~~The referendum amounts to a confidence test for~~ General DeGaulle. There is almost no question the constitution will be approved, and the chief interest lies, consequently, in the size of the vote. In a nationwide broadcast tonight, DeGaulle appealed for overwhelming approval "for the sake of France." The fate of France, he said, is at stake. The new constitution is designed to give France a more stable form of government. The role of the National Assembly would be diminished...and the authority of the President greatly increased. The President would appoint the premier...and he would have the power to dissolve Parliament. There was scattered violence today in both Algeria and France proper...but, so far, no major incident.

The United States today took a new lease on the America's Cup it won from Britain in 1851...and has kept ever since. The yacht Columbia outraced the British Sceptre again this afternoon to win the series in four straight.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Derrick Heathcote-Amory, passed through New York today, after attending the two-week Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal. And he has done us the large favor of coming to this microphone.

Tape runs 5:20

Ends on cue: "Thank you very much, Mr. Heathcote-Amory."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

(pause) But, first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Mr. Heathcote-Amory used the phrase "more freedom of the flow of trade." And he indicated that if this "flow" were extended beyond the Iron Curtain, it would be a good thing. I am reminded of Cordell Hull, who said: "If nations cannot send goods across their borders, they eventually send soldiers." And one might add, or ballistic missiles.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, September 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: ... and he has done us the favor of coming to this microphone. Well Chancellor you spent in two weeks in Montreal at the Commonwealth Economics Conference. I wonder if I could ask you the impossible question to sum it up in two minutes.?

AMORY: Well, the thing that pleased/I think all of us - most about this conference was first of all, it was a very friendly intimate constructive one in which we were grappling with really practical problems. Throughout the conference the keynote was on expansion. Expansion of what I call the Commonwealth economy as part of an expanding free world economy. We tackled two problems, really: trade and development. And, when we came to trade, the note there was on how we could help one another to not only maintain but increase the level of inter-commonwealth trade and trade between the Commonwealth and the rest of the Free World, in ways which would not be restrictive. We tried to find ways in which ... if any of us got into temporary balance of payments ... or if it is anything else, we wouldn't have to fall back on restrictive measures that we would try to help one another to find ways of not cutting down the volume of that country's trade so as to help maintain the general level of trade. And, we were glad - the United Kingdom that we found ourselves strong enough economically now to take another quite important step in the removal of the restrictions we've had to have on since the war on dollar imports to the United Kingdom and to the colonies because we haven't got the dollars to pay for more goods.

MURROW: I seem to detect a note of shall we say disappointment in the communique about our restrictions on the import of lead and zinc. Is that correct?

AMORY: Well, it did come as a bit of ablow to us there,

because we recognized the difficulities, but of course, that solution does rather run contrary to the kind of solution to these problems that we have been trying to find. And so I admit that it came as rather a blow to all of us just at this present time.

MURROW: Your going to improve the communications within the Commonwealth too aren't you?

AMORY: Well that seems a sensible move I think between us all, if we are going to have really efficient, practical close trade and commercial contact, we must have ... we must be able to get in touch with one another quickly.

On the development side, of course, the big problem is how we can help the under developed countries in the Commonwealth to continue to make progress in raising their standards of living. And again there, we were glad those of us who were in the position to do so, to be able to announce ways in which we can give further help - beyond what we're doing at present in ... in helping those countries over temporary difficulities that they may be in through a drop in the prices of the commodities they export and also to help them go steadily ahead with their development programs. And we came to some practical and useful decisions there and again in that direction we find all of us, that we were solidly behind the initiative that the President of the United States had recently taken in his letter to Secretary Anderson in suggesting an expansion of the resources of the international monetary fund and the International Bank. Those two institutions seem to us to have done first rate work in the last ten years and every representative present at this Commonwealth Conference agreed in principle that we should stand behind that idea and see whether we can find ways in which the resources of those two institutions can be expanded.

MURROW: Well then, in laymans language, would you say that what is required in the free world as a whole - not just in the commonwealth

is more convertability and more fluidity - more freedom in the flow of trade?

AMORY: I think so. I think I'd say the two things that are wanted, more freedom, as much freedom and convertability of currency as we can possibly get, the removal of as many restrictions as we can find practical and secondly, to expand in any way we can the reserves, the financial reserves on which the trade of the whole free world is done.

MURROW: In the area of the removal of restrictions, would you advocate further removal of restrictions on trade behind the socalled Iron Curtain?

AMORY: Yes, I think so. Of course ... been some positive steps agreed on recently there. And again, I think we think it will be just senseful if we want to find ways penetrating and breaking down that Iron Curtain, one of the obvious ways is to let trade flow as freely as is sensable, between these countries and the free world and our experience of the limited amount of trade ~~is~~ that it does flow at present is that it does help and I believe it will help to bring a breadth of fresh air into those communities.

MURROW: Thank you very much Chancellor Heathcote-Amory. That was the British Chancellor ...

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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MURROW: Thank you very much Chancellor Heathcote-Amory.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Mr. Heathcote-Amory used the phrase "more freedom of the flow of trade." And he indicated that if this "flow" were extended beyond the Iron Curtain, it would be a good thing. I am reminded of Cordell Hull, who said, "If nations cannot send goods across their borders, they eventually send soldiers." And one might add, or ballistic missiles.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon.,Sept. 29, 1958

This is the news:

The Supreme Court has declared...in a formal, 5-thousand-word opinion... that the constitutional rights of Negro students may not be nullified by a state "through evasive schemes for segregation." The unanimous opinion backs up the Supreme Court ruling...of September 12...that the Little Rock school board must proceed immediately with its integration program. The school board had requested a delay because of public opposition, opposition from the state, and the school board's avowed desire to preserve the public education system. Today's opinion...read by Chief Justice Warren.. credits the school board with acting in good faith. It concedes that the education of all students...white and Negro...will suffer in Little Rock, "if the conditions which prevailed last year are permitted

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to continue." But, says the court, "the constitutional rights of the Negro children are not to be sacrificed...or yielded...to the violence and disorder which have followed the actions of the governor and legislature. Law and order are not to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of these rights." In denouncing ~~them~~ "evasive" state schemes for circumventing integration, the opinion says, "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement cannot be squared with the Fourteenth Amendment's command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." ~~It quotes Chief Justice Marshall as saying in a decision 41 years ago that 'if the legislatures of the several states, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the Constitution becomes a solemn mockery.'~~ And today's opinion adds: ~~"A governor who asserts a power to nullify a Federal Court order is similarly restrained."~~ ~~According to the opinion, there~~ may be instances where a district court would find it ~~justifiable~~ for not all qualified Negro students to be admitted. ~~In this, however, hostility to de-segregation would not be a relevant factor.~~ And the district court should make sure that arrangements ~~have been made by~~

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the school authorities...pointing toward the earliest practicable completion of de-segregation.

On Saturday, Little Rock voted almost 3-to-1 against school integration. Governor Faubus had called the election as part of his plan to open the four closed high schools on a private, segregated basis. A private corporation was set up to lease the high school buildings from the school board. And early today, the property was leased to the private school corporation as planned.

Now the plan is uncertain. /First came the Supreme Court opinion against it...and then an announcement by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Omaha. /Judge Harvey Johnsen of the Circuit Court said the court was issuing a temporary restraining order...barring the Little Rock school board from trahsferring its property to the corporation. /The restraining order will extend until next Monday, when there will be a hearing on a temporary injunction. /The injunction is being sought by the Natipnal Association for the Advancement of Colored People...which pleaded its case this morning before the Circuit Court. /The temporary restraining order was announced by Judge Johnsen, but Judge Joseph Woodrough also SAT with him on the bench.

There is some confusion in Little Rock on what to do next. / The head of the private school corporation...Dr. Raney...says he still plans to open the schools tomorrow on a segregated basis. / ~~State Attorney General Bruce Bennett points out that the lease has already been signed...but wants to study the text of the Circuit Court order.~~ Wayne Upton, president of the school board, says the school plan "certainly" will have to be reconsidered.

Governor Faubus said, "I haven't surrendered. I am not ready to surrender, and I don't intend to surrender."

In Alabama, Governor Folsom today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Jimmy Wilson, a Negro convicted of robbing ~~a white woman of~~ one dollar and 95 cents. / Folsom said he had no authority to reduce the sentence to less than life imprisonment. / ~~Neither, he said, does the Alabama Supreme Court. In 15 years, Wilson will be eligible to come up for parole.~~

Communist China charged today that Nationalist aircraft are being equipped with American guided missiles. / The Peiping radio said one of its jets was shot down last Wednesday a "Sidewinder" missile, fired from a Nationalist plane. The "Sidewinder" is an air-to-air missile developed by the Navy. / There have been ~~reports~~ stories that the missile had been placed in

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Nationalist hands. / But this is the first report of it to come from the Chinese Communists. / ~~There has been no official announcement of its use, either from Taipei in Washington or in Taipei.~~ / It was last Wednesday that ~~the Nationalists claimed 10 Communist planes shot down over the Formosa~~ Strait.

No supplies reached Quemoy by sea today, because of rough weather. But the airdrop continued. / CBS News Correspondent Peter Kalischer reports from Taipei that Americans "will virtually take over" the supplying of Quemoy, in less than two weeks. / The operation, Kalischer says, will combine the services of the United States Air Force and Navy, and civilian pilots. Many of the civilian pilots will be American. The Air Force reportedly is bringing in twelve "Flying Boxcars", each with a capacity of five tons. And airdrops, according to present plans, will operate 24 hours a day. Kalishher says he got this information from "a high American military source."

Chiang Kai-shek told a news conference today, that (American ground forces will) ~~[illegible]~~ not be asked to fight in defense of the offshore islands. / He said the Nationalist Air Force "reserves the right" to bomb (the Communist mainland, ~~[illegible]~~) with or without American apprpval. But the time for bombing the mainland, he said, has not arrived. / He said, "I am certain that when the

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crucial moment arrives, the United States will not fall back on its promises." / Chiang said he based this confidence on the mutual defense treaty and "humanitarian grounds."

~~In England, the British Labour Party today demanded the relinquishing of Quemoy and Matsu to the Chinese Communists. / The Labour Party, in annual convention, passed a resolution to this effect.~~

French Premier DeGaulle is acting at once under the mandate given him yesterday by the overwhelming approval of his new constitution. / The French Cabinet will meet tomorrow to draw up plans for new parliamentary elections. / And today DeGaulle served notice on the West African territory of French Guinea that it is henceforth "separated" from France. French Guinea is the only French territory that voted against the new French constitution. / In Metropolitan France, 4 out of 5 voters cast their ballots for the constitution. / And, in Algeria, the "yes" vote was 96 percent, despite the threats made to Moslems by the National Liberation Front. French Guinea is getting its independence, but because it voted "no", France is cancelling its agreements for economic aid.

In Washington, the Labor Department reports a drop in most of the nation's major industrial centers in the past month. Nevertheless, there is what the department calls "a substantial labor surplus" in 89 key production centers.

And starting pitchers have been named for the World Series, which opens on Wednesday. Whitey Ford for the Yankees and Warren Spahn for the Milwaukee Braves.

Edward R. Murrow: September 29, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Last week, signs multiplied that the public is disturbed over the Administration's policy of defending the offshore islands in the Formosa Strait. / Washington correspondents reported that Congressional mail was running from three to four to one against the policy. The mail was light, but it appeared to be spontaneous. That is, it showed no evidence of being the result of organized pressure.

The State Department has a special branch which handles all incoming mail from the public. By the end of last week it had received about five thousand letters, of which eighty percent were adverse to the Quemoy policy, on one ground or another. / This information was published in the New York Times. / This branch has consistently answered questions about the run of the Department's mail. / Usually the mail is favorable, though it was adverse on the subject of foreign aid. Until now, nobody has said anything about the propriety of giving out such information. / This time, however, it drew an angry rebuke from Vice President Nixon, who said he was shocked by "a patent and deliberate effort of a State Department subordinate to undercut the Secretary of State and sabotage his policy."

Mr. Nixon went on to decry any effort to base foreign policy on the weight of the mail, saying it is the duty of a leader to lead public opinion

and not to follow it. That is something few would disagree with. The weight of the mail may be always interesting and sometimes significant, but it cannot be decisive in forming policy. Mr. Nixon pointed out that policy "cannot be based on what random letters show the people will support, in the light of minimum and often misleading information available to them." It may be well to add that if the information about foreign policy is misleading or scanty, the fault is not with the public, which judges by what it is told.

Mr. Nixon assumed that a subordinate in the State Department planted the story in the New York Times to sabotage Mr. Dulles's policy. James Reston, head of the Times' Washington Bureau discloses today that the information was requested in a routine way on the initiative of the bureau, and was given out in a routine way, as on previous occasions. That being so, Mr. Nixon's statement falls into two parts. One is the truism that policy cannot be based exclusively on public opinion. The other really deals with the propriety of telling when the mail is running <u>against</u> the Administration.

Had Mr. Nixon been correct about the report being planted by a sabotaging subordinate, his anger would have been justified. But since that was not the case, the question is simply whether it is the duty of Administration officials to suppress bad news about a public mail response. No one doubts that the

Administration has a right to tell when the mail is favorable. That is done repeatedly.

Mr. Nixon has not always taken such a dim view of letters and telegrams. During the 1952 campaign, while explaining his expense fund, he urged his viewers to wire and write the Republican National Committee their opinion as to whether he should stay on the ticket or get off. But the important phrase in Mr. Nixon's latest statement is where he implies that the public is receiving "minimum and often misleading information." It would appear on the record that all avenues of communication have been open to the President and to Mr. Dulles, to explain and expound the Administration's policy with regard to the offshore islands.

The State Department is taking no disciplinary action against the employee who gave out the information. Mr. Nixon says a great number of the letters were inspired - were mimeographed. The State Department says the mail has been surprisingly small when compared to that received during other crises.

One thing is clear from this whole episode. There is no overwhelming and informed support for the Quemoy policy in this country. A policy that

does not convince a large number of our own people - not to mention our Allies -- may not be wrong on that account. But it can bear re-examination to make sure beyond doubt that it is right.

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Just George Bryan Walker a word about the Walker

Word for Today

Public opinion may not always be right...but it is always powerful. Henry Ward Beecher said, "Public opinion is almost omnipotent."

Thomas Jefferson made another observation. "Error of opinion," he said, "may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." And certainly that is what we may reasonably hope for in this democracy today.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The Supreme Court has declared...in a formal, 5-thousand-word opinion...that the constitutional rights of Negro students may not be nullified by a state "through evasive schemes for segregation." The unanimous opinion backs up the Supreme Court ruling...of September 12...that the Little Rock school board must proceed immediately with its integration program. Today's opinion...read by Chief Justice Warren...credits the school board with acting in good faith. It concedes that the education of all students...white and Negro will suffer in Little Rock, "if the conditions which prevailed last year are permitted to continue." But, says the court, "the constitutional rights of the Negro children are not to be sacrificed...or yielded...to the violence and disorder which have followed the actions of the governor and legislature. Law and order are not to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of these rights." In denouncing "evasive" state schemes for circumventing integration, the opinion says, "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement cannot be squared with the Fourteenth Amendment's command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

On Saturday, Little Rock voted almost 3-to-1 against school integration. Governor Faubus had called the election as part of his plan to open the four closed high schools on a private, segregated basis. A private corporation was set up to lease the high school buildings from the school board. And early today, the property was leased to the private school corporation as planned.

Now the plan is uncertain. First came the Supreme Court opinion against it...and then an announcement by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Omaha. Judge Harvey Johnsen of the Circuit Court said the court was issuing a temporary

restraining order...barring the Little Rock school board from transferring its property to the corporation. The restraining order will extend until next Monday, when there will be a hearing on a temporary injunction. The injunction is being sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.. which pleaded its case this morning before the Circuit Court. The temporary restraining order was announced by Judge Johnsen, but Judge Joseph Woodrough also sat with him on the bench.

There is some confusion in Little Rock on what to do next. The head of the private school corporation...Dr. Raney...says he still plans to open the schools tomorrow on a segregated basis. Wayne Upton, president of the school board, says the school plan "certainly" will have to be reconsidered.

Governor Faubus said, "I haven't surrendered. I am not ready to surrender, and I don't intend to surrender."

In Alabama, Governor Folsom today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Jimmy Wilson, a Negro convicted of robbing a white woman of one dollar and 95 cents. Folsom said he had no authority to reduce the sentence to less than life imprisonment.

Communist China charged today that Nationalist aircraft are being equipped with American guided missiles. The Peiping radio said one of its jets was shot down last Wednesday a "Sidewinder" missile, fired from a Nationalist plane. The "Sidewinder" is an air-to-air missile developed by the Navy. There have been stories that the missile had been placed in Nationalist hands. But this is the first report of it to come from the Chinese Communists.

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that does not convince a large number of our own people - not to mention our Allies - may not be wrong on that account. But it can bear re-examination to make sure beyond doubt that it is right.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Public opinion may not always be right...but it is always powerful. Henry Ward Beecher said, "Public opinion is almost omnipotent." Thomas Jefferson made another observation. "Error of opinion," he said, "may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." And certainly that is what we may reasonably hope for in this democracy today.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 30, 1958

This is the news:

Russia today resumed its nuclear weapons tests. / The Atomic Energy Commission says two detonations were detected. / Both took place North of the Arctic Circle, and were of "moderate-to-high yield." / Moscow announced last March that it was suspending nuclear tests...and called on the United States and Britain to follow suit. / We offered to suspend tests for one year, starting the end of ~~this~~ next month...when talks on a permanent nuclear test ban are due to get under way. / Meanwhile, British and American testing has continued. | The State Department says tonight that the resumption of Soviet tests "seems to confirm the suspicion" that the Russian announcement of last March was "primarily a propaganda exercise." / Nevertheless, it says, the United States is ~~also~~ going ahead with its plans to suspend

nuclear tests, as of October 31...~~xxx~~ unless there is more Soviet testing after that date.

~~[redacted]~~

Secretary Dulles said today that Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands should be reduced, if there is a dependable cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. /He was referring to islands close to the mainland like Quemoy. /Mr. Dulles told his news conference, "If there were a cease-fire which seemed to be reasonably dependable, I think it would be foolish to keep large forces on these islands." /~~And he said the cease-fire would have to be reciprocal because there would be no sense in asking the Communists to stop shooting unless the Nationalists did likewise.~~/ Dulles said that State Department subordinates who ~~xxxxxx~~ gave out figures on the number of letters RECEIVED ~~xxxxxxx~~ critical of Administration policy were "ill-advised". He would not say...with Vice President Nixon...that they had "sabotaged"

that policy. "That," he said, "could be a matter of opinion." Dulles said if Red China should get the impression ~~that~~ our Formosa policy was about to be changed because of public opinion, it could have serious consequences." He confirmed that the United States has supplied the Nationalist Air Force with Sidewinder missiles. ~~They were delivered, he said, under the regular military aid program. And he implied that delivery of the missile, while the Warsaw talks were going on showed the United States~~ ~~Communist Premier Chou En-lai had changed.~~ (I should like to examine Mr. Dulles' remarks further in a few minutes).

The American and Chinese Communist ambassadors conferred in Warsaw today for two hours and fifty minutes. They will meet again on Saturday.

President Eisenhower said today that there will be no "policy of appeasement" in the face of threats to the peace. At the same time, the President said he was confident Nationalist China shares our desire that the aggressive actions of Communist China will not lead to war "as a result of any failure on our part to entertain suggestions for a peaceful settlement." Mr. Eisenhower made the statement in accepting the credentials of the new Chinese Nationalist ambassador, George Yeh.

In a speech tonight in Los Angeles, Vice President Nixon said the real test of Administration policy is whether that policy has kept the peace with honor. "All the criticism in the world," he said, "cannot obscure this solid fact: This Administration got the United States out of one war. It has avoided other wars, and it has kept the peace without surrender of principle or territory."

Adlai Stevenson also spoke in Los Angeles tonight...and said the Eisenhower policy toward the offshore islands should be "reconsidered and restated without delay." Stevenson urged a cease-fire and the evacuation of Nationalist forces from Matsu and Quemoy. At the same time, he said, "we should make it clear that we will fight to defend Formosa." He said there should be a declaration by the United Nations...and all concerned...that the future of Formosa would be decided by its population "at a time, and under conditions, to be determined by the United Nations."

The four high schools in Little Rock remained closed today. / The schools were to have opened today on a segregated basis, under the operation of a private corporation. / The president of the corporation, Dr. T. C. Raney, issued a statement...accusing the Federal Government and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of "sacrificing the educational opportunities of 4-thousand students to satisfy their consuming desire to mix the races." / The Supreme Court said yesterday...in a formal opinion...that neither direct opposition nor "evasive schemes" could nullify its decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional. / The Circuit Court of Appeals in Omaha also issued an order, restraining the private corporation from opening the schools on a segregated basis. / Governor Faubus said today that if this "injunctive action" is made permanent, "it will make our efforts more difficult but not at all impossible."

In Norfolk, Virginia, the city council today passed a resolution... calling for state operation of the six schools which have been closed in Norfolk.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold today released a report on his recent "peace mission" to the Middle East. / He said the United States and Britain had agreed...conditionally...to pull their forces out of Lebanon and Jordan by the end of October. The condition is that, in the meantime, there is no worsening of the situation. / Hammarskjold said he planned to station Pier Spinelli...a United Nations undersecretary... in the Jordanian capital of Amman as a United Nations representative, with liaison offices in Syria and Lebanon. It is too early, he said, to determine whether the Arab countries will live together as good neighbors, as they have promised.

President Eisenhower has named retired Lieutenant General Elwood Quesada, of the Air Force, to be head of the new federal aviation agency. It is a recess appointment. A formal nomination...subject to Senate confirmation...will go to Congress when it reconvenes. ~~The new agency was created by the last Congress in the interest of greater air safety. It will absorb the Civil Aeronautics Administration and take over some of the functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Quesada is serving at present as special assistant to the President on aviation matters. He is resigning his Air Force commission since the law requires the head of the new agency to be a civilian.~~

The Agriculture Department reports that the prices received by farmers for their products went up 2 percent in the month ending September 15th. This marks the end of a three-month decline in farm prices. Farming costs in the past month went up one-third of 1 percent.

AND The United Auto Workers Union and Chrysler are reported near agreement on a new contract. ~~After a marathon bargaining session with Chrysler, U.A.W. President Reuther has turned his main attention to General Motors. The union says it will strike General Motors, if a settlement is not reached by Thursday.~~

Edward R. Murrow: September 30, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles at his news conference today tried to sound conciliatory about the Formosa crisis and succeeded. Though he denied several times that the United States policy had changed, he said frankly that if there were any sign of "give" on the Communist side, it would change. He revealed that the United States had tried to dissuade the Nationalists from building up the defenses on the offshore islands so heavily, and then had acquiesced in their doing so, because of their strong feelings about it. He was unequivocal in saying that if a dependable cease fire were obtained, he would be in favor of the withdrawal of most of the Nationalist forces from the islands. He even said it would be "foolish" to keep them there under those circumstances. He said a cease fire need not be in writing, and that he would be satisfied with one that was de facto if it stuck.

Further, he did not reject the idea of a meeting with Chou En-Lai. Like the President, he said, he would go anywhere to see anybody if it would serve the cause of world peace. But he showed reluctance to give up talks on the ambassadorial level, which he thinks are safer than those on a higher level. Ambassadorial talks can be prolonged indefinitely, whereas talks on a higher level have to be brief, and must reach a climactic conclusion.

Mr. Dulles also agreed that a renunciation of force in the Formosa area

has to be binding all around. As though he knew what Chinese Ambassador Tsiang would be saying today in the United Nations, he emphasized that the Nationalists will not get back to the mainland "under their own steam". The only circumstances he could foresee of their getting back, he said, was that they should be invited back by a government set up by a revolution somewhere on the mainland. / Mr. Tsiang told the Assembly that when the Chinese people rise in revolt as the Hungarians had done two years ago, and call for help, the Nationalists will fight side by side with them for their freedom. / "This", said Mr. Tsiang, "is our program of recovery of the mainland, no more and no less". Mr. Dulles went a significant step further in saying the invitation to the Nationalists must come from some government set up by the mainland revolutionaries. / This amounts to a repudiation of the Nationalists' claim to be the legitimate Government of China, and this may have far-reaching consequences in future developments, if or when negotiations get going over a Formosa settlement.

It gives a picture of the situation at present to report -- as this reporter is in a position to do - that the Chinese Communists are perhaps just as eager as we are for a cease fire, and have said in private that the instant there is a sign of reversing the build-up of Quemoy, and even just a

beginning of the withdrawal of forces, the mainland guns will cease firing. That is how close the crisis is to a definite easement. / The Communists await an initiative on our side, we wait on theirs. / Neither side is yet ready to act first, but both sides want the shooting to stop.

This is a quite different situation than the one that obtained only a few days ago. / Mr. Dulles himself said today, that he felt there was "a slight tendency toward stabilization, and less likelihood of developments leading to war." He confirmed a report that the United States does not plan to take the Formosa crisis to the United Nations at this moment. / But this, he showed, is not because we are not conciliatory, but because the situation does not yet call for the move. If the level of military action should rise, he said, and the danger of general war appeared greater, then the crisis would have to be taken to the United Nations, which has the duty to preserve the peace.

The question remains whether the Chinese Nationalists will concur in any terms we agree to with the Communists. / Mr. Dulles was asked if he was telling the Nationalists about his present views. / We keep in pretty close touch, he said. / We express our views and they express theirs, and he did not imply that we accepted all of theirs, or they all of ours. But if it

came down to a decision which might end the conflict, he was confident that we could reach an agreement with the Nationalists.

Everything that Mr. Dulles said today was carefully noncommittal. No doubt he feels he cannot be precise at this stage of the conflict. But if he wants to create a situation of give-and-take, this would be a way to start. And whether or not there has been a change in policy, there has been a change in temper and tone. And Mr. Dulles said forthrightly that he is ready to change policy if given a fair opportunity to do so.

Back in a moment. -

Just George Bryan with a word about the Weather.

Word for Today

The tone of Mr. Dulles' remarks was conciliatory, but he made no commitments. He left himself room in which to maneuver. George Ade once said, "For parlor use, the vague generality is a life-saver." When the secretary of state faces a news conference, at a time when delicate negotiations are in progress, the same may well hold true.

Goodnight and good luck!

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Further, he did not reject the idea of a meeting with Chou En-Lai. Like the president, he said, he would go anywhere to see anybody if it would serve the cause of world peace. But he showed reluctance to give up talks on the ambassadorial level, which he thinks are safer than those on a higher level. Ambassadorial talks can be prolonged indefinitely, whereas talks on a higher level have to be brief, and must reach a climatic conclusion.

Mr. Dulles also agreed that a renunciation of force in the Formosa area has to be binding all around. As though he knew what Chinese Ambassador Tsiang would be saying today in the United Nations, he emphasized that the Nationalists will not get back to the mainland "under their own steam." The only circumstances he could foresee of their getting back, he said, was that they should be invited back by a government set up by a revolution somewhere on the mainland. Mr. Tsiang told the Assembly that when the Chinese people rise in revolt as the Hungarians had done two years ago, and call for help, the Nationalists will fight side by side with them for their freedom. "This," siid Mr. Tsiang, "is our program of recovery of the mainland, no more and no less." Mr. Dulles want

a significant step further in saying the invitation to the Nationalists must come from some govennment set up by the mainland revolutionaries. This amounts to a repudiation of the Nationalists' claim to be the legitimate Government of China, and this may have far-reaching consequences in future developments, if or when negotiations get going over a Formosa settlement.

It gives a picture of the situation at present to report - as this reporter is in a position to do - that the Chinese Communists are perhaps just as eager as we are for a cease fire, and have said in private that the instant there is a sign of reversing the build-up of Quemoy, and even just a beginning of the withdrawal of forces, the mainland guns will cease firing. That is how close the crisis is to a definite easement. The Communists await an initiative on our side, we wait on theirs. Neither side is yet ready to act first, but both sides want the shooting to stop.

This is a quite different situation than the one that obtained only a few days ago. Mr. Dulles himself said today that he felt there was "a slight tendency toward stabilization, and less likelihood of developments leading to war." He confirmed a report that the United States does not plan to take the Formosa crisis to the United Nations at this moment. But this, he showed, is not because we are not conciliatory, but because the situation does not yet call for the move. If the level of military action should rise, he said, and the danger of general war appeared greater, then the crisis would have to be taken to the United Nations, which has the duty to preserve the peace.

Everything that Mr. Dulles said today was carefully noncommittal. No doubt he feels he cannot be precise at this stage of the conflict. But if he wants to create a situation of give-and-take this would be a way to start. And whether or not there has been a change in policy, there has been a change in temper and tone. And Mr. Dulles said forthrightly that he is ready to change policy if

given a fair opportunity to do so.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First a word from George Bryan about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The tone of Mr. Dulles' remarks was conciliatory, but he made no commitments. He left himself room in which to maneuver. Someone once said, "For parlor use, the vague generality is a life-saver." When the secretary of state faces a news conference at a time when delicate negotiations are in progress, the same may well held true.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 1, 1958

This is the news:

The Chinese Nationalist government today rejected the suggestion by Secretary of State Dulles that in case of a cease-fire, Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands might be reduced. / President Chiang told an A.P. correspondent on Formosa that the Dulles statement seemed "completely incompatible" with the Nationalist position. / And...later... the Nationalist foreign ministry said the islands were "indispensable shields" to Formosa. / "For this reason," it said, "we must defend them to the best of our ability." / The foreign ministry ~~statement~~ said that "since the Chinese Communists have no intention of accepting a cease-fire, the military necessity which called for the presence of a strong force on

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the offshore islands will remain. We cannot countenance reduction of this defensive strength."

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that as a soldier, he did not think it was a "good thing" to have so many troops garrisoned on Matsu and Quemoy. Anyone, he said, can see that the two islands as real estate are not "greatly vital". He added that of course the Nationalist argument is that if we yield there, we have opened the way to exposing Formosa to attack. "And that," Mr. Eisenhower said, "is a different thing from just concluding that two pieces of territory are the vital issue." He said the "basic issue" as the United States sees it, is to avoid retreat in the face of force. ~~He repeated that the United States wants a peaceful solution. If there is a cease-fire, he said, we shall have an opportunity to negotiate in good faith.~~

On other subjects, the President said he did not "instruct" anyone to ask for the resignation of Sherman Adams. He resigned voluntarily. ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Eisenhower said it was incomprehensible to him that some Republicans were pessimistic as to what would happen in the November elections. But Republicans, he said, will have to work and contribute, and get out on Election Day and vote.

The President announced that the atomic submarine Seawolf has set a new record for underwater travel...that it has been submerged for 54 days, and is still going strong.

Mr. Eisenhower said it is "encumbent upon all Americans" to comply with the Supreme Court rulings on school integration. He warned in a prepared statement that non-compliance would be "fraught with grave consequences." "Americans," he said, "have always been proud that their institutions rest on the concept of equal justice under law. We must never forget that the rights of all of us depend on respect for the lawfully determined rights of each of us."

Today...in Little Rock...the head of the private school corporation, Dr. Raney, appealed for public donations of money and private building facilities, with which to hold classes on a private, segregated basis. There was doubt his new plan would work. ~~Teachers...as well as the School Board...have been enjoined by court order from working with the private corporation.~~ And School Superintendent Virgil Blossom said that to operate the four high schools (which are closed) cost 19 thousand dollars a week.

The United Auto Workers, and Chrysler, today announced agreement on basic provisions for a new contract. [redacted] There is still no agreement with General Motors, which faces a strike deadline at 10 a.m. tomorrow, Detroit time.

The MILWAUKEE BRAVES won the first game of the World Series...edging out the YANKEES 4 to 3 in ten innings. Tomorrow's pitchers will be Lew Burdette for the Braves, and Bob Turley for New York.

Russia proposed today that three-power talks on suspension of nuclear tests, scheduled for the end of this month, be held on the foreign ministers level. Only yesterday, Russia resumed its nuclear tests...after suspending them last March.

The British "partnership" plan for Cyprus went into effect today, with the Greek Cypriots calling a 24-hour general strike. There was scattered violence, and four British soldiers were injured by bombs. ~~Under the British program, Greek and Turkish Cypriots would help govern the island...on a community basis...for seven years. The plan is opposed by the Greek population on grounds that it furthers the Turkish drive for partition.~~

The last U.S. Marines withdrew from Lebanon today, leaving some 75-hundred Army troops, ~~which~~ who will be pulled out "soon." American Ambassador McClintock told a news conference in Beirut that he is trying to mediate the political crisis in Lebanon. He has suggested that the new government of Premier Karami seek a vote of confidence from Parliament as soon as possible...and that Karami's cabinet be enlarged to include more supporters of former President Chamoun. McClintock said, "I want to get Lebanon back together again like Humpty Dumpty."

King Hussein announced today that British troops will start pulling out of Jordan on October 20.

In Paris, the DeGaulle cabinet today approved new measures, designed to curb Algerian rebel activity in France. / Henceforth, persons caught helping the insurgents, either directly or indirectly, will be tried before military courts. / Police also are given wide powers to detain...or place under restricted residence...anyone suspected of aiding the rebel cause. New, strict controls on the possession of firearms also were decreed.

Premier DeGaulle has power to issue such decrees under the new French constitution, which was approved last Sunday in a national referendum. I have asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, for a briefing on just what the new constitution provides. / And here, from Paris, is his analysis of that important document.

(Tape runs 6:05
Returns on cue "--to ERM in NY."

That was an ~~analysis~~ examination of the new French constitution, by my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Andre Malraux once said of DeGaulle, "He marched us full speed to the Rubicon and then told us to get out our fishing rods." That was in 1949, when DeGaulle shied from French politics and his whole movement went into a decline. Now...nine years later...it is a different story. DeGaulle, in a real sense, has crossed the Rubicon and assumed power.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, October 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... I have asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, for a briefing on just what the new constitution provides, and here from Paris is his analysis of that important document.

SCHOENBRUN: If you would like to be President of France, a very powerful job under the new constitution, just drop me a line and I'll see what I can do about putting up your candidacy. Theoretically, it is possible for anyone - regardless of nationality, race or age - to become president of the Fifth Republic of France. The framers of the constitution concentrated so hard on defining the powers of the president, that they have forgotten to define his qualifications. This lapse, I'm told, will be corrected later by a special decree - which means that Charles de Gaulle will spell out the requirements for the post for which he is the main candidate. This is only one of the many inconsistencies in this complex document that was adopted on Sunday by an overwhelming vote of four out of five French citizens. To American eyes the constitution looks like a strange hybrid animal, with the head of an American president, the body of a British Parliament and the forked tail of a dictatorship. There's a real whiplash in the tail of the document, in the last two Articles: Article 91 provides a transitional period of four months to create the new institutions, while Article 92 provides that in this four month period - and now I quote directly from the text - "the government may, in all matters, take any measures that it deems necessary for the life of the nation, the protection of its citizens and the safeguard of freedom." In other words - for the next four months Charles de Gaulle is the legal dictator of the French. He can decree any law, take any action, in so broad a field as the life of this nation. When one considers the enormity

of this power, then the vote of confidence given him on Sunday, is a modern miracle; an entire nation voluntarily putting its fate in the hands of one man. This is either the most noble or the saddest chapter in French history. Perhaps both at once.

Although this period of absolute power is limited to four months, great power will still remain in the hands of the President when the constitution takes full effect. As Chief of State, he will appoint a prime minister, giving him great influence over the executive power; he also has the right to appeal to the people by referendum over the heads of Parliament or even to dissolve Parliament in case of a conflict, which gives him the whiphand over the Legislative body. Not even the powerful American President can throw Congress out of office at will; and the American President is directly responsible to the people who elect him and can throw him out in four years time, whereas the new French President is elected for seven years and not directly by the people. He'll be elected by a comparatively small select college of officials, such as members of Parliament, mayors of cities and towns, delegates to county councils. All told, only about one hundred thousand men out of the 25 million qualified voters of this nation. The voters have a very small voice, expressed in Parliament, and the constitution has done its best to gag even that small voice. Parliamentary sessions are limited to two year, totalling five and a half months. The area of legislation is limited - and as we've already noted - it can be thrown out of office if it disagrees with the President. This suggests that the framers of the constitution are afraid of the people of France, who do not trust their judgment. This is probably true, since the French, for the past decade, have cast one out of five ballots for communist candidates. Now, that's the dilemma of democracies, and it's pointed up here in France in Article IV, which guarantees freedom for

political parties but adds this clause, they must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy. This obviously is aimed at the communists. It could lead to outlawing that party. It's a kind of French equivalent to the Smith Act back home, but no one can tell yet how it will be applied or how the Supreme Court, newly created here, will interpret it.

The creation of this Supreme Court, which the French call the Constitutional Committee, is one of the positive innovations, as is the first approach to our American concept of habeas corpus. That's contained in an article which states that no citizen may be detained arbitrarily. Basic liberties are guaranteed in clear language in this constitution. But perhaps the most important innovation is recognition of the right of independence for the peoples of the former colonies, a right already exercised by Guinea in West Africa, which voted against the constitution and will thus become automatically independent. The big issue, however, is Algeria - and there the constitution does leave the door open for evolution. There's one peculiar clause, an article which says, in a peculiar French language, that a new territorial collective can be made by law. Now, what this means simply is that it would be possible to work out some sort of a dominion status - such as Canada - or a self governing territory - such as Puerto Rico - for the Algerian solution. Government spokesmen tell me that this is what de Gaulle intended. If this is true, I would suggest that this is perhaps more important than all the other articles combined. A constitution, after all, is neither perfect nor permanent. Our own Constitution has been amended some two dozen times. The French have had a dozen different constitutions. The British built a democratic society without one, the Russians a slave state with one. The final test of a society is the integrity of its citizens and of its rulers. No constitution can give the

French people the peace that they have not known for almost two decades until the war in Algeria is ended. The constitution at least permits that. Indeed, it makes it easier than before. The rest is up to Charles de Gaulle himself. He has the power, if he wants to use it. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was an examination of the new French Constitution, by my colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris. This is Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans. _ P. O.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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President Eisenhower told his news confe ence today that as a soldier he did not think it was a "good thing" to have so many troops garrisoned on Matsu and Quemoy. Anyone, he said, can see that the two islands as real estate are not "greatly vital." He added that of course the Nationalist argument is that if we yield there, we have opened the way to exposing Formosa to attack. "And that," Mr. Eisenhower said, "is a different thing from just concluding that two pieces of territory are the vital issue." He said the "basic issue" as the United States sees it is to avoid retreat in the face of force.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Andre Malraux once said of DeGaulle, "He marched us full speed to the Rubicon and then told us to get out our fishing rods." That was in 1949, when DeGaulle shied from French politics and his whole movement went into a decline. Now...nine years later...it is a different story. DeGaulle, in a real sense, has crossed the Rubicon and assumed power.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 2, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary Dulles said today that there has been "an exaggerated idea" of a shift in United States policy, regarding the situation in the Formosa Strait. There have been "misinterpretations", he said, and the "misinterpretations" have been "misinterpreted". | Mr. Dulles suggested...at his news conference on Tuesday...that a dependable cease-fire would enable Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands to be reduced. | President Eisenhower was in ~~gmm~~ general agreement with this yesterday at his news conference. This new American position was rejected, however, by the Chinese Nationalists. ~~And I should like~~ I'll try to go into the background of this further, in a few minutes. | The State Department said today that "certain interpretations"

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had been put on what Eisenhower and Dulles said "which seem to have been misunderstood in Taipeh." The department said that a message had been sent to the United States ambassador to Nationalist China in an effort to clear up the confusion.

Vice President Nixon said today that there has been no change in American policy toward Communist China. The United States, he said, has "consistently maintained that we can never accept any arrangement that involves surrender to force or threat of force." He said the United States had made it clear from the beginning...that a cease-fire would open the way for negotiations. For a settlement, he said, "of some of the issues which may have contributed to tension in the area."

The first American "Flying Boxcars" arrived on Formosa today to help with the airlifting of supplies to Quemoy and the other offshore islands. The Quemoy complex was hit today by an estimated 7-thousand Communist shells.

A SPOKESMAN FOR ~~The~~ Democratic Advisory Council said today that ~~the~~ Democrats will continue to criticize Administration policy when they think it is wrong. But, it said, Communist leaders would make "a great mistake" if they

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think this criticism indicates a lack of unity "were they to press this country too far." The statement was made by Paul Nitze, acting chairman of the council's foreign policy committee.

The leader of the British Labour Party...Hugh Gaitskell...said today that Mr. Dulles "appears to be taking a much more favorable line as regards the evacuation of the offshore islands." Gaitskell told the annual party conference in Scarborough that Nationalist evacuation of the islands was the only way to get a peaceful solution. But, he said, Formosa is another question. The Labour Party already has passed a resolution... calling for neutralization of Formosa under a United Nations guarantee.

Tonight, the Labour Party defeated a resolution which would have committed the next Labourite government to stop production of all nuclear weapons---if needs be, unilaterally.

Russia today accused the United States and Britain of "continued aggression" by their failure to pull all their troops out of Lebanon and Jordan. The accusation was made in the United Nations General Assembly by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Actually, the American withdrawal from Lebanon is well under way, and Britain is scheduled to start taking its forces out of Jordan in about two weeks.

Former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun today rejected the proposals made by our ambassador for solving the political crisis in Lebanon. Ambassador McClintock said yesterday he was trying to serve as mediator between Christian and ~~Mmmmm~~ Moslem factions. He had suggested...as a basis for compromise...that Parliament give the new government of Premier Karami a vote of confidence, and that Karami's cabinet be enlarged to include more members of Chamoun's party. He also thought it would be a good idea for Parliament to be expanded from 66 to 88 seats. ~~Chamoun said today that he ~~mmm~~ does not think that the number of Parliament seats should be increased in the present tense situation." Nor, he said, does he think the addition of three or four representatives of his party to the cabinet would satisfy his followers.~~

On Cyprus today, a British radio technician was shot to death while walking down the street in the port city of Larnaca. ~~Mmmmmmmmm~~ Two British soldiers were wounded (when their truck was ~~mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm~~ blown up by a mine.

Premier DeGaulle made two speeches in Algeria today but he announced no new Algerian program. DeGaulle ~~he~~ makes another speech tomorrow, before flying back to Paris, and he could make an announcement then.

Russia today carried out two more nuclear weapons tests...north of the Arctic Circle. This time, the tests were announced both by the Atomic [redacted] Energy Commission in Washington (which detected the explosions) and by Moscow radio.

Today...in Washington...a federal court upheld the State Department ban on travel to Red China. United States District Judge Edward Curran said the government may "properly" restrict travel to other countries "when necessitated by foreign policy considerations." / The ruling was made in the case of reporter William Worthy, who violated travel restrictions last year by visiting Communist China and Hungary. Worthy's attorney argued that the travel ban violates freedom of the press...and said today's ruling will be appealed. / ~~The State Department has refused to renew Worthy's passport. / Government attorneys say this is not because of his trip last year but because he will not agree to the restrictions laid down by the Department of State.~~

President Eisenhower has invited Republican Party leaders to a White House strategy meeting on Monday. / Republican "apathy" and Mr. Eisenhower's campaign role will be discussed. / News Secretary Hagerty says the President will speak at the national corn picking contest in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, two weeks from tomorrow. / He will also probably speak here in New York on October 12. This is in addition to the political appearances he will make the latter part of this month in California and Illinois.

The United Auto Workers went on strike today against General Motors, after failing to reach agreement on a new contract. G.M. says "virtually all" its operations are affected. Union officials say they were asking no more than they got in the new contracts with Chrysler and Ford. G.M. officials say they offered to settle on the same terms as the agreement with Ford.

The Milwaukee Braves made it two straight over the New York Yankees today...trouncing the New Yorkers by a score of 13 to 5. ~~For the winning pitcher, Lew Burdette, it was the fourth World Series game he won~~ has The outcome was ~~sealed in the first inning, when~~ in a row, the Braves racked up seven runs.

Edward R. Murrow: October 2, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Nationalist China has issued a blank refusal to pull out its forces from the offshore islands in the Formosa Strait, after a cease fire. It has done this through a newspaper interview by Chiang Kai-Shek and through an official pronouncement of the Nationalist Foreign Office. If these statements were to be taken at their face value, the United States could not hope for a cease-fire, and the crisis, which was beginning to look less serious, would have become forebodingly black. For all the proposals to avert war over the islands include their de-militarization.

After Mr. Dulles's statement on Tuesday, the Chinese Nationalists could have done one of three things. They could have accepted, objected or remained silent. If they accepted, military morale on the islands would go down, and what would be just as serious, so would the morale of the entire Nationalist movement. Mr. Dulles not only favored the reduction of Nationalist forces on the islands, he virtually repudiated the Nationalist claim to be the true government of China. For he said that the return of Chiang to the mainland would come only on the invitation of some revolutionary government set up on the mainland. This was a startling demotion for our Chinese ally, and even though the Nationalist leaders might have expected it,

they would not rush into print to say they agreed. At the same time, to be silent would advertise a lack of determination. So the Generalissimo and his Foreign Office talked back. They said No, loudly and clearly. And the question is how much this has affected the chances of peace.

It is recognized in Washington - and may be recognized in Warsaw -- that what the Nationalists are saying is meant primarily for home consumption on Formosa. Chiang is on the spot. If there is peace, he is the one who will have to sacrifice most for it. It will be a peace from which he stands to gain less than nothing. His best chance of coming to power on the mainland lies in a war between this country and Communist China. He now knows we will not fight such a war, unless the Communists force it upon us, which the Communists may not find in their interest to do. So his chances of getting to the mainland are reduced to a mainland revolution. ~~And this week, Chiang's own Ambassador to the United Nations said so in a statement which was just as notable a retreat as anything said by Mr. Dulles.~~

It is possible that Chiang, with his refusal to de-militarize the islands, hopes to make a cease fire harder to get, and so put off what for him will be an evil day. But the main issue in the Warsaw negotiations for a cease fire is not whether Chiang is willing to de-militarize the islands, but

whether we are. Chiang is independent, but he does not have the resources to act independently. When or if the time comes, he has little choice but to comply.

It now is becoming clearer how little we have favored militarizing the islands. Mr. Dulles said Tuesday that we opposed it. He might have added, that Assistant Secretary Robertson, the most dedicated pro-Nationalist official in the Department, personally went to Formosa to try to prevent it, and failed. Newsmen in Taipeh report, that Nationalist circles confirm State Department opposition to the build-up on the islands. But they say it was encouraged by local United States military officials.

Now the importance of the islands is their bearing on the security of Formosa and the free world. Chiang argues that if the islands are yielded, Formosa's turn comes next. Mr. Dulles, who talked like that for a while, now has interposed the possibility of what he calls a "dependable" cease fire. Chiang argues that there isn't any such thing as a dependable cease fire with the Communists. Mr. Dulles thinks it could be made a matter of self-interest to the Communists to be dependable. Mr. Dulles will be the final judge as to what is dependable, not Chiang.

However, if it should turn out that the Warsaw negotiations do break

down, the crisis need not pass automatically to the stage of open war. It will go first to the United Nations, either on our initiative, or on the initiative of some other power. / The Japanese have been sounding out Asian, European and South American delegates on a resolution to request ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ Secretary General Hammarskjold to work out a solution. / An alternative suggestion is that a small, balanced group of nations undertake the task of finding peace. The United States is friendly to both proposals, but declines to move so long as the Warsaw talks continue. And if these break down it will be the Communists who walk out. / We have no present intention of doing so.

Back in a moment. —
Just George Bryan with
a word about the Weather.

Word for Today

Chiang Kai-shek was speaking for home consumption. He objected because he could neither remain silent nor accept. Yet, at the end of the day, he cannot act in an independent fashion for his future is tied too closely to the United States. As George Santayana observed, mere declarations of independence make no one really independent.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Secretary Dulles said today that there has been "an exaggerated idea" of a shift in United States policy regarding the situation in the Formosa Strait. There have been "misinterpretations," he said, and the "misinterpretations" have been "misinterpreted." Mr. Dulles suggested...at his news conference on Tuesday that a dependable cease-fire would enable Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands to be reduced. President Eisenhower was in general agreement with this yesterday at his news conference. This new American position was rejected, however, by the Chinese Nationalists. I'll try to go into the background of this further in a few minutes. The State Department said today that "certain interpretations" had been sent to the United States ambassador to Nationalist China in an effort to clear up the confusion.

Vice President Nixon said today that there has been no chage in American policy toward Communist China. The United States, he said,has "consistently maintained that we can never accept any arrangement that involves surrender to force or threat of force." He said the United States had made it clear from the beginning...that a cease-fire would open the way for negotiations. For a settlement, he said, "of some of the issues which hay have contributed to tension in the area."

The first American "Flying Boxcars" arrived on Formosa today to help with the airlifting of supplies to Quemoy and the other offshore islands. The Quemoy complex was hit today by an estimated 7 thousand Communist shells.

The leader of the British Labour Party...Hugh Gaitskell...said today that Mr. Dulles "appears to be taking a much more favorable line as regards the evacuation of the offshore islands." Gaitskell told the annual party conference in Scarborough that Nationalist evacuation of the islands was the only way to get

a peaceful solution. But, he said, Formosa is another question. The Labour Party already has passed a resolution...calling for neutralization of Formosa under a United Nations guarantee.

Tonight, the Labour Party defeated a resolution which would have committed the next Labourite government to stop production of all nuclear weapons---if needs be, unilaterally.

Russia today accused the United States and Britain of "continued aggression" by their failure to pull all their troops out of Lebanon and Jordan. The accusation was made in the United Nations General Assembly by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Actually, the American withdrawal from Lebanon is well under way, and Britain is scheduled to start taking its forces out of Jordan in about two weeks.

Former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun today rejected the proposals made by our ambassador for solving the political crisis in Lebanon. Ambassador McClintock said yesterday he was trying to serve as mediator between Christian and Moslem factions. He had suggested...as a basis for compromise...that Parliament give the new government of Premier Karami a vote of confidence and that Karami's cabinet be enlarged to include more members of Chamoun's party. He also thought it would be a good idea for Parliament to be expanded from 66 to 88 seats.

On Cyprus today, a British radio technician was shot to death while walking down the street in the port city of Larnaca. Two British soldiers were wounded when their truck was blown up by a mine.

Russia today carried out two more nuclear weapons tests...north of the Arctic Circle. This time, the tests were announced both by the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington which detected the explosions and by Moscow radio.

Today in Washington...a federal court upheld the State Department ban on travel to Red China. United States District Judge Edward Curran said the

government may "properly" restrict travel to other countries "when necessitated by foreign policy considerations." The ruling was made in the case of reporter William Worthy, who violated travel restrictions last year by visiting Communist China and Hungary. Worthy's attorney argued that the travel ban violates freedom of the press...and said today's ruling will be appealed.

President Eisenhower has invited Republican Party leaders to a White House strategy meeting on Monday. Republican "apathy" and Mr. Eisenhower's campaign role will be discussed. News Secretary Hagerty says the President will speak at the national corn picking contest in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, two weeks from tomorrow. He will also probably speak here in New York on October 12. This is in addition to the poltical appearances he will make the latter part of this month in California and Illinois.

The United Auto Workers went on strike today against General Motors, after failing to reach agreement on a new contract. G.M. says "virtually all" its operations are affected. Union officials say they were asking no more than they got in the new contracts with Chrysler and Ford. G.M. officials say they offered to settle on the same terms as the agreement with Ford.

The Milwaukee Braves made it two straight over the New York Yankees today trouncing the New Yorkers by a score of 13 to 5.

Nationalist China has issued a blank refusal to pull out his forces from the offshore islands in the Formosa Strait, after a cease fire. It has do this through a news paper interview by Chiang Kai-Shek and through an official pronouncement of the Nationalist Foreign Office. If these statement were to be taken at their face value, the United States could not hope for a cease fire, and the crisis, which was beginning to look less serious, would have become forebodingly black. For all the proposals to avert war over the island include their de-militarization.

After Mr. Dulles's statement on Tuesday, the Chinese Nationalists could

have done one of three things. They could have accepted, objected or remained silent. If they accepted, military morale on the islands would go down, and what would be just as serious, so would the morale of the entire Natioalist movement. Mr. Dulles not only favored the reduction of Nationalist forces on the island, he virtually repudiated the Nationalist claim to be the true government of China. For he said that the return of Chiang to the mainland would come only on the invitation of some revolutionary government set up on the mainland. This was a startling demotion for our Chinese ally, and even though the Nationalist leaders might have expected it, they would not rush into print to say they agreed. At the same time, to be silent would avertise a lack of determination. So the Generalissimo and his Foreign Office talked back. They said No, loudly and clearly. And the question is how much this has affectdd the chances of peace.

It is recognized in Washington - and may be recognized in Warsaw - that what the Nationalists are saying is meant primarily for home consumption on Formosa. Chiang is on the spot. If there is peace, he is the one who will have to sacrifice most for it. It will be a peace from which he stands to gain less than nothing. His best chance of coming to power on the mainland lies in a war between this country and Communist China. He now knows we will not fight such a war, unless theCommunists force it upon us, which the Communists may not find in their interest to do. So his chances of getting to the mainland are reduced to a mainland revolution.

It is possible that Chiang, with his refusal to de-militarize the islands hopes to make a cease fire harder to get, and so put off what for him will be an evil day. But the main issue in the Warsaw negotiations for a cease fire is not whether Chiang is willing to de-militarize the islands, but whether we are. Chiang is independent, but he does not have the resources go act independently. When or if the time comes, he has little choice but to comply.

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islands. Mr. Dulles said Tuesday that we opposed it. He might have added that Assistant Secretary Robertson, the most dedicated pro-Nationalist official in the Department, personally went to Formosa to try to prevent it and failed. Newsmen in Taipeh report that Nationalist circles confirm State Department opposition to the build-up on the islands. But they say it was encouraged by local United States military officials.

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However, if it should turn out that the Warsaw negotiations do break down, the crisis need not pass automatically to the stage of open war. It will go first to the United Nations, either on our initiative or on the initiative of some other power. The Japanese have been sounding out Asian, European and South American delegates on a resolution to request Secretary General Hammarskjold to work out a solution. An alternative suggestion is that a small, balanced group of nations undertake the task of finding peace. The United States is friendly to both proposals, but declines to move so long as the Warsaw talks continue. And if these break down it will be the Communists who walk out. We have no present intention of doing so.

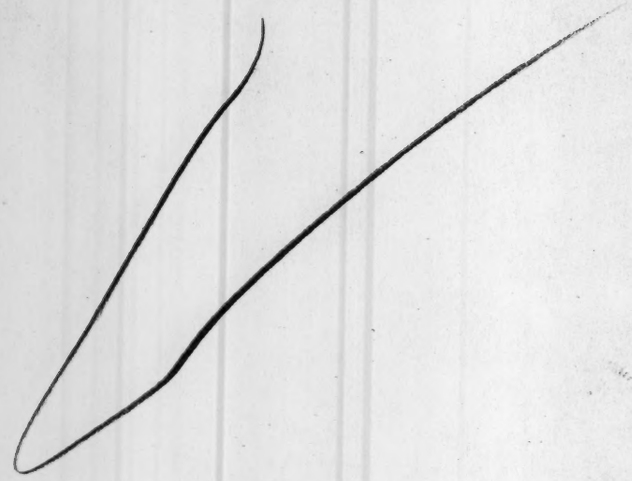
This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First, George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN:

MURROW: Chiang Kai-shek was speaking for home consumption. He objected, because he could neither remain silent nor accept. Yet, at the end of the day, he cannot act in an independent fashion for his future is tied too closely to the United States. As George Santayana observed, mere declarations of independence make no one really independent.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 3, 1958



This is the news:

Premier DeGaulle today outlined a five-year program for Algeria, with the accent on social and economic reform. / There was no promise of independence. / But, at the same time, he told the Algerian "rightists" that there would be no integration with Metropolitan France. / DeGaulle called on the Moslem rebels to lay down their arms. / He said, "Stop these absurd battles, and promptly you will see hope reborn. / You will see prisons empty. You will see a future open big enough for everybody, and particularly for yourselves." / He promised an election in Algeria within two months. And two-thirds of all representatives chosen, he said, must be Moslem. Six hundred thousand acres of reclaimed land will be turned over to

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Moslem farmers. At least one-tenth of all the civil service jobs opening up in Metropolitan France are to go to Moslems, and facilities will be provided for all Moslem children to attend school. New hospitals, new highways, new harbors will be built. The oil of the Sahara will be utilized, new factories constructed. And out of all of this 400-thousand new jobs for Moslems are to be created. Speaking before a predominately Moslem crowd in Constantine, DeGaulle said that only France could provide this "profound transformation." The passions of men being what they are, he said, there are but two alternatives: Fraternity or war.

Cyprus had one of its worst days of violence in three years. Terrorists shot down the wives of two British servicemen. One of the women died. And three British soldiers were wounded in new bombing incidents.

In Athens, an anti-British student demonstration was broken up by police armed with machineguns. The students distributed leaflets denouncing the British "partnership" plan for Cyprus...and demanding that Greece resign from NATO.

Archbishop Makarios today urged all Greek Cypriots to "fight" the British program for Cyprus. Makarios said the plan is the result of "illicit collusion" between Britain and Turkey...which, if allowed to stand, will lead to ruin. ~~Under the British program, Greek and Turkish Cypriots would help govern the island...on a community basis...for seven years. The plan is opposed by the Greek population on grounds that it furthers the Turkish drive for partition.~~

In Lebanon, five persons are said to have been killed in new clashes between Lebanese Army troops and anti-government rioters. The United States ambassador, Robert McClintock, is still trying to mediate a settlement between the Christian and Moslem factions. The State Department in Washington says McClintock was asked by "Lebanese political elements" to lend his informal assistance in trying to resolve "local differences." The department spokesman denied that the ambassador is interfering in Lebanese affairs.

For the first time, Communist fighter planes today attacked Chinese Nationalist aircraft engaged in supplying Quemoy. The Nationalist Defense Ministry reports that four Mig-17's jumped a C-47 cargo plane as it was dropping food and medical supplies by parachute to the Quemoy garrison. The gargo plane made a crash landing. Two members of the crew were hurt.

The Moscow radio said today that the United States is "trying to create the impression that it is trying to ease tension in the Formosa area." The truth, says Moscow, is that American policy has remained unchanged.

President Eisenhower entered Walter Reed Army Hospital today for his annual physical checkup. The medical tests are to be completed by tomorrow afternoon, when he expects to get in a round of golf.

This morning, the President conferred with Republican National Chairman Alcorn. Alcorn told reporters afterward that it would be "a very fair conclusion" that Eisenhower will take a more active personal role in this year's election campaign than he has in any other election since taking office. The President's political schedule, he said, will be expanded to give him "a very active part." Alcorn said that if the Democrats want to make Quemoy an issue in the campaign, "we certainly will meet them." ~~And then he proceeded to accuse Senators Kennedy of Massachusetts and Smathers of Florida of "preaching appeasement" in their criticism of Administration policy toward the offshore islands. He wanted to know, he said, if the Democrats would be willing to write off the Aleutian Islands and the Philippines as "a few dots of land."~~

Governor Faubus said today that he would never open the closed high schools in Little Rock as integrated institutions. The only question, he said, is whether the facilities are to be used by the private school corporation on a segregated basis, "or not at all." The governor was asked...at a news conference...what he thought would happen if the schools were opened on that basis, in defiance of the federal courts. He said that in that case, the federal government would have to send in U.S. marshals and the Army...and "forcibly eject" both teachers and students. The federal courts, he said, are "simply playing for a bloc of votes in the northern states."

In Norfolk, Virginia...a plan to give private instruction to 10-thousand high school students was dropped today. Not a single public school teacher offered to serve the private foundation set up to meet the situation caused by the closing of schools.

Senator Thurmond of South Carolina today urged people who believe in ~~integration~~ school segregation to resist the "tyranny" of the Supreme Court. Thurmond argued that the Supreme Court decision, that states may not resort to "evasive schemes" to circumvent public school integration, is not the law.

Production workers are still on strike at most General Motors plants, due to local grievances. A new national contract...similar to the Ford and Chrysler settlements...was agreed on last night. Union and company officials both express hope that local issues will be settled quickly. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther has told the G.M. locals to return to work as soon as agreements are reached. One grievance affecting many locals is the difference in pay for similarly classified jobs.

President Meany of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. today agreed to arbitrate the strike of deck officers on the East and Gulf coasts. Meany's agreement to intervene in the dispute was announced by the American Merchant Marine Institute...representing 21 of the 24 major steamship lines involved. The deck officers are demanding longer vacations and better overtime provisions. They have been striking since Wednesday. Among the sailings cancelled was that of the America from New York. The Constitution did sail today since the American Export Line is not affected.

The United Nations General Assembly has now been meeting here in New York for three weeks. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been covering this General Assembly session. Dan, how would you sum it up so far?

(Schorr runs 5 minutes
(Ends on cue "--to ERM."

That was my colleague, Dan Schorr, reporting on the United Nations General Assembly.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Wordfor Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

schorr 7:45 PM Murrow News Oct.3

The United Nations General Assembly, which ended its third week today, has 72 items on its agenda...ranging all the way from Cyprus to Antarctica. As of to night, however, neither of the world's two leading candidates for the title of crisis--Formosa Straits and the Middle East--are listed on the agenda. They have been discussed, of course...at considerable length in the series of keynote speeches, and even more interminably in the corridor and lounge palaver. But inscription on the agenda is a political act, a move in the diplomatic game in which the big building on the East River is only one arena.

Secretary of State Dulles, early in the session, said he would ask for a debate on Formosa Straits if the Warsaw ambassadorial talks with Red China showed no early signs of progress. And yesterday Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko accused the United States and Britain of stalling on pulling their troops out of Lebanon and Jordan...and said the Middle East issue should be put on the agenda. But he did not immediately move to do so.

Thus, even the suggestion that an issue MAY be raised in the United Nations has its political meaning.

The meaning, in Dulles' case, was that if the Chinese Communists were not conciliatory on Formosa Straits, the United States would ask the Assembly for a resolution condemning Red China's use of force. And this could be invoked to justify any action the United States would take in support of the Nationalist defenders of the offshore islands.

But, Dulles now seems less inclined to bring the issue before the UN soon. British persuasion and American confusion have combined to induce the State Dept. to wait out the Warsaw talks longer than originally intended.

In Gromyko's case, the threat to demand a debate on the Middle East appeared part of a complicated maneuver aimed at keeping the Middle Eastern pot boiling. Dag Hammarshield, in submitting his tentative and incomplete peace plan for the region, had privately asked delegates not to debate it now. The Arab nations, whose resolution sent Hammarshuld on that mission, appeared willing to remain silent...at least for the time being. Nasser's foreign

minister, Mahmud Fawzi, is arriving here from Cairo tomorrow, and will consult the ~~four~~ other Arab delegates. Gromyko, JUMPED THE GUN ON THE Arab-Deman ~~in denouncing~~ America and Britain, ~~and even~~ criticizing the Hammarshield plan as prejudiced, appeared in the role of being more Arab than the Arabs themselves. ~~His was the first public word of criticism for the Hammar shuld plan.~~ To most UN observers, it looked like an attempt to force the hand of Egypt's Fawzi and other Arab delegates. ~~Hammarshuld's plan, which~~ Britain's withdrawal from Jordan (the American evacuation from Lebanon is hardly a real issue any more) is conditional on an easing of tension. Gromyko's move seemed aimed at raising tension and thus torpedoing the idea of Arab reconciliation... even while posing as the defender of the Arab world. Jordan's delegate, ~~The Middle East situation should be enriched~~ Abdel Rifai, accused Russia today of "an obstructionist policy on inter-Arab relations"...of "fishing ~~in~~ the troubled waters of the Middle East." It is doubtful that even Nasser is grateful for Russia's attempt to force his hand. The Middle East situation, as seen from the United Nations tonight, looks obscure.

But the Far Eastern situation looks even more obscure. The delegates of the Asia-Afriaa bloc met today and started ~~work on a statement~~

trying to draft a statement calling on all concerned to keep cool and avoid ~~[illegible]~~x an explosion in Formosa Straits. It is doubtful that the Asia-Africa statement, if the delegates succeed in drafting one, will alter the situation much.

The painful fact is that no one at UN has found any way of doing much about the conflict over the offshore islands. India's tireless Krishna Menon, stalking the lobbies and lounges, cane in hand, is trying to act as mediator. But there is no sign that he has any GREAT influence on the Bayping regime at this moment. The other day, as though to show his credentials, ~~Krishna~~ Menon EXHIBITED IN THE CORRIDORS WHAT HE CALLED ~~told all and sundry he had~~ a special message from the ~~Communist~~ BAYPING government saying it wanted a peaceful settlement. It turned out ~~xx~~ that the "special message" had gone to SEVERAL ~~[illegible]~~ of the governments with which Red China has relations, and simply repeated Bayping's ~~position~~ POSITION assertion that the offshore islands were a Chinese internal matter.

~~Thus, at this moment, there is little definite that can be said about the offshore islands except that the major political issue~~

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Thus, after three weeks of the UN Assembly, there is little definite that can be said tonight. There are the tenuous outlines of a peace plan for the Middle East--if Russia does not succeed in wrecking it.

And the UN has so far been unable to get ~~its~~ any grip on the Formosa Straits crisis.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

Word for Today

The question is sometimes raised: What can the United Nations accomplish? I think it was three years ago that Dag Hammarskjold said, "The United Nations is not just a product of "do-gooders." It is harshly real. When people---just people---stop thinking of it as a weird Picasso abstraction, and see it as a drawing they made themselves, everything will be all right."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, October 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The United Nations General Assembly has now been meeting here in New York for three weeks. My colleague Daniel Schorr has been covering this General Assembly session. Dan, how would you sum it up so far?

SCHORR: The United Nations General Assembly, which ended its third week today, has seventy-two items on its agenda ranging all the way from Cyprus to Antarctica. As of tonight, however, neither of the world's two leading candidates for the title of crisis, Formosa Straits and the Middle East, are listed on that agenda. They have been discussed, of course, at considerable length in a series of keynote speeches and even more interminably in the corridor and lounge palaver. But inscription on the agenda is a political act, a move in a diplomatic game in which the big building on the East River is only one arena.

Secretary of State Dulles, early in the session, said he would ask for a debate on Formosa Straits if the Warsaw ambassadorial talks with Red China showed no early signs of progress. And yesterday, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko accused the United States and Britain of stalling on pulling their troops out of Lebanon and Jordan, said the Middle East issue should be put on the agenda but he did not immediately move to do so. Thus, even a suggestion that an issue may be raised in the UN has its political meaning. The meaning, in Dulles's case, was that if the Chinese Communists were not conciliatory on Formosa Straits, the United States would ask the Assembly for a resolution condemning Red China's use of force, and this could be invoked to justify any action the United States would take in support of the Nationalist defenders of the offshore islands. But Dulles now seems less inclined to bring the issue before the UN very soon. British persuasion and American confusion have combined to induce

the State Department to wait out the Warsaw talks longer than originally intended. In Gromyko's case the threat to demand a debate on the Middle East appeared part of a complicated maneuver aimed at keeping the Middle Eastern pot boiling. Dag Hammarskjold, in submitting his tentative and incomplete peace plan for the region, had privately asked delegates not to debate it now. The Arab nations, whose resolution sent Secretary General Hammarskjold on that mission, appeared willing to remain silent, at least for the time being. Nasser's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, is arriving here from Cairo tomorrow and will consult the other Arab delegates. Gromyko jumped the gun on the Arabs, denouncing America and Britain, criticizing the Hammarskjold report as prejudiced, and he appeared in a role of being more Arab than the Arabs themselves. To most UN observers it looked like an attempt to force the hand of Egypt's Fawzi and the other Arab delegates.

Britain's withdrawal from Jordan, the American evacuation from Lebanon, is hardly a real issue any more, Britain's withdrawal from Jordan is conditional on an easing of tension. And Gromyko's move seemed aimed at raising tension and thus torpedoing the idea of Arab reconciliation. Even while he posed as defender of the Arab world. Jordan's delegate Abdul Rifai accused Russia today of an obstructionist policy on inter-Arab relations, of fishing in the troubled waters of the Middle East. It's doubtful that even Nasser is grateful for Russia's attempt to force his hand. The Middle Eastern situation, as seen from the UN tonight, looks obscure. But the Far Eastern situation looks even more obscure. The delegates of the Asia-Africa bloc met today and started trying to draft a statement calling on all concerned to keep cool and avoid an explosion in Formosa Straits. It's doubtful that the Asia-Africa statement, if they succeed in drafting one, will alter the situation much. The

painful fact is that no one at UN has found any way of doing much about the conflict about the offshore islands.

India's tireless Krishna Menon, stalking the lobbies and lounges, cane in hand, is trying to act as mediator. But there is no sign that he has any great influence on the Peiping regime at this moment. The other day, as though to show his credentials, Menon exhibited in the corridors what he called a special message from the Peiping government saying it wanted a peaceful settlement. It turned out that the "special message" had gone to several of the governments with which Red China has relations and simply repeated Peiping's position that the offshore islands were a Chinese internal matter.

Thus, after three weeks of the UN Assembly, there is little definite that can be said tonight. There are the tenuous outlines of a peace plan for the Middle East, if Russia does not succeed in wrecking it, and the UN has so far been unable to get any grip on the Formosa Straits crisis. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: That was my colleague Dan Schorr reporting on the United Nations General Assembly. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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President Meany of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. today agreed to arbitrate the strike of deck officers on the East and Gulf coasts.

The United Nations General Assembly has now been meeting here in New York for three weeks. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been covering this General Assembly session. Dan, how would you sum it up so far?

SCHORR: The United Nations General Assembly, which ended its third week today, has seventy-two items on its agenda ranging all the way from Cyprus to Antarctica. As of tonight, however, neither of the world's two leading candidates for the title of crisis, Formosa Straits and the Middle East are listed on that agenda. They have been discussed, of course, at considerable length in a series of keynote speeches and even more interminably in the corridor and lounge palaver. But

inscription on the agenda is a political act, a move in a diplomatic game in which the big building on the East River is only one arena.

Secreaary of State Dulles, early in the session, said he would ask for a debate on Formosa Straits if the Warsaw ambassadorial talks with Red China showed no early signs of progress. And yesterday, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko accused the United States and Britain of stalling on pulling their troops out of Lebanon and Jordan, said the Middle East issue should be put on the agenda, but he did not immediately move to do so. Thus, even a suggestion that an issue may be raised in the UN has its political meaning. The meaning, in Dulles's case, was that if the Chinese Communists were not concilliatory on Formosa Straits, the United States would ask the Assembly for a resolution condemning Red China's use of force, and this could be invoked to justify any action the United States woild take in support of the Nationalist defenders of the offshore islands. But Dulles now seems less inclined to bring the issue before the UN very soon. British persuasion and American confusion have combined to induce the State Department to wait out the Warsaw talks longer than originally intended. In Gromyko's case the threat to demand a debate on the Middle East appeared part of a complicated maneuver aimed at keeping the Middle Eastern pot boiling. Dag Hammarskjold, in submitting his tentative and incomplete peace plan for the region, had privately asked delegates not to debate it now. The Arab nations, whose resolution sent Secretary General Hammarskjold on that mission, appeared willing to remain silent, at least for thetime being. Nasser's Foreign MinisterMahmoud Fawzi, is arriving here from Cairo tomorrow and will consult the other Arab delegates, Gromyko jumped the gun on the Arabs, denouncing America and Britain, criticizing the Hammarskjold report as prejudiced, and he appeared in a role of being more Arab than the Arabs themselves. To most UN observers it looked like an attempt to force the hand of Egypt's Fawzi and the other Arab delegates.

Britain's withdrawal from Jordan, the American evacuation from Lebanon, is

hardly a real issue any more, Britain's withdrawal from Jordan is conditional on an easing of tension. And Gromyko's move seemed aimed at raising tension and thus torpedoing the idea of Arab reconciliation. Even while he posed as defender of the Arab world. Jordan's delegate Abdul Rifai accused Russia today of an obstructionist policy on inter-Arab relations, of fishing in the troubled waters of the Middle East. It's doubtful that even Nasser is grateful for Russia's attempt to force his hand. The Middle Eastern situation, as seen from the UN tonight, looks obscure. But the Far Rastern situation looks even more obscure. The delegates of the Asia-Africa bloc met today and started trying to draft a statement calling on all concerned to keep cool and avoid an explosion in Formosa Straits. It's doubtful that the Asia-Africa statement, if they succeed in drafting one, will alter the situation much. The painful fact is that no one at the UN has found any way of doing much about the conflict about the offshore islands.

India's tireless Krishna Menon, stalking the lobbies and lounges, cane in hand, is trying to act as mediator. But there is no sign that he has any great influence on the Peiping regime at this moment. The other day, as though to show his credentials, Menon exhibited in the corridors what he called a special message from the Peiping government saying it wanted a peaceful settlement. It turned out that the "special message" had gone to several of the governments with which Red China has relations and simply repeated Peiping's position that the offshore islands were a Chinese internal matter.

Thus, after three weeks of the UN Assembly, there is little definite that can be said tonight. There are the tenuous outlines of a peace plan for the Middle East, if Russia does not succeed in wrecking it, and the UN has so far been unable to get any grip on the Formosa Straits crisis. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: That was my colleague Dan Schorr reporting on the United Nations General Assembly. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the werd for today.

But, first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The question is sometimes raised: What can the United Nations accomplish? I think is was three years ago that Dag Hammarskjold said, "The United Nations is not just a product of "do-gooders." It is harshly real. When people---just people---stop thinking of it as a weird Picasso abstraction, and see it as a drawing they made themselves, everything will be all right."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 6, 1958

This is the news:

Pope Pius today suffered a cerebral circulatory attack. / Although he showed some improvement during the day, his condition is still grave.

Here is the report of Winston Burdett in Rome.

(Tape runs 40 seconds,
ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y."

10

The White House has issued a statement...expressing President Eisenhower's "very deep concern."

Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter said today that the United States "welcomes" the declared intention of Communist China to suspend its shelling of the offshore islands. Peiping said yesterday that the bombardment would be suspended for one week, if the United States stopped escorting the supply convoys. Herter issued his statement in the absence of Secretary Dulles, who is vacationing at his Duck Island retreat. He expressed hope that this action by the Communists "foreshadows a permanent cessation of their armed attack." He said, "Should this prove to be the case, there would seem to be no further necessity for convoying the supply shipments." Herter went on to say that the question is being given "careful consideration." (The Communist bombardment has stopped, although the Nationalists---escorted by American warships---made a record delivery of supplies to Quemoy early today. Neither the State Department nor the Pentagon will say whether orders have gone out to the 7th Fleet, halting its convoy operation. The British Foreign Office said today...in commenting on the Peiping offer...that it was "glad to see any move in the direction of a relaxation of tension).

Red China today issued its twenty-third "serious warning"...in charging that American warships and planes have again violated Chinese territory. The Communists claim that the violation occurred in the Fukien area after they stopped bombarding Quemoy. They say it shows the United States is not really interested in peace.

The Atomic Energy Commission reports that the Russians fired another nuclear device yesterday in their current series of tests. This is the fifth Soviet test in a little more than two weeks. The detonation again took place north of the Arctic Circle. According to the A.E.C., it was of "lesser yield" than the four preceding tests.

The U.S. atomic submarine "Seawolf" came to the surface today after setting a new record by traveling submerged...continuously...for 60 days. The old record...of 31 days...was set last May by her sister submarine, the Skate. The Seawolf ended its two-month underwater test when it surfaced this morning, 15 miles south of Block Island in Long Island Sound. In the two months, it had traveled 13-thousand, 700 nautical miles non-stop within a 200-mile radius. Her skipper, Commander Richard Laning, said the voyage had "proved the feasibility of protracted flights in inner space."

A political development of some import in the Middle East. Sabri Assali, of Syria, today announced his resignation as one of the vice presidents of the United Arab Republic. Assali was the last premier of Syria before that country merged with Egypt under President Nasser. There have been reports that he was lukewarm to Nasser's program of reform.

The annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund opened today in New Delhi. President Eisenhower sent the conference a message...appealing to the 66 member nations to increase their contributions. In that way, he said, "the rising needs of our free world economy may be better served."

The White House announces that Harold Burton will retire next Monday as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Burton told the President in a letter that he retiring "in accordance with competent medical advice and with a desire to serve the best interests of all concerned." Burton, a former Republican senator from Ohio, was named to the Supreme Court by President Truman in 1945. The White House says President Eisenhower has approved the resignation "with great regret."

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The United States Circuit Court of Appeals...in St. Louis...today extended for nine days the restraining order which said that the closed high schools in Little Rock may not be operated as private, segregated institutions. The three-judge court scheduled a further hearing for a week from Wednesday. (In oral arguments today, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked for an injunction...barring operation of the schools on a private, segregated basis.) (Richard Butler, counsel for the Little Rock School Board, said there will be no high school opened in Little Rock, unless the schools are leased to the private corporation.

In Clinton, Tennessee...rewards totaling 60-thousand dollars are being offered for the arrest and conviction of the person...or persons...who

dynamited the Clinton High School on Saturday. Damage is estimated at 300-thousand dollars./ School Superintendent James Newman says classes probably ~~xxxxxxxx~~ can be resumed in a vacant grade school in nearby Oak Ridge by Thursday./ The school principal said, "We've been knocked down; we aren't out."

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Edward R. Murrow: October 6, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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The contradiction between Communist policy and our own continued for a time today. The Communists had made their cease-fire conditional on the United States not convoying Nationalist supplies to the islands. Today the firing ceased and supplies flowed to the islands, but the American convoys went along as usual. This, however, was not deliberate defiance of the Communists' terms. The convoys had left Formosa before the Peiping proclamation was made. Today Under Secretary of State Herter said that so long as there is no firing on the islands, convoys are not needed.

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There may be deeper implications than meet the eye, both in the Peiping offer and the Burke interview. The cease-fire offer was directed to the Chinese Nationalists alone, and was a patriotic appeal to them to abandon the Americans, and rejoin their fellow-Chinese on the mainland. It has been whispered in the United Nations for some time that secret negotiations were held between Communists and Nationalists in Hong Kong last summer, and broke down. The bombardment of Quemoy is said to have been the result of this breakdown. It never was clear who, if anyone, negotiated with the Communists. Washington is quite sure that nobody entitled to speak for Chiang's regime was doing so. Now, however, the Peiping regime is openly bidding for direct talks. And it is recalled that feelers have gone out over the last year or so from the Communists, in which the Nationalists were offered complete amnesty if they joined the Communists, and their leaders were promised good

jobs on the mainland. Chiang himself, it was hinted, might be made a Field Marshal for life, or even be left governor of a semi-autonomous Formosa under Communist sovereignty.

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Back in a moment —

First give Bryan Welch a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The United States is moving cautiously...in its reaction to the Communist offer of a cease-fire. State Department officials may be reminded of the warning that John Clarke once gave. "Bare words," he said, "are no good bargain." And it was another Englishman, John Fuller, who said: "If you buy the cow, take the tail into the bargain."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, October 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Here is the report of Winston Burdett in Rome.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The United States is moving cautiously...in its reaction to the Communist offer of a cease fire. State Department officials may be reminded of the warning that John Clarke once gave. "Bare words," he said, 'are no good bargain." And it was another Englishman, John Fuller, who said, "If you buy the cow, take the tail into the bargain."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 7, 1958

This is the news:

The condition of Pope Pius has taken a ~~slight~~ turn for the worse. This morning, his temperature was normal. There was no sign of paralysis, and he began taking regular nourishment. A medical bulletin said: "His condition in general remains satisfactory." Then late this afternoon, a Vatican spokesman reported complications. The temperature, blood pressure, and pulse rate of the Pontiff had increased slightly...causing new concern.

President Eisenhower today named Judge Potter Stewart of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals to succeed Justice Harold Burton on the Supreme Court. The retirement of Justice Burton for health reasons was announced last night. Judge Stewart is 43 years old and a Republican. He was appointed to the Circuit Court by Mr. Eisenhower in April, 1954. Before that, he was a Cincinnati attorney...and, between 1950 and 1953, a member of the Cincinnati City Council. ~~His father, James Garfield Stewart, is a justice of the Ohio Supreme Court.~~ ~~Judge Stewart told reporters that his appointment had come as a surprise.~~ Judge Stewart The circuit court ~~he~~ has been serving ~~xxxxxx~~ covers Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He said that in the four years he has been on the bench, he has participated in only one school integration case and that dealt with a situation in Ohio. The decision in that case, he said, upheld integration. ~~There is now an Eisenhower-appointed majority on the Supreme Court for the first time. Of the nine members of the court, Mr. Eisenhower named five...including Chief Justice Warren. Today, Judge Stewart received a recess appointment. A formal nomination...subject to Senate confirmation...will go to Congress when it reconvenes.~~

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today after a long week-end at his Duck Island retreat. At the Washington Airport, Mr. Dulles said: "The Chinese Communists, after having brutally and incessantly bombarded Quemoy for over six weeks, now say they will be humanitarian and peaceful for one week." Dulles said it was not easy to evaluate the Communist statement. "But," he added, "at least for the moment there is a cessation of the bombing. This the United States has been vigorously seeking. Also, the development assures worldwide condemnation of the Chinese Communists if they again resume the fighting." That is Mr. Dulles' prepared statement in full.

Peiping radio quotes the Chinese Communist foreign minister...Chen Yee... as warning the United States not to interpret the temporary cease-fire, proclaimed by the Communists, as a sign of weakness. The foreign minister demanded...again...that all American forces be withdrawn from Formosa, and the Formosa Strait.

Eight Communist Migs flew over Quemoy today and were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. The Nationalist Defense Ministry says the attack by Communist planes means that Red China already has violated its own cease-fire.

In Washington, the State Department rejected any suggestion that the Nationalists, by sending up an anti-aircraft barrage, had themselves violated the cease-fire. It said the Nationalist action was in response to "a provocative act"---namely, the flight of Communist planes over the island.

Nationalist reports from Formosa...which are not confirmed...say that the Chinese Communists are using the opportunity provided by the cease-fire, to strengthen their artillery positions on the China coast.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko indicated today that Russia will go on testing nuclear weapons for a considerable time. He told a news conference...here in New York...that the continuance of tests by the United States and Britain...after Russia suspended its testing last March...gives the Soviet Government "every ground" to go on experimenting. Until, he said, Russia has conducted the same number of tests as the United States and Britain have taken together as allies. / Gromyko urged the United Nations to approve the Soviet resolution...which recommends that all countries conducting tests end them at once, and then negotiate an appropriate agreement. He declined to say whether Russia would stop testing, even if the resolution were passed. / India's Krishna Menon told the →

United Nations General Assembly today that tests must be suspended as a necessary preliminary to any over-all disarmament agreement. But, he said, "we must disarm our arguments first...because if every vote must weather a storm of suspicion, we won't get anywhere."

Premier Kassem of Iraq is reported to have crushed a military revolt, supporting his rival, Colonel Aref. The Associated Press...quoting reliable informants...says that Aref has been placed under house arrest. An entire regiment is said to have been disarmed. But no actual fighting appears to have taken place. It was Kassem and Aref who...together... overthrew the old Iraqi government last July.

In Paris, the DeGaulle government has called for new parliamentary elections late in November. The cabinet decided today to do away with proportional representation. French voters...under a new, less complicated system...will mark their preference for only one candidate. Under the old system, they voted for a list of candidates and gave their order of preference.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas charged today, that the Internal Revenue Service was trying to "get" him for income tax evasion. He told a news conference in Little Rock that the Federal Government had tried in that way, to punish him for his fight for state's rights. Faubus said he had received a letter from the Internal Revenue Service...saying that he owed taxes on income totaling more than a hundred thousand dollars. The income claims, he charged, dated back to 1954 and included rent on the governor's mansion (..where he lives rent-free.)..campaign expenses, and a car that he received as a gift. Faubus acknowledged that the district director of internal revenue had informed him that the letter had been sent prematurely, "and not in accordance with the applicable procedural instruction." The district director said he would review the matter thoroughly...and advise him (Faubus) as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the letter was to be considered of "no effect". In Washington, the Internal Revenue Service said of course the service does not try to "punish" anyone by asserting claims for additional taxes. The acting commissioner of internal revenue...Gordon Delk...pointed out that the district director already has "rescinded the action of the Little Rock agent as having been in error."

Edward R. Murrow: October 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Vice President Nixon told Republican leaders at their policy meeting with President Eisenhower yesterday that on his political tour last week he found the country most interested in peace and jobs. The Republican campaign declaration that was issued after the meeting did not mention peace or jobs. Nor did it use President Eisenhower's favorite term, "moderate Republicanism". Instead, it started off the congressional election campaign with a slashing attack on what was called the left-wing instincts of Democrats which, it was charged, would end in socialization and would make all Americans "pawns of a superstate".

The declaration sets the strategy of the Republican campaign for the next four weeks. That does not mean that the country will hear about nothing else. The Democrats will have themes of their own, possibly including peace and jobs, as well as President Eisenhower's leadership. But the Republicans have planned their fight and gone to battle.

The declaration disregards the fact that the past Congress has shown an unusual degree of bi-partisanship, and that Speaker Rayburn and Senator Lyndon Johnson, who have been the outstanding Democratic leaders, are certainly unaware of having "instincts leading to socialization" and a

super-state. Instead, ~~it~~ we are promised an old-fashioned slugging match, engendering heat, noise, high feelings, and perhaps a heightened effort on the part of Republicans.

President Eisenhower took an active part in yesterday's deliberations, and will do more campaigning than originally planned. He was said to have been particularly distressed over the possibility that the Quemoy policy may be made a partisan issue, and to be ready to hit back hard if that proves to be true. However, foreign policy was omitted from the declaration.

As the declaration also omitted any reference to Mr. Eisenhower's moderate Republicanism, and focussed instead on Democratic radicalism, it seems to have been designed to unite the Republican ranks as much as to influence voters in general. It also seems clear that the slam-bang campaign now slated is expected to wake up any Republican inclined to apathy.

This reflects the influence of Vice President Nixon in Republican counsels. In his western speeches last week, he was hitting with the vigor he showed in previous campaigns, though with less vituperative overtones, and the stress in the declaration on taxation is the same Mr. Nixon has been using in his speeches.

The declaration makes the generalization that Democrats increase taxes

and Republicans cut them. Since the introduction of the income tax, it says, there have been fifteen tax increases, fourteen voted by Democratic Congresses and only one by a Republican Congress. Of ten cuts in income tax, it said, seven were voted by Republican Congresses and three by Democratic Congresses. It boasts that the Eighty-Third Congress made the record tax cut of all times - seven billion four-hundred million dollars, which has saved tax payers by now thirty-three billion dollars, or two hundred dollars a year for every family of four. A Democratic Congress, it is argued, would go on a spending spree. Inflation would be inevitable, and private enterprise and individual initiative could not survive. Price and wage controls and regimentation would follow. Any Democratic-controlled Congress, it is charged, would be far to the left of the New and Fair Deals. It also is charged that the Democratic Party is dominated by certain - unnamed - politico-labor bosses and by left wing extremists, also unnamed. Nobody, the declaration says, will forget the grief brought by the New Deal and Fair Deal in the surge toward centralization. And all this, it added, preceded and was followed by two bloody wars, a remark that re-echoes the charge against the Democrats of being a war party.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The condition of Pope Pius has taken a turn for the worse. This morning, his temperature was normal. There was no sign of paralysis, and he began taking regular nourishment. A medical bulletin said: "His condition in general remains satisfactory." Then late this afternoon, a Vatican spokesman reported complications. The temperature, blood pressure, and pulse rate of the Pontiff had increased slightly...causing new concern.

President Eisenhower today named Judge Potter Stewart of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals to succeed Justice Harold Burton on the Supreme Court. The retirement of Justice Burton for health reasons was announced last night. Judge Stewart is 43 years old and a Republican. He was appointed to the Circuit Court by Mr. Eisenhower in April, 1954. Before that, he was a Cincinnati attorney... and, between 1950 and 1953, a member of the Cincinnati City Council. The circuit court Judge Stewart has been serving covers Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He said that in the four years he has been on the bench, he has participated in only one school integration case and that dealt with a situation in Ohio. The decision in that case, he said, upheld integration.

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today after a long weekend at his Duck Island retreat. At the Washington Airport, Mr. Dulles said: "The Chinese Communists, after having brutally and incessantly bombarded Quemoy for over six weeks, now say they will be humanitarian and peaceful for one week." Dulles said it was not easy to evaluate the Communist statement. "But," he added, "at least for the moment there is a cessation of the bombing. This the United States has been vigorously seeking. Also the development assures worldwide condemnation of the Chinese Communists if they again resume the fighting." That is Mr. Dulles' prepared statement in full.

Peiping radio quotes the Chinese Communist foreign minister...Chen Yee... as warning the United States not to interpret the temporary cease-fire proclaimed by the Communists as a sign of weakness. The foreign minister demanded...again... that all American forces be withdrawn from Formosa and the Formosa Strait.

Eight Communist Migs flew over Quemoy today and were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. The Nationalist Defense Ministry says the attack by Communist planes means that Red China already has violated its own cease-fiee.

In Washington, the State Department rejected any suggestion that the Nationalists by sending up an anti-aircraft barrage had themselves violated the cease-fire. It said the Nationalist action was in response to "a provocative act"---namely, the flight of Communist planes over the island.

Nationalist reports from Formosa...which are not confirmed...say that the Chinese Communists are using the opportunity provided by the cease-fire to strengthen t eir artillery positions on the China coast.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko indicated today that Russia will go on testing nuclear weapons for a considerable time. He told a news conference...here in New York...that the continuance of tests by the United States and Britain... after Russia suspended its testing last March...gives the Soviet Government "every ground" to go on experimenting. Until, he said, Russia has conducted the same number of tests as the United States and Britain have taken together as allies. Gromyko urged the United Nations to approve the Soviet resolution...which recommends that all countries conducting tests end them at once and then negotiate an appropriate agreement. He declined to say whether Russia would stop testing, even if the resolution were passed. India's Krishna Menon told the United Nations General Assembly today that tests must be suspended as a necessary preliminary to any over-all disarmament agreement. But, he said, "we must disarm our arguments first...because if every vote must weather a storm of suspicion, we won't get anywhere."

Premier Kassem of Iraq is reported to have crushed a military revolt, supporting his rival, Colonel Aref. The Associated Press quoting reliable informants...says that Aref has been placed under house arrest. An entire regiment is said to have been disarmed. But no actual fighting appears to have taken place. It was Kassem and Aref who...together...overthrew the old Iraqi government last July.

In Paris, the DeGaulle government has called for new parliamentary elections late in November. The cabinet decided today to do away with proportional representation. French voters...under a new, less complicated system...will mark their preference for only one candidate. Under the old system, they voted for a list of condidates and gave their order of preference.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas charged today the the Internal Revenue Service was trying to "get" him for income tax evasion. He told a news conference in Little Rock that the Federal Government had tried in that way to punish him for his fight for state's rights. Faubus said he had received a letter from the Internal Revenue Service...saying that he owed taxes on income totaling more than a hundred thousand dollars. The income claims, he charged, dated back to 1954, and included rent on the governor's mansion...where he lives rent-free...campaign expenses, and a car that he received as a gift. Faubus acknowledged that the district director of internal revenue had informed him that the letter had been sent prematurely "and not in accordance with the applicable procedural instruction." The district director said he would review the matter thoroughly... and advise him (Faubus) as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the letter was to be considered of "no effect." In Washington the Internal Revenue Service said of course the service does not try to "punish" anyone by asserting claims for additional taxes. The acting commissioner of internal revenue...Gordon Delk... pointed out that the district director already has "rescinded the action of the Little Rock agent as having been in error."

Vice President Nixon told Republican leaders at their policy meeting with President Eisenhower yesterday that on his political tour last week he found the country most interested in peace and jobs. The Republican campaign declaration that was issued after the meeting did not mention peace or jobs. Not did it use President Eisenhower's favorite term, "moderate Republicanism." Instead, it started off the congressional election campaign with a slashing attack on what was called the left-wing instincts of Democrats which, it was charged, would end in socialization and would make all Americans "pawns of a superstate."

The declaration sets the strategy of the Republican campaign for the next four weeks. That does not mean that the country will hear about nothing else. The Democrats will have themes of their own, possibly including peace and jobs, as well as President Eisenhower's leadership. But the Republicans have planned their fight and gone to battle.

The declaration disregards the fact that the past Congress has shown an unusual degree of bi-partisanship, and that Speaker Rayburn and Senator Lyndon Johnson, who have been the outstanding Democratic leaders, are certainly unaware of having "instincts leading to socialization" and a super-state. Instead, we are promised an old-fashioned slugging match, engendering heat, noise, high feelings, and perhaps a heightened effort on the part of Republicans.

President Eisenhower took an active part in yesterday's deliberations, and will do more campaigning than originally planned. He was said to have been particularly distressed over the possibility that the Quemoy policy may be made a partisan issue, and to be ready to hit back hard if that proves to be true. However, foreign policy was omitted from the declaration.

As the declaration also omitted any reference to Mr. Eisenhower's moderate Republicanism, and focussed instead on Democratic radicalism, it seems to have been designed to unite the Republican ranks as much as to influence voters in general. It also seems clear that the slam-bang campaign now slated is expected to wake up

any Republican inclined to apathy.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. First - George Bryan with a

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 8, 1958

This is the news:

Pope Pius lies near death tonight at his summer residence in the Alban Hills, south of Rome. For a direct report, we switch now to Rome and Winston Burdett.

Tape runs 1:40
Ends on cue "--to ERM in NY."

40 = 10
10
40
20 5/25

The State Department said today that American warships have stopped convoying Nationalist supply vessels to Quemoy. The department added, however, that if the Communists break their cease-fire...and go back to shelling the island..."United States escort activity will be resumed forthwith to the extent necessary." It said that on this matter there has been full consultation between our government and the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. A State Department spokesman said that "obviously" the United States hopes the cease-fire will continue...that an end to the fighting has been our "entire object". (The Communists have said they were suspending the shelling for seven days).

Peiping radio today broadcast a new demand for the withdrawal of American forces from the Formosa area. It warned that if the Americans stay, "military typhoons will occur every day." More than 700 American troops arrived on Formosa today...part of the force assigned to man our Nike-Hercules missiles. The Nike-Hercules is a ground-to-air missile designed for defense against air attack.

The State Department announces that..."barring unforeseen developments..." all American troops will be out of Lebanon by the end of the month. The withdrawal is being made, the announcement says, "in view of the progress made toward more stable international conditions in the area." It says the current unrest in Lebanon appears to have "essentially domestic origins." Nine thousand of the 16-thousand troops sent to Lebanon in July already have been withdrawn. Britain has announced plans to start pulling its forces out of Jordan by October 20.

Tonight, Premier Karami of Lebanon handed in his resignation to President Shehab. It was not known immediately whether the resignation would be accepted. Earlier in the day, 31 deputies in the Lebanese Parliament said they would vote "no confidence" in Premier Karami's two-week-old government. Only three more no-confidence votes would be needed to bring the government down.

Terrorist activity continued today on the island of Cyprus. One British soldier was killed in an ambush. Another soldier, and a civilian employed by the British Army, were hurt.

In Athens, Archbishop Makarios issued a statement...saying that the Greek Cypriot underground was not responsible for the fatal shooting of a British soldier's wife, last week. Nevertheless, the British government of Cyprus tonight officially blamed the incident on the underground movement.

American officials in Washington today welcomed the assurances of President Mirza of Pakistan, that his country will continue to honor all international commitments. The assurances are welcome because Pakistan is both a member of SEATO and the Baghdad Pact. President Mirza is ruling Pakistan through martial law...after abrogating the constitution, and dissolving all political parties. He said...in a proclamation...that he did this because of the "chaotic" political situation, and reports of impending revolt. He promised a new constitution "at an appropriate time."

In the United Nations today, Russia demanded that top priority be given to the question of ending nuclear weapons tests. Russia's deputy foreign minister Zorin argued in the political committee, that all United Nations members (be given an opportunity to speak) on the subject...before the three atomic powers meet to discuss a possible test suspension on October 31. American Ambassador Lodge said that President Eisenhower had made it "abundantly clear" how much the United States wants a suspension of tests. But the United States, he said, feels that there should be a debate on many disarmament questions---not just on suspension of tests.

The State Department said today that Russia's action...in closing the CBS News bureau in Moscow...constitutes indirect censorship, and [redacted] "a form of intimidation." /CBS News correspondent Paul Niven was told by Soviet authorities this morning that he must leave Moscow within a week---not for anything he had done, but because of what the Soviet Press Ministry described as "the large number of anti-Soviet broadcasts" made by CBS. Specifically, the recent television play, "The Plot to Kill Stalin". (Russian Ambassador Menshikov formally protested the broadcast last Monday. And the State Department told him, at that time, that the United States government does not censor network programs.) Niven asked the Press Ministry if CBS might apply to have a replacement sent to Moscow...or arrange for a stringer correspondent. [redacted] Both suggestions were rejected. CBS News issued a statement calling the action "inconsistent" with Russia's often expressed desire for greater mutual understanding. [redacted] The State Department [redacted] said the result will be "a reduction in the exchange of information between the Soviet Union and the United States."

A federal judge in Virginia said today that the private school programs in Charlottesville and Warren County are an "obvious evasion" of the Supreme Court mandate against segregation in the public schools. U.S. District Judge John Paul said the makeshift private schools must either admit Negro students...or stop using school teachers who are paid from public funds. Judge Paul said he was not ruling on the constitutionality of the Virginia law (under which the integrated schools were closed) because that already is being tested in the state supreme court. "But this court," he said, "does have the right to say that if the state is to abandon public education, it must abandon it completely."

The Federal Government today promised financial aid in rebuilding the integrated high school that was bombed last weekend in Clinton, Tennessee. The U.S. Commissioner of Education, Lawrence Derthick, gave assurance of financial help...after receiving a delegation of county officials from Clinton. The amount of federal aid, he said, will depend on a survey to be made by a field representative of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

President Eisenhower today named Gerald Morgan, White House special counsel, as deputy assistant to the President. / Wilton B. Persons was sworn in yesterday as Mr. Eisenhower's chief assistant...succeeding Sherman Adams, who resigned. Today's appointment is effective November first.

A Washington rug cleaning establishment said today that the 24-hundred-dollar oriental rug which Bernard Goldfine loaned to Mr. Adams, will be shipped back to the Boston industrialist "today or tomorrow."

Don Paarlberg...formerly of the Agriculture Department...was sworn in today as Mr. Eisenhower's adviser on economic affairs.

The World Series was evened up today...when the New York Yankees came from behind to edge out the Milwaukee Braves, 4 to 3 in ten innings. With the Yankees and Braves both with three wins to their credit, tomorrow's game in Milwaukee will decide the championship.

Edward R. Murrow: October 8, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Another democracy has been put in mothballs, this time in Pakistan. Its National Assembly and political parties have been dissolved, its Constitution abrogated and its affairs placed under martial law. This is the action of President Iskander Mirza. He has promised a new Constitution "at the appropriate time", a phrase sometimes used by dictators who intend to go on dictating for a good while.

There is at least a superficial resemblance between the role of President Mirza in Pakistan and that of Premier DeGaulle in France. Both came into power because of the incompetence of the democratic system. DeGaulle, however, induced the politicians to put him in, whereas Mirza threw the politicians out. But both men believe in democracy with a conservative tinge, and both took power so as to make over the democratic institutions that were failing to function well.

Mirza doesn't believe democracy as such is an answer to everything. He thinks Pakistan is not mature enough to govern itself wisely; that it is like a child who has to learn to walk and is bound to fall. When it falls, he thinks it has to be put on its feet again so as to go on learning. Now, in Pakistan, the child certainly has fallen, and the question is when Mirza

will help it to its feet again.

The immediate crisis that led to Mirza's drastic action resulted from the resignation of six ministers from the coalition Cabinet. They belong to the Awami League, and walked out because they were sure that Prime Minister Noon was not going to hold a general election in February as he is pledged to do. This would have been Pakistan's first nation-wide democratic election.

The long delay in holding a general election is a sign of the trouble Pakistan has had in launching itself as a democratic state. To begin with, the Moslems took a long time drafting a Constitution, and came near to making Pakistan an outright theocratic state, subordinate to Islamic law. However, as finally adopted, the relations with Islamic law were left to be reviewed by a commission at a later date.

The first Pakistan Assembly was made up of former members of the Indian Assembly before partition. It was overthrown in 1954. The issue of its overthrow was then submitted to the courts, which ruled after many long months that the ouster would be valid if a new Assembly were set up. So a constituent Assembly was elected by indirect vote by provincial legislatures, and after adopting the Constitution, continued to rule pending a general election. This is the Assembly now thrown onto the scrap heap. Ther-

The politicians seem to have been in no hurry to risk their power and their jobs at the polls.

President Mirza also is not rushing right off to the people. In his proclamation he says that "the mentality of the political parties has sunk so low" that he no longer believes that elections will improve the chaotic internal condition. He has important reforms to put through, in the field of education and agriculture.

The Foreign Offices of Pakistan's neighbors and allies, as well as its opponents, are closely watching for signs of what Mirza's seizure of power means to the country's foreign policy. He is known as one of the staunchest anti-Communists in the country. As a graduate of the Indian Civil Service - where he had a distinguished career - he is oriented to the West. He counts as a strong and solid man. India undoubtedly hopes that he will be strong enough to reach a settlement over Kashmir and the sharing of river waters.

But Mirza's proclamation contains a disturbing sentence. "We desire", it said, "to have friendly relations with all countries, but political adventurers try their best to create bad blood and misunderstanding between us and countries like the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic and the People's Republic of China." This sounds like a quiet knock on the door of Cairo

and the Iron Curtain countries. But students of Pakistan think it may have a different meaning. They believe Moscow might believe that Mirza's coming to power will result in the United States getting missile bases in East Pakistan, and that Mirza is only trying to allay Russian fears. He went on in his proclamation to promise that Pakistan will continue to honor all international obligations undertaken to safeguard her security. And this reads like a quiet promise to remain faithful to the Bagdad Pact.

Washington is watching the events closely, and can be expected to use its influence in due course to induce Mirza to set Pakistan's fallen democracy back on its feet again.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Wednesday, October 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Pope Pius lies near death tonight at his summer residence in the Alban hills south of Rome. For a direct report, we switch now to Rome - and Winston Burdett.

BURDETT: The doctors of Pope Pius XII, who for the past several hours has been lying insensible on his sickbed in Castel Gandolfo, do not expect that he will live through the night. This report comes from Vatican Radio, indeed, from the Vatican speaker who has been broadcasting through the day directly from the antechamber of the Pope's sickroom. It is now past midnight in Rome and it is now reported by that broadcaster that the Pope's doctors had despaired of saving him ever since three o'clock this afternoon. That was immediately following the attack of cardio-pneumonia which in turn followed a cerebral stroke earlier in the day. The doctors have been administering antibiotics but without hope of changing the situation. The Vatican broadcaster, in Castel Gandolfo, says that the Pope's temperature has risen above 104 Fahrenheit, his breathing is hard, he's sinking from moment to moment. The Pope's chief physician, he reports, has said that it is the consensus of all four attending doctors that the Pope's cardio circulatory system will fail during the night. This, then, is the night of the final vigil. A Pontifical Honor Guard has taken charge of the palace in Castel Gandolfo in preparation for the expected death. In that hushed antechamber are gathered the Pope's closest relatives; his nieces and nephews and his sister, his closest collaborators at the Vatican, officials of the Secretariate of State, cardinals of the Roman Curia, members of the Pontifical Court, all waiting outside the door of an old man, in the eighty-third year of his life, the twentieth year of his pontificate, ill beyond hope, but still resisting to the very end. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 9, 1958

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Chiang's statement was issued on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the Chinese Republic. In another statement...marking the anniversary... Foreign Minister Huang warned that the Nationalists never will give up Quemoy or Matsu as the price for a permanent cease-fire./ And the Nationalist Vice President is quoted as saying that the United States should break off the Warsaw talks.

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The New York Yankees have won the World Series...by defeating the Milwaukee Braves 6 to 2 ~~[illegible] This is the greatest World Series comeback in 33 years. After the fourth game, the Braves were leading in the series, 3 to 1. The Yankees had to win the next three games---and they did!~~

Acting Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles says that he has ~~[illegible]~~ cautioned American military men (in this country and overseas) ~~[illegible]~~ against making political statements. They have been told to be "very careful" because "almost any statement about the military situation is likely to have political overtones." ~~Mr. Quarles made this disclosure today in a news conference at the Pentagon. He acted in the absence of Secretary McElroy, who is making a tour of military bases in the Far East.~~

Now, for a direct report on the preparations which are being made in Rome...attendant to the death of Pope Pius. //here is Winston Burdett.

(Tape runs 5:50
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting from Rome.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But, first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Pope Pius is generally recognized as one of the greatest of all Popes. Former President Truman said today that he believed Pius to have been the greatest statesman in the Vatican in 200 years. Certainly this Pope was esteemed by leaders...and followers...of all faiths. As John Clarke observed in the 17th Century, "Goodness and greatness do not always go together."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now, for a direct report on the preparations which are being made in Rome, attendant to the death of Pope Pius, here is Winston Burdett.

BURDETT: The funeral ceremonies for Pius XII will begin in Rome tomorrow, and in some ways at least they will differ radically from the rites held for any other pope in recent history. His body will be transferred tomorrow afternoon from Castel Gandolfo, where he died, to the great basilica of St. John Lateran, which is the church and See of the Popes as bishops of Rome. From that church, dressed in his full ceremonial robes, followed by the entire pontifical court and the Roman clergy, the body of Pius will be borne in solemn public procession through the streets of Rome, past the Coliseum and the Arch of Constantine, down the broad thoroughfare that now sweeps through the ruins of the Roman Forum, into the heart of the old city, where Pius grew up and studied as a boy, past the renaissance church that hides the house where he was born, and then across the Tiber to Vatican City and St. Peter's. Such a procession has no precedent in the annals of the modern popes. For three days the body of Pope Pius will lie in state, on a catafalque, in the Chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament in St. Peter's, and thousands of foreign pilgrims and native Romans will pass his bier to pay a last farewell. On the third or fourth day, October 12th or 13th, according to Vatican sources tonight, the burial rites will be held at the main altar of the basilica. The Pope's body will be blessed and, still vested in his pontifical robes, will be placed in a triple wooden casket and lowered into a marble vault beneath the altar. The funeral services by long tradition continue for six days after the burial, with a cardinal celebrating a requiem Mass each day. These ritual arrangements in honor of Pope Pius

were decided on today by the fifteen cardinals who are now present in Rome. The cardinals held the first of a series of special meetings which they will now continue to hold each day. They also elected one of their own member, Cardinal Masella, 74 yrs. old, to be the chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church, a very special post which Pope Pis left vacant. The chamberlain is responsible for administering the affairs of the Vatican until a new pope is elected. During this interval the cardinals are the trustees of the papal power and the chamberlain is the chief coordinator. But neither he nor they can exercise the papal power. That power is now suspended. It does not reside in the College of Cardinals and that is why this period is called the "vacancy of the Holy See." No briefs or bulls can now be issued. Nothing that the late Pope has ever done can now be overruled or altered, only the next Pope can do that. Nothing can be changed at St. Peter's Basilica or at the palaces of the Vatican. No agreements can be signed with foreign states. No new laws can be passed in Vatican City. No provisions made by Pius, but left unfulfilled by him, may now be executed. No new appointments can be made, not even of the most humble lay officials. Nothing can be touched. A main duty of a chamberlain is to take charge of all properties of the Holy See, whether at the Vatican, in Italy or in foreign lands, and transmit them intact to Pope Pius's successor. The authority of the cardinals and life itself at the Vatican, is thus limited to routine, with the single great exception that on the cardinals now falls the duty of electing the new pope. So in the next few days, as the funeral ceremonies go forward, the cardinals at their daily meetings must now organize and prepare for the coming conclave. The conclave is the elective assembly of the world's cardinals. The cardinals who are now in Rome will prepare the arrangements down to the last detail, from the date that the conclave is to open to the distribution by lot of the rooms the cardinals will occupy, the supply of food, the appointment of

doctors and barbers, the admission of carpenters and the assignment of the inside keys. For this elective assembly is not only secret, it is completely cut off from the outside world. Its rule is absolute seclusion. The princes of the church are double-locked inside their living quarters at the Vatican until they have chosen a new pope by a majority of two-thirds plus one. And in the next few days, as the preparations move forward, cardinals from around the world will be arriving in Rome. The first to arrive, since the Pope's death, was Francis Cardinal Spellman, of New York. He flew in by plane this evening from the Azores. A second important arrival tonight was Giovanni Batista Montini, the Archbishop of Milan, a prelate of recognized stature and ability who declined a cardinal's hat at the last consistory so that he might remain at the Vatican as Pope Pius's leading diplomat at the Secretariate of State. If Montini were elected pope, it would be a sensational event, for the archbishop is not a cardinal. And for generations past the Sacred College has always chosen one of its own members. And yet in the early speculation, Montini of Milan, is a leading contender, and legally, he could be pope. Under the Vatican constitution, a pope may or may not be a member of the Sacred College. Indeed, he may or may not be a priest. If he is neither priest nor bishop, but a layman, he must then be ordained and consecrated. The principle was reaffirmed more than once by Pope Pius himself.

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In a will...published today...Pope Pius left all his earthly possessions to the Church.

President Eisenhower is sending Secretary of State Dulles to Rome, to attend the Pope's funeral. / Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, former United States ambassador to Italy, and Chairman McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission also will attend.

The government reports that in September unemployment dropped by 588-thousand. / The total number of persons unemployed now stands at 4-million, 111-thousand, a low for the year. / The figure, however, is still higher by one and a half million than it was in September, 1957.

Today's report says that hiring...in the past month...was "especially brisk" in the auto and steel industries and among the producers of home appliances. The White House has issued a statement calling the decline in unemployment "much larger than could be expected at this time of year." It said this reflects "the accelerating rate of recovery in our economy."

Vice President Nixon said [redacted] in a speech today...in Pittsburgh... that American workers have "had it better" during the Eisenhower Administration than they ever did under the New and Fair Deals. / Nixon described [redacted] as "malicious" the charge that the Republican Party is the party of the rich. / The only truth in it, he said, is the Republican objective to make the working man rich.

5A

In a speech last night, Nixon said the Truman Administration was "one of the most corrupt Administrations in American history." Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said today that he was shocked and surprised by the Nixon statement. Butler challenged Nixon's "personal standards of conduct", recalling Nixon's private campaign fund of 1952. The Democratic national chairman also charged that the heads of more government agencies in the Eisenhower Administration had been involved in wrongdoing than in any Administration since Grant's.

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The Agriculture Department issued a report today...indicating that crop production this year will shatter the previous record by nearly 13 percent. Government estimates on corn and wheat production have both been revised upward...due to favorable weather and harvesting conditions.

Here in New York today, the stock market reached a new high for the year. Four million, 600-thousand shares were traded, the biggest turnover of the year so far.

The annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank ended today in New Delhi. It was decided...at the five-day meeting...to increase the financial resources of both the monetary fund and the bank as recommended by the United States. The action, subject to the approval of member countries, is designed to help the under-developed areas and stimulate trade. The contributions of member countries are yet to be fixed.

President Eisenhower today appointed Lampton Berry, of Columbia, Mississippi, to be the new United States ambassador to Ceylon. Berry has been serving as deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. He succeeds Maxwell Gluck...who resigned.

Edward R. Murrow: October 10, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The danger of an early war between the United States and Communist China has now subsided. Negotiations have taken the place of the artillery fire at the offshore islands, and are expected to continue to do so. This should bring enormous relief to both sides of the Iron Curtain, for a war between this country and Red China might easily become a world war.

But relief that this has not happened should not be mistaken for confidence that the Formosa Strait dispute will be satisfactorily settled. What the State Department hopes for at this stage is very modest indeed. It is that enough flexibility can be developed so that the talks can proceed. It wants the story off Page One of the world newspapers. It wants the public to forget the dramatic postures assumed at the height of the crisis. It wants an atmosphere created in which the Chinese, both Nationalist and Communist, can make concessions which at this moment are forbidding; not big concessions that attract attention and involve a lot of prestige, but minor ones that make it worth while to go on talking.

Undoubtedly Ambassador Beam urged the Communists in Warsaw today to continue the cease-fire. But if it is continued, it might not be because Mr. Beam was persuasive, for the Communists may have decided to do so before

today's meeting. Washington is reported to have received a hint to that effect from the Norwegian Ambassador in Moscow, who had it from the Chinese Ambassador. The State Department denies that any "message" has been received through any ~~intermediary~~ Middle Man.

Today's Warsaw meeting was not so much Communist China's turn to talk as ours. Secretary Dulles had said on September 30 that if the Communists showed some sign of give, our policy would change. The cease-fire was a sign of give. So Ambassador Beam was due to say in what respect we are prepared to discuss a change in our policy. He had his instructions what to say, which for obvious reasons have not been divulged. But it is pretty clear that the immediate negotiations deal only with the offshore islands. The future of Formosa itself is to be discussed separately and later, presumably much later.

But even within the limited scope of the talks we are in an awkward position to negotiate, for the reason that the Nationalists loudly refuse to de-militarize the offshore islands, or reduce forces there. They have said they would not even make a token reduction. Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles have publicly stated that they do not approve of the Nationalists keeping so large a part of their army on the islands, and at

Warsaw we presumably are ready to discuss a reduction. / We might suggest that to make it look like a fair bargain the Communists should reduce some of their forces on the mainland opposite the islands. / That might be a way to get Chiang to accept a reduction. / We also may be able to promise that the Nationalists will desist from nuisance raids on the mainland, from dropping propaganda leaflets by air, and broadcasting political messages from nearby islands.

It is hard to believe that the Communists would agree to reduce their forces on the mainland, just to help us deal with Chiang. / So it is no foregone conclusion that the talks will make much headway even in the preliminary stages. / Later on, the problem really gets tough. For the Communists will insist on possession of the offshore islands and in the end will hardly settle for less. / ~~This we might think not unacceptable, in view of the fact that the offshore islands and Formosa have a separate status. The Japanese did not occupy and rule them, and surrender them to Chiang, as they did Formosa and the Pescadores. / Great Britain, when Eden was Prime Minister, agreed that the islands are legally part of the mainland.~~ But Chiang shows no sign of ever being willing to give them up, and we cannot force him to.

The State Department does not consider the cease-fire an American victory, and the Pentagon has issued orders to officers not to make statements that could carry political overtones. There may be good reason to say that the Communists were sorely disappointed that the shelling of the islands did not force them to surrender. / It also seems reasonable to say that there would have been no cease-fire / if the islands had not defended themselves so sturdily. [But the cease-fire should not be represented as having been a Communist defeat, or the Communists simply will not negotiate. And that nobody wants; that is, nobody except the Nationalists, who can gain little from them and stand to lose a good deal.

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Back in a moment.—
Just. George Bryan with
a word about the weather.

If the Warsaw talks should be successful, there would needs be an element of compromise. Ambrose Bierce wrote a definition of compromise, calling it "such an adjustment of conflicting interests as gives each adversary the satisfaction of thinking he got what he ought not to have, and is deprived of nothing except what was justly his due."

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In a will...published today...Pope Pius left all his earthly possessions to the Church.

President Eisenhower is sending Secretary of State Dulles to Rome to attend the Pope's funeral. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, former United States ambassador to Italy, and Chairman McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission also will attend.

The government reports that in September unemployment dropped by 588-thousand

The total number of persons unemployed now stands at 4-million,111-thousand, a low for the year. The figure, however, is still hgiher by one and a half million than it was in September, 1957. Today's report says that hiring...in the past month...was "especially brisk" in the auto and steel industries and among the producers of home appliances. The White House has issued a statement calling the decline in unemployment "much larger than could be expected at this time of year." It said this reflects "the accelerating rate of recovery in our economy."

Vice President Nixon said in a speech today...in Pittsburgh...that American workers have "had it better" during the Eisenhower Administration than they ever did under the New and Fair Deals. Nixon described as "malicious" the charge that/Republican Party is the party of the rich. The only truth in it, he said, is the Republican objective to make the working man rich.

In a speech last night, Nixon said the Truman Administration was "one of the most corrupt Administrations in American history." Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said today that he was shocked and surprised by the Nixon statement. Butler challenged Nixon's "personal standards of conduct" recalling Nixon's private campaign fund of 1952. The Democratic national chairman also charged that the heads of more government agencies in the Eisenhower Administration had been involved in wrongdoing than in any Administration since G~~r~~t's.

The Agriculture Department issued a report today...indicating that crop production this year will shatter the previous record by nearly 13 percent. Government estimates on corn and wheat production have both been revised upward... due to favorable weather and harvesting conditions.

The danger of an early war between the United States and Communist China has now subsided. Negotiations have taken the place of the artillery fire at the offshore islands, and are expected to continue to do so. This should bring

enormous relief to both sides of the Iron Curtain, for a war between this country and Red China might easily become a world war.

But relief that this has not happened should not be mistaken for confidence that the Formosa Strait dispute will be satisfactorily settled. What the State Department hopes for at this stage is very modest indeed. It is that enough flexibility can be developed so that the talks can proceed. It wants the story off Page One of the world newspapers. It wants the public to forget the dramatic postures assumed at the height of the crisis. It wants an atmosphere created in which the Chinese, both Nationalist and Communist, can make concessions which at this moment are forbidding; not big concessions that attract attention and involve a lot of prestige, but minor ones that make it worth while to go on talking.

Undoubtedly Ambassador Beam urged the Communists in Warsaw today to continue the cease-fire. But if it is continued, it might not be because Mr. Beam was persuasive, for the Communists may have decided to do so before today's meeting. Washington is reported to have received a hint to that effect from the Norwegian Ambassador in Moscow, who had it from the Chinese Ambassador. The State Department denies that any "message" has been received through any middle man.

Today's Warsaw meeting was not so much Communist China's turn to talk as ours. Secretary Dulles had said on September 30 that if the Communists showed some sign of give, our policy would change. The ceasefire was a sign of give. So Ambassador Beam was due to say in what respect we are prepared to discuss a change in our policy. He had his instructions what to say, which for obvious reasons have not been divulged. But it is pretty clear that the immediate negotiations deal only with the offshore islands. The future of Formosa itself is to be discussed separately and later, presumably much later.

But even within the limited scope of the talks we are in an awkward position to negotiate, for the reason that the Nationalists loudly refuse to de-militarize

the offshore islands, or reduce forces there. They have said they would not even make a token reduction. Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles have publicly stated that they do not approve of the Nationalists keeping so large a part of their army on the islands, and at Warsaw we presumably are ready to discuss a reduction. We might suggest that to make it look like a fair bargain the Communists should reduce some of their forces on the mainland opposite the islands. That might be a way to get Chiang to accept a reduction. We also may be able to promise that the Nationalists will desist from nuisance raids on the mainland, from dropping propaganda leaflets by air, and broadcasting political messages from nearby islands.

It is hard to believe that the Communists would agree to reduce their forces on the mainland, just to help us deal with Chiang. So it is no foregone conclusion that the talks will make much headway even in the preliminary stages. Later on, the problem really gets tough. For the Communists will insist on possession of the offshore islands and in the end will hardly settle for less. But Chiang shows no sign of ever being willing to give them up, and we cannot force him to.

The State Department does not consider the cease-fire an American victory, and the Pentagon has issued orders to officers not to make statements that could carry political overtones. There may be good reason to say that the Communists were sorely disappointed that the shelling of the islands did not force them to surrender. It also seems reasonable to say that there would have been no cease-fire if the islands had not defended themselves so sturdily. But the cease-fire should not be represented as having been a Communist defeat, or the Communists simply will not negotiate. And that nobody wants; that is, nobody except the Nationalists, who can gain little from them and stand to lose a good deal.

I'll be back in a moment. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

ED MURROW: If the Warsaw talks should be successful, there would needs be an element of compromise. Ambrose Bierce wrote a definition of compromise calling it "such an adjustment of conflicting interests as gives each adversary the satisfaction of thinking he got what he ought not to have and is deprived of nothing except what was justly his due."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 13, 1958

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today refused to review the case in which Governor Faubus was ordered not to use National Guard troops in the Little Rock school integration dispute. / The order was issued a year ago by Judge Ronald E. Davies after Faubus had used the National Guardsmen to keep nine Negroes from attending Central High. / Faubus had appealed the order, contending that Davies acted without legal authority and that he was prejudiced. / As a result of today's Supreme Court action, the order stands.

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a lower court decision which held invalid certain Virginia laws aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In Atlanta, rewards are being posted for the arrest and conviction of whoever bombed the Jewish temple there on Sunday. The Atlanta Journal said in a Page One editorial that the incident had "defiled" the city and the state. Police are questioning three suspects.

The government of South Africa today withdrew its mass indictment of 91 persons, accused of high treason. / The defendants...mostly non-whites... were arrested two years ago, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government. (They had spoken out against South Africa's racial policies.) Today's action...withdrawing the indictment...stemmed from the inability of the prosecution to amend the charges, which defense attorneys argued were far too sweeping. / It is indicated that the attorney general may now try for an entirely new indictment on (a different set of charges.

Premier DeGaulle today ordered the French Army in Algeria to withdraw at once from all political activity. / DeGaulle told General Salan, the French commander, "The moment has come for the military to stop taking part in any organization which has a political (character,) whatever the reason for that participation may be." / The order was directed...obviously...at the officers who formed the so-called Committees of Public Safety last May, during the (rightist revolt.) DeGaulle said he issued the order, to clear the way for free elections on November 23rd.

Pope Pius was buried today in a four-hour ceremony in the great church of St. Peter. The body of the pontiff...encased in a triple casket...was placed beneath the basilica, close to the grotto of St. Peter, whose altar the Pope himself consecrated during the Holy Year, 1950.

~~The outer casket of polished bronze bears this Latin inscription:~~

"~~The body of Pope Pius the Twelfth. He lived 82 years, seven months and seven days. He ruled over the Universal Church for 19 years, seven months and seven days. He died on October 9, 1958.~~" More than a million persons viewed the Pope's body during the three days it lay in state. ~~And today, for the first time in Vatican history, the burial ceremony was televised throughout Western Europe on a special network.~~

~~The conclave of cardinals...which has the task of naming a new pontiff... will start deliberating in twelve days.~~

~~In Paris today,~~ the NATO council met for two and a half hours today in a new attempt to solve the Cyprus problem. / The American permanent delegate, Randolph Burgess, says the council made "good progress", but gives no details. In Athens, Archbishop Makarios made what he said was a concession. He offered to accept a seven-year period of self-government before the island would gain independence. The conduct of foreign affairs and defense would remain during the seven years in British hands. Makarios said Greek Cypriots cannot be forced to govern in partnership with Turks. And self-government in the seven-year period, he said, must be "genuine".

Another British soldier was killed on Cyprus today in an ambush.

Three persons died today in continuing violence in Beirut. / ~~One of the victims...a supporter of former President Chamoun...was shot by gunmen who stopped his car in the street. He was a distant cousin of former Premier Solh. / Despite the violence, talks aimed at ending the political stalement resumed. / And one report says "agreement in principle" on a new compromise government has been reached.~~

General Schriever, commander of the Air Force ballistics division, predicts that a satellite will be placed in orbit around the moon "in the "not too distant future." Unofficial word from Cape Canaveral is that another try will be made by the Air Force between November 8th and 11th, when the moon again is nearest the earth. / Two moonshoots also have been assigned to the Army. / The "Pioneer" rocket...launched on Saturday... returned to earth early today, consumed by atmospheric friction somewhere over the South Pacific. / The missile penetrated 79-thousand, 120 miles in space, or about one-third the distance to the moon. / Its chances of orbiting the moon were rated...beforehand...as only one in ten. And it sent back valuable information. It indicated that radiation in the outer reaches of space is not as intense as had been thought--- a question closely related to future space flight by Man.

It was quiet today in the Formosa Strait. Communist China claimed again in a Peiping broadcast, that it had extended its cease-fire "for humanitarian reasons." The extension, it said, "has nothing to do with the cease-fire intrigue of the United States."

Secretary of State Dulles will hold a news conference tomorrow afternoon, and doubtless will be asked about the Formosa situation.

The disarmament debate continued today in the United Nations. The debate would appear snarled...and here, to try to unravel it, is my colleague Daniel Schorr.

Tape runs 5:50
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow."

Dan Schorr our U.N. Correspondent,

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

schorr murrow 7:45 PM oct.13

5:47

For the past 12 years the United Nations has debated disarmament, with nothing to show for its efforts...and today it was debating again...a discussion that will probably go on for another two or three weeks. At the U.N. today, they talked of "suspension" or "discontinuation" of testing...with ~~[illegible]~~ warnings ~~[illegible]~~ of the effects of radioactive fallout. And, as they talked, explosions were going on both in the Soviet Union and the United States. Russia asked suspension of testing now and forever, and exploded her sixth bomb within two weeks in her Arctic proving grounds.
The United States asked suspension for a year, starting Oct.31...and ~~maintain continued~~ WENT ON WITH a series of ten tests in her Nevada proving grounds. France ~~asked~~ ASKED/ nothing...and worked on preparations for her ~~[illegible]~~ first test explosion in her Sahara proving grounds which, she hopes, will serve as an admission card to the exclusive nuclear club.

On Oct. 31, a conference is scheduled to open in Geneva where the United States, Britain and Russia are to discuss nuclear arms control. Already ~~[illegible]~~ scientists of East and West have agreed--and this is the first dent yet made in the hard crust of the disarmament deadlock--on how a test ban should be policed. But whether there will be any ban

to police is a matter for the politicians, and the jockeying now going on among the politicians at the United Nations does not make the prospects seem promising...at least not on the surface.

The United States and Britain hoped to avoid any all-out debate that might harden lines before the Geneva conference. Russia insisted on a debate, with the precise purpose of exerting pressure to win concessions before the conference. Thus, the debate now in progress along the East River is a type of political gamesmanship, in preparation for the smaller debate along the Lake of Geneva.

One ploy in Soviet gamesmanship is to threaten to call off the whole thing unless she wins in advance. Khrushchev tried that ploy, before the scientific meeting in July, when he threatened to boycott the meeting unless there was advance agreement on a test ban. We did not get the advance commitment, and the Soviet delegation showed up in Geneva all the same.

Now, it seems, similar ploys are being tried. First Russia proposed that the Oct.31 meeting be raised to the foreign ministers level, without saying what would happen if the West declined. The word

from Washington is that the West WILL decline a foreign ministers' meeting.

Then, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that if there was no concession to the Soviet demand for an unconditional ban on testing, Russia would have "all grounds" to go on testing until she caught up with the American and British explosions during the six months that the Soviets were not testing. If that is a serious threat, then the Soviets have some 44 explosions to catch up with...and that would mean suspension on Oct. 31 would be impossible...and a conference on that date almost meaningless.

But Gromyko chose his words carefully. To say that Russia has "all grounds" to continue testing, does not mean she will actually do so. Western diplomats believe, perhaps hopefully, that this is just another part of the war of nerves and that, whatever happens in the next few weeks at U.N., the Soviet delegation will show up at Geneva. Those on the sidelines THINK that some formula will be found for a U.N. resolution that Russia can accept as satisfactory.

It was noted that before the UN Assembly today, Soviet Delegate Valerian Zorin, arguing for a resolution calling for immediate and unconditional suspension of testing, said the American resolution would "constitute a ~~xxxiax~~ serious handicap" for the Geneva negotiations. He did not say it would make the Geneva talks impossible.

Thus, there is moderate optimism at the U.N. that, despite her belligerent stand in the debate, Russia will show up in Geneva on Oct. 31 and that she will stop testing on that date. But, if the conference opens and a temporary suspension of testing is achieved, that is only a small step. The prospects for agreement at the conference do not, judging from an analysis of the debate, look very bright.

The Soviet position is that a ban on testing should be treated as a separate matter--that suspension should be unconditional and permanent. The Soviet delegation added today that it is willing to accept ~~xxixxkix~~ controls, including inspection posts on Soviet territory. But the American position, an amalgam of views in the Administration that favored an end of testing and those that feared such a development...that position is ~~that~~ suspension will only continue after

the first year if, during that time, "reasonable progress," as the State Dept. puts it, is made on other aspects of disarmament.

Thus, the pressure NOW is on Russia to accept temporary and conditional suspension...rather than risk the responsibility for continued explosions. But, after that, regardless of the outcome of the Geneva talks, the pressure will be on the United States and Britain to continue SUSPENSION...and Russia will not feel any compulsion to make any far-reaching concessions.

The best reason for believing that Russia will accept a one-year suspension of tests is that she has nothing to lose from it. She can go along for a year, and then defy the West to take the onus of breaking the nuclear armistice.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

Word for Today

~~The world is full of disagreement.~~ The arms race moves apace, and the politicians...at their conference tables.. ~~are~~ are making very slow progress indeed. It would appear sometimes as though we had very nearly lost our senses. Oscar Wilde once said when he was discouraged, that it seemed as though as soon as people ~~are~~ are old enough to know better, they don't know anything at all."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The arms race moves apace, and the politicians...at their conference tables...are making very slow progress indeed. It would appear sometimes as though we had very nearly lost our senses. Oscar Wilde once said when he was discouraged that it seemed as though as soon as people are old enough to know better, they don't know anytning at all."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 14, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States "welcomes" extension of the Communist cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. But it hopes the cease-fire will be extended for more than two weeks. Dulles told his news conference, "Short suspensions of armed attack do not provide a solid foundation upon which to stabilize the situation in the interest of peace." He said the Communists are trying to drive a wedge between the United States and Nationalist China, and force the United States out of the area. He indicated that all is not going well in the Warsaw talks, and I should like to examine that part of the Dulles news conference further in a few minutes.

Mr. Dulles hoped that Democrats and Republicans would "calm down" in their debate over certain aspects of foreign policy. [redacted] Dulles said that he and President Eisenhower had discussed the problem. They agreed that foreign policy in general was a proper campaign subject...but that political argument over current policy, as in the Formosa crisis, was "highly undesirable." They did believe it was proper to discuss the "underlying principles" involved in such policies. Dulles praised former President Truman for not joining Democratic criticism of [redacted] Administration policy in the Middle East and Far Eastern situations. A reporter asked [redacted] whether a recent statement of Vice President Nixon fit within the limits of what he---Dulles---had just prescribed. Dulles said...laughingly...that [redacted] the Nixon statement might fit "without" the limits, which he hoped both sides would observe. Later, the State Department issued a clarification [redacted] saying that Dulles regarded the week-end statement issued by the Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee also to be "without the limits."

This is President Eisenhower's 68th birthday. He began the day by attending a Republican breakfast, at which he said the Republican Party can win back control of Congress---"if we dedicate ourselves completely to the job." He told Republican campaign leaders that they have peace and "a sound, logical government" on their side. He said, "There may be no just and permanent peace at this time, but there is no shooting."

~~And he urged a "chain letter" drive to get out the vote. Mr. Eisenhower said he had seen what can be accomplished in this way from the letters he wrote to 450 business and professional friends at the time he was trying to put through the defense reorganization program. It was the flood of support aroused by these letters, he said, which led Congress to pass the measure in a satisfactory form.~~

Later in the day, Mr. Eisenhower paid his respects to the memory of Pope Pius by attending a pontifical requiem mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral...accompanied by members of his cabinet. The mass also was attended by the justices of the Supreme Court and members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

Tonight, Mr. Eisenhower is marking his birthday anniversary with a family dinner at the White House.

Britain today accused Russia of trying to "stampede" the United Nations into acting on the question of nuclear tests before the Geneva talks scheduled for October 31. / Allan Noble, British minister of state, told the United Nations Political Committee that Moscow, in effect, has delivered an ultimatum---either the Western powers agree to the Soviet proposals "here and now", or Russia will continue testing. / Britain supports a resolution...sponsored by the United States and 16 other countries...which calls for a suspension of tests for the duration of the Geneva talks. The suspension would be continued if these talks on nuclear arms control bear fruit. / Russia has its own resolution...calling for an unconditional cessation of tests right now to last "for all time." The British minister of state pointed out today that there would be no reason for any power ever to hold further tests, if the Geneva talks succeed. / The Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, denied that Russia had delivered an ultimatum. It is the West, he said, which issues ultimatums...by its insistence on conditions.

Today...in Algeria...French Army officers obeyed the order of Premier DeGaulle and resigned from the Committee of Public Safety. / Among those resigning was General Massu, a leader in the right-wing revolt of May 13. Civilian leaders remaining on the committee then issued a communique calling on committeemen throughout Algeria to protest DeGaulle's order which forbade Army officers from taking part in politics. / The committee said it would "continue the struggle to bring about the objectives of May 13---that is, the complete and final integration of Algeria and the Sahara with Metropolitan France." / There is no question, it said, that Algeria "will return to the errors of the past." In Paris, Premier DeGaulle has called a meeting of his cabinet for tomorrow.

~~Madagascar voted today to become a republic within the French community. The vote was taken in the island's six provincial assemblies.~~

The White House expressed shock today over the bombing of another Jewish temple---this time in Peoria, Illinois. / News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that President Eisenhower regarded the "bombings of these places of worship as a shocking and deplorable thing." / He noted that the F.B.I. had been instructed to place its facilities at the disposal of

→

the police in both Peoria and Atlanta. The bombing in Peoria early today caused considerably less damage than the incident in Atlanta on Sunday. Six windows of the Peoria temple were smashed.

Governor Stratton of Illinois said, "Violence is the dying gasp of those who are losing a fight."

Edward R. Murrow: October 14, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

A mystifying change has come over the Quemoy crisis. The cease-fire which this country assumed would open a season of negotiations with the Chinese Communists has not done so. We were prepared to negotiate. Ambassador Beam, at Warsaw, knew what to say if Ambassador Wang told him his government had suspended the shelling of Quemoy and asked what we were prepared to do in return. But obviously Ambassador Wang did not say it, and did not ask what we were prepared todo. On the contrary, everything the Communists have said, implies that the cease-fire was not meant for us, that it was not granted in the interest of negotiations with us, and that the offshore islands are none of our business. We are told in every way that the only issue between us and the Communists is our total withdrawal from the Formosa area, and this is all that the Peiping Government will discuss with us. And since this is nothing we can discuss, there simply are no negotiations.

Mr. Dulles at his news conference this afternoon did not put things quite as badly as that. But he hinted it strongly. In his prepared statement he said that the Communists "have made it crystal clear that their objective in the Far East goes far beyond the offshore islands, and has as its primary, if not exclusive, purpose to take over Taiwan. The offshore islands", Mr. Dulles said, "are treated as a matter of indifference." And

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A cease-fire that was granted to enable the islanders to strengthen their defensive position is a contradiction, and it only becomes intelligible if the real purpose of the attack was political, and if the Communists now believe the political objective is better served by interrupting the bombardment. The political objective, Mr. Dulles said, is to drive a wedge between us and our allies, our allies in the Formosa area in the first place, but also in the rest of the world.

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Mr. Dulles did not try to say how long he thought the cease-fire would last, but he did not find it dependable, nor did he think it would be

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Jorge Ryan about the
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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States "welcomes" extension of the Communist cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. But it hopes the cease-fire will be extended for more than two weeks. Dulles told his news conference, "Short suspensions of armed attack do not provide a soldd foundation upon which to stabilize the situation in the interest of peace." He said the Communists are trying to drive a wedge between the United States and Nationalist China and force the United States out of the area. He indicated that all is not going well in the Warsaw talks, and I should like to examine that part of the Dulles news conference further in a few minutes.

Mr. Dulles hoped that Democrats and Republicans would "calm down: in their debate over certain aspects of foreign policy. Dulles said that he and President Eisenhower had discussed the problem. They agreed that foreign policy in general was a proper campaign subject...but that political argument over current policy as in the Formosa crisis was "highly undesirable." They did believe it was proper to dsscuss the "underlying principles" involved in such policies. Dulles praised former President Truman for not joining Democratic criticism of Administration policy in the Middle East and Far Eastern situations. A reporter asked whether a recent statement of Vice President Nixon fit within the limits of what he---Dulles---had just prescribed. Dulles said...laughingly...that the Nixon statement might fit "without" the limits, which he hoped both sides would observe. Later, the State Department issued a clarification saying that Dulles regarded the week-end statement issued by the Advisory Council of the Democratic Cational Committee also to be "without the limits."

This is President Eisenhower's 68th birthday. He began the day by attending a Republican breakfast at which he said the Republican Party can win back control

of Congress---"if we dedicate ourselves completely to the job." He told Republican campaign leaders that they have peace and "a sound, logical government" on their side. He said, "There may be no just and permanent peace at this time, but there is no shooting."

Later in the day, Mr. Eisenhower paid his respects to the memory of Pope Pius by attending a pontifical requiem mass at St Matthew's Cathedral... accompanied by members of his cabinet. The mass also was attended by the justices of the Supreme Court and members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

Tonight, Mr. Eisenhower is marking his birthday anniversary with a family dinner at the White House.

Britain today accused Russia of trying to "stampede" the United Nations into acting on the question of nuclear tests before the Geneva talks scheduled for October 31. Allan Noble, British minister of state, told the United Nations Political Committee that Moscow, in effect, has delivered an ultimatum---either the Western powers agree to the Soviet proposals "here and now," or Russia will continue testing. Britain supports a resolution...sponsored by the United States and 16 other countries...which calls for a suspension of tests for the duration of the Geneva talks. The suspension would be continued if these talks on nuclear arms control bear fruit. Russia has its own resolution...calling for an unconditional cessation of tests right now to last "for all time." The British minister of state pointed out today that there would be no reason for any power ever to hold further tests, if the Geneva talks succeed. The Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, denied that Russia had delivered an ultimatum. It is the West, he said, which issues ultimatums...by its insistence on conditions.

Today...in Algeria...French Army officers obeyed the order of Premier DeGaulle and resigned from the Committee of Public Safety. Among those resigning was General Massu, a leader in the right-wing revolt of May 13. Civilian leaders remaining on the committee then issued a communique calling on

committeemen throughout Algeria to protest DeGaulle's order which forbade Army officers from taking part in politics. The committee said it would "continue the struggle to bring about the objectives of May 13---that is, the complete and final integration of Algeria and the Sahara with Metropolitan France." There is no question, it said, that Algeria "will return to the errors of the past." In Paris, Premier DeGaulle has called a meeting of his cabinet for tomorrow.

The White House expressed shock today over the bombing of another Jewish temple---this time in Peoria, Illinois. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that President Eisenhower regarded the "bombings of these places of worship as a shocking and deplorable thing." He noted that the F.B.I. had been instructed to place its facilities at the disposal of the police in both Peoria and Atlanta. The bombing in Peoria early today caused considerably less damage than the incident in Atlanta on Sunday. Six windows of the Peoria temple were smashed. Governor Stratton of Illinois said, "Violence is the dying gasp of those who are losing a fight."

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 15, 1958

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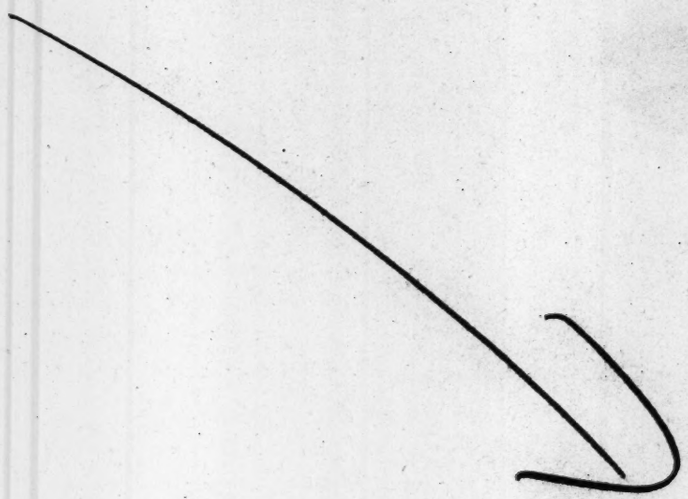
Mr. Eisenhower said that he...personally...will decide whether the new civilian space agency should take over a large number of the Army's missile experts. He said this when asked to comment on a report that Army experts...as well as facilities...were being transferred to the space agency. A spokesman for Keith Glennan, head of the agency, said earlier the transfers were under consideration but that no decision had been

made. General Medaris of the Army ordnance missile command has flown to Washington. There are reports that he may see the President in an effort to keep the transfer from being carried out. Dr. Wernher Von Braun, one of the top Army missilemen, issued a statement...saying that "it would seem something less than prudent" to re-arrange the set-up at this time.



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He did so by disavowing the republican campaign policy statement, made a week ago, after a meeting of party leaders at the White House. A questioner read to him an abbreviated quotation from the statement to the effect that the only alternative to nationalization and socialization is a republican congress. He was asked if he believed it. The president did not recognize the passage and at first doubted the accuracy of the quotation. Then he seemed to brush it aside. "Anyhow," he said, "it was not my statement. It was theirs. I think that politicians do love to make things very positive."

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Secretary General Hammarskjold today recommended drawing up standby plans under which member countries would supply troops for what he called "conflict situations". Hammarskjold based his recommendation on the experience of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, and United Nations observers in Lebanon and Jordan. He suggested that the plans be flexible. In each new conflict situation, he said, (in which the United Nations might be asked to intervene with military personnel) "the nature of the actual organization required would be determined by the particular needs of the situation." He feels that a United Nations force "of the type generally envisaged" would have little practical value. Consequently, he recommends that the General Assembly do no more than endorse certain basic principles and rules which would "provide an adaptable framework for later operations." Hammarskjold said that, as a next step, governments might plan for the possibility of providing men and materiel promptly...on an emergency basis...for a specific United Nations operation. In each instance, however, the United Nations action would have to be authorized either by the General Assembly or the Security Council. No troops would be supplied by a "big power"

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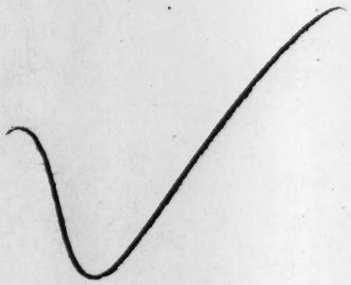

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the attack by the Democratic Advisory Council on the Administration's China policy. Nixon's answer had been that the Acheson foreign policy resulted in war and that the Eisenhower-Dulles policy resulted in peace. Mr. Eisenhower was asked at his news conference yesterday whether he subscribed to this. His reply was that he deplored this kind of give and take. Mr. Eisenhower said the theory he subscribes to, is that foreign policy ought to be kept out of partisan debate. Later in the day in Los Angeles, Vice President Nixon said he was going to keep on striking back at the Democrats when they criticized Administration policy in the field of foreign affairs. He said, "If my view differs from that which the President has expressed, the difference is not because of any difference we have as individuals. The difference is because of the positions we hold." Nixon explained that it was the duty of the President to mobilize the country behind him, [redacted] to play a unifying role. [redacted] But, said Nixon, it was his duty to hit back. To allow our policies to be attacked with impunity, he said, would lead to "inevitable defeat". It was in the wake of all these statements that President Eisenhower today sent his telegram to Nixon.

The President said that while he thought the basic elements of foreign policy do not lend themselves to political argument, certain aspects of that policy have been challenged by the Democrats...as in the case of Quemoy and Matsu. These challenges, Mr. Eisenhower said, should be met. And, he told Mr. Nixon, "no one could do this more effectively than you." He assured Nixon that there is "no real difference" in the Nixon and Dulles positions. (If all this ~~[illegible]~~ confusion, it is because there has been a certain amount of confusion). Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will leave on a political tour of the country which will take him to the West Coast.

Russia today accused the United States of violating its air space twice on the 30th of September. / The Russians charge...in a formal note of protest...that the incursions were made by a single American aircraft / in the vicinity of the Bering Strait. They say that other American planes made flights over Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands in July and August / as well as September. And the flights, they say, were carried out "for the purpose of reconnaissance." / The Russian note refers indirectly to the crash...early in September...of the C-130 transport plane inside Soviet Armenia. Six American airmen died in that accident, and nine others are not accounted for. The Russian note makes its accusation and then says, "This at a time / when the U.S. Government was doing its best to deny the violation of the frontier by another [redacted] aircraft in the south of the Soviet Union." / The State Department has explained that the transport strayed over the border by accident.

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(Tape runs 4:55
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, (reporting on what he very correctly called "an historic turning point in French history."

This is Ed Murrow. I'lll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But, first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

General DeGaulle has scored a significant victory over the ultra-nationalists. As the saying goes, "This could be it." In his memoirs, DeGaulle brooded over the role of what he termed "the man of destiny". Hope of playing a great role, he said, spurs him on. "For Glory gives herself only to those who have always dreamed of her."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, October 16, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

MURROW: ... And, for that story we switch to Paris, and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Charles De Gaulle has liberated the French for the 2nd time in history. The first time - 14 years ago, he liberated them from the Nazi's. Today, De Gaulle liberated the French from themselves. It might be said that this is even a greater victory for he did it himself without the aid of allied armies and without having to fire a shot. He has put to route the colonial military clique who thought that Algers was the capital of France. This clique is composed of the ultra-nationalistic French colonials and the hot-headed colonels drunk with the heavy wine of revolutionary psychological warfare. It was this clique of colonials and colonels which seized power in Algers on May 13th, delivering the coup de grasse to the moribund 4th Republic. At that time, it seemed that Charles De Gaulle whom they brought back to power was the prisoner of his sponsors. He decorated and promoted insurgent officers and took into his government Jacques Soustelle, one of the leaders in the plot against the Republic. De Gaulle did offer an amnesty to the Moslem rebels, but he continued to pursue the war without seeking any new road to peace. De Gaulle, however, was apparently biding his time. Once his regime was legalized by the massive endorsement of his constitution on September 28th, he opened the2nd front, undertaking the war against the French rebels as well as the fight against the Moslem Nationalists. He publicly rejected the colonial policy of integration. He repeated his amnesty offer to the Moslems with no conditions attached and he proposed a generous five-year program of political and social justice for the Algerian people. But, that was only the start. This week De Gaulle struck to split the 2nd front wide open. On Monday, he ordered

the Army officers to withdraw from the colonial committees of Public Safety and to cease promptly all political activities. "The role of the Army," said De Gaulle "is to assure free elections not to participate in them." He said, "The list must be open to candidates of all opinions adding the words, I say allopinions." The colonials screamed with rage and called for a general strike and mass demonstration to be staged today. Today, has ended. It is past midnight in Algers and the colonials have been badly beaten. The Army obeyed De Gaulle and banned the strike, the colonial cliques own followers began to desert. Out of a total membership of 64 on the principal committee of Algers, only 24 showed up for this mornings meeting and of those 24, 10 voted to call off the strike. Moslem members of the committee denounced it and resigned, as did its major public spokesman, wealthy newspaper owner Allan De Serigny, sometimes called the Brains of the Brainless. The mass demonstration turned out to be a comic parade of a few dozen young students. The people stayed home and the forum - once the scene of horric moments was empty. The 2nd front had collapsed.

Charles de Gaulle has won a major battle. He has not, however, won the war. The colonials and the colonels openly defeated have gone underground to reorganise. The opportunities for sabotage in Algeria are endless. As for the first front, the Moslem Nationalist rebellion is still active, despite some recent signs of physical and moral fatigue. Great difficulities remain ahead. Neither De Gaulle nor the men around him sh have any illusions about an easy victory. They're not even talking about victory at all. They say they're seeking an honorable test, they do not rule out any solution - not even independence, if that is the clearly expressed desire of the majority ofthe Algerian peoples. An official spokesman in De Gaulle's office told me today, that any candidate who wants to campaign on the basis of independence can do so, providing that he enjoys his civic rights and is not campaigning with a gun in his

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PT/n.m.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

But, first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 17, 1958

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the possible reduction of Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands. Both Dulles and President Eisenhower have said they regarded the islands over-garrisoned from a military standpoint. They have also said they would not "coerce" Chiang Kai-shek into reducing the garrisons. The Nationalist ambassador to the United States, George Yeh, said today in Washington that his government has "no intention" of giving up the offshore islands. Such a withdrawal, he said, would mean a retreat for the entire free world.

It was confirmed today that the United States is turning over to Nationalist China some 65 or 70 Nike-Hercules missiles for the defense of Formosa against air attack. American troops will help man the missiles until the Nationalists have been sufficiently trained in their operation. This training period may last 12 to 18 months.

The State Department said today that it is renewing its permission for the representatives of 25 American news organizations to travel in Red China. Passport validations for this purpose are being renewed for seven months. The Chinese Communists want to send reporters to the United States on a reciprocal basis. The State Department has not agreed to this. And so Red China, so far, has refused to let the

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25 American newsmen in China. Earlier, when [illegible] invited American reporters to visit the mainland, the State Department prohibited them from going.

President Eisenhower left Washington today on a six-day political tour that will take him to the West Coast. He made his first speech around noon at the national corn-picking contest near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Eisenhower told a farm audience...estimated at more than 85-thousand...that "real progress" is being made in solving farmers' problems. Net farm income, he said, is 20 percent higher than last year. He called the United Nations Charter the basic tenet of America's foreign policy. He said: "I have no other thought for the next two years (if the good Lord gives me that long) but to work for peace." Democratic Senator Kennedy spoke at the corn-picking contest in the morning...and said that Administration policy had driven 4-million persons off the farm.

Former President Truman said today that it was President Eisenhower who first made a campaign issue out of foreign policy---[illegible] in the presidential campaign of 1952. He said he was "glad" that Mr. Eisenhower, after some experience, had come around to his point of view. A reporter asked Mr. Truman if Vice President Nixon has assumed control of the

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[redacted] Republican Party. He said that was a matter for the Republicans to "settle for themselves."

Acting Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles said today that an increase [redacted] in military spending is being planned for fiscal 1960. He said the increase---due to rising defense costs---would be less than 10 percent, perhaps within 5 percent. The military budget for fiscal 1959 was 40-billion, 750-million dollars.

In Beirut today, the Lebanese parliament gave Premier Karami a vote of confidence. The approval came after Karami reshuffled his cabinet to include the pro and anti-Chamoun parties.

The Little Rock private school corporation announces that it will open a private, segregated high school on Monday. The corporation will start the operation for about 500 high school seniors [redacted] with 61-thousand dollars it says it has received in private contributions. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will test the legality of the move in Federal Court.

Today...at the Witchita, Kansas airport...a man was killed when a bomb exploded in his hands. The bomb was in a package about the size of a shoe box, wrapped in brown paper. [redacted] The victim is quoted as having told →

a clerk in the airport terminal...just before the explosion...that he had "found a bomb in a telephone booth." He carried 25-thousand dollars in flight insurance.

In Atlanta, Georgia...a county grand jury today indicted five men on charges of dynamiting the Jewish temple there last Sunday. Conviction could carry the death penalty. The indictments were returned under a Georgia state law that prescribes 20 years imprisonment, or possible electrocution, for dynamiting a building within city limits. The five are identified as Wallace A. Allen, Kenneth Chester Griffin, George Bright, and two brothers, Richard and Robert Cowling. Richard Cowling has not been apprehended. And the other four are being held without bail. Atlanta police say they have established the identity of a man believed to have been financing anti-Semitic activity in the South. Police declined to give his name...but released the text of a letter in which he was praised as "a fat cat who is putting his dollars where his mouth is, God bless him." One of the five suspects...apprehended early this week in connection with the temple bombing...was not indicted today, and has been set free. The other four, in talking to reporters for the first time this afternoon, denied their guilt.

On October 8, the Soviet government ordered CBS to close its Moscow bureau. The order was issued, the Press Ministry said, because of Soviet dissatisfaction with some recent CBS programs, notably "The Plot to Kill Stalin". / CBS News Correspondent Paul Niven was given two weeks to close up the bureau and leave Russia. Yesterday, he left. He reached London today / on his way home. And here is his first report / from London / since being "liberated from censorship."

(Tape runs 5:07
(Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, Paul Niven. He was broadcasting from London, following ~~his~~ explusion by the Soviet government...an action which the State Department said amounted to "indirect censorship," resulting in "a reduction in the exchange of information between the Soviet Union and the United States." |

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The real issue in the closing of the CBS News bureau in Moscow is freedom of information. Correspondents besides Paul Niven have been expelled from Moscow. And, each time, information and understanding are harder to come by. "Before I built a wall," Robert Frost said, "I'd ask to know what I was walling in or walling out."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Essoyan

Friday, October 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EDT

MURROW: ... End, here is his first report from London, since being liberated from censorship.

NIVEN: The last correspondent before me to be ordered out of the Soviet Union a month ago was Roy Essayan? of the Associated Press. He received the news with mixed emotions as I did. In an effort to cheer him up another old Moscow hand sent him a cable from Paris, saying, "Come on out, the air is fine." Well, the air is fine even in smoggy London. It's good to see advertising signs instead of militant slogans, good to read newspapers full of controversy instead of ardent applause and unanimous approval, good to see the familiar London bobby with his black helmet and remember that he occupies a different role in society from that of the Soviet MVD man. It's good to eat better food and it is a little better - even in England. And, good to see better/dressed people, though in all physical respects, the Moscow I left yesterday is a far more prosperous and agreeable place than the Moscow I first saw two years ago.

For a newsman, it's especially good to write a script and come over here to the good old BBC and read it without submitting it hours in advance to an unseen and unpredictable censor. Censorship remains the biggest obstacle to Western news coverage in the Soviet Union - bigger even than the frequent of explusion of correspoddents. The returning correspondent suddenly liberated from censorship inevitably searches his mind and his file of mutilated Moscow scripts for stories that he hasn't been able to tell until this moment. In the realm of hard fact, he finds surprisingly little. This is proof perhaps that censhrship always fails in its purpose or perhaps that we in Moscow have learned to get around it. Looking under the black crayon at what the censor deleted from my scripts, I find that most of the news did get out

by one means or another. When a so-called spontaneous demonstrations of indignant Moscow workers stormed the American Embassy during the Middle East crisis, the censor wouldn't let us say that they broke 274 windows, but in one way or another, we did. When the Soviet Union resumed testing nuclear weapons three weeks ago, the censor wouldn't let us mention that, for several days, but the world found out about it from Washingtonand Tokyo. One of the Russian TU-104 Jets crashed a couple of months ago, there's never been a line about that in the Soviet press, but American correspondents did get the story out. Facts will out, and in that sense, the Soviet apparatus for controlling and censoring news doesn't work. But the black crayon is also directed against criticism of the Soviet Union and against what the Russians call speculation. By and large the Soviets dislike any article or broadcast or part of an article or broadcast that reflects unfavorably on their government or their civilization. Meanwhile, they're delighted to have their achievements and their good points written up. The result is a tremendous imbalance in all Moscow dispatches. For instance, a group of American women doctors visited the Soviet Union this summer and held a news conference. They said that they were much impressed with Soviet progress in medicine. That we could report. They also said that the general level of patient care left much to be desired. That, the censor crossed out. The women doctors said they had been given loads of statistics on the number of physicians and nurses in the Soviet Union but no statistics on the incidents of various diseases. Again, we could report the first part but not the second. The censor also crosses out any speculation on the future policy of the Soviet government. But even with his chains suddenly taken off, a correspondent finds other inhabitions. It would be comforting to be able to come out and say that Soviet power is made of straw and proceed to expose it. Iknow of no evidence to support such a

thesis. It might be comforting to some and exciting to everybody to learn that Nikita Khrushchev is losing his grip or likely to be ousted. But, I think, is equally untrue. He's been on vacation for most of the last two months but his stamp is everywhere. Not only is there no sign of any move against him in the central committee but it's inconceivable in present circumstances that such a move could succeed. Coming out of Moscow on vacation two months ago I noticed that the huge apartment community on the way to the airport was bigger than ever. Coming out again yesterday, I saw further enormous buildings where only cranes had been two months ago and then more cranes further down the highway. Whatever else it may be the Soviet Union is impressive. And, to one who does not share or admire its values, it is freightening. Not, I hasten to add in a military sense. I don't know a single western diplomat in Moscow who expects the Soviet Union to begin a World War. The Russians claim themselves that their system will sweep the world without a war. I'm fairly sure, Mr. Khrushchev believes that. Again, it would be comforting for a correspondent coming out of Moscow to say that Khrushchev is wrong and go on to prove it. I can't do that either.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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a farm audience...estimated at more than 85-thousand...that "real progress" is being made in solving farmers' problems. Net farm income, he said, is 20 percent higher than last year. He called the United Nations Charter the basic tenet of America's foreign policy. He said: "I have no other thought for the next two years (if the good Lord gives me that long) but to work for peace." Democratic Senator Kennedy spoke at the corn-picking contest in the morning...and said that Administration policy had driven 4-million persons off the farm.

Former President Truman said today that it was President Eisenhower who first made a campaign issue out of foreign policy---in the presidential campaign of 1952. He said he was "glad" that Mr. Eisenhower after some experience had come around to his point of view. A reporter asked Mr. Truman if Vice President Nixon has assumed control of the Republican Party. He said that was a matter for the Republicans to "settle for themselves."

Acting Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles said today that an increase in military spending is being planned for fiscal 1960. He said the increase---due to rising defense costs---would be less than 10 percent, perhaps within 5 percent. The military budget for fiscal 1959 was 40-billion, 750-million dollars.

In Beirut today, the Lebanese parliament gave Premier Karami a vote of confidence. The approval came after Karami reshuffled his cabinet to include the pro and anti-Chamoun parties.

The Little Rock private school corporation announces that it will open a private, segregated high school on Monday. The corporation will start the operation for about 500 high school seniors with 61-thousand dollars it says it has received in private contributions. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will test the legality of the move in Federal Court.

Today...at the Witchita, Kansas airport...a man was killed when a bomb

exploded in his hands. The bomb was in a package about the size of a shoe box, wrapped in brown paper. The victim is quoted as having told a clerk in the airport terminal...just before the explosion...that he had "found a bomb in a telephone booth." He carried 25-thousand dollars in flight insurance.

In Atlanta, Georgia...a county grand jury today indicted five men on charges of dynamiting the Jewish temple there last Sunday. Conviction could carry the death penalty. The indictments were returned under a Georgia state law that prescribes 20 years imprisonment of possible electrocution for dynamiting a building within city limits. One of the five suspects...apprehended early this week in connection with the temple bombing...was not indicted today and has been set free. The other four in talking to reporters for the first time this afternoon denied their guilt.

On October 8, the Soviet government ordered CBS to close its Moscow bureau. The order was issued, the Press Ministry said, because of Soviet dissatisfaction with some recent CBS programs, notably "The Plot to Kill Stalin." CBS News Correspondent Paul Niven was given two weeks to close up the bureau and leave Russia. Yesterday, he left. He reached London today on his way home. And here is his first report from London since being "liberated from censorship."

NIVEN: The last correspondent before me to be ordered out of the Soviet Union a month ago was Roy Essoyan of the Associated Press. He received the news with mixed emotions as I did. In an effort to cheer him up another old Moscow hand sent him a cable from Paris, saying, "Cone on out, the air is fine." Well, the air is fine even in smoggy London. It's good to see advertising signs instead of militant slogans, good to read newspapers full of controversy instead of ardent applause and unanimous approval, good to see the familiar london bobby with his black helmet and remember that he occupies a different role in society from that of the Soviet MVD man. It's good to eat better food and it is a little better - even in England. And, good to see better dressed people, though in all

physical respects, the Moscow I left yesterday is a far more prosperous and agreeable place than the Moscow I first saw two years ago.

For a newsman, it's especially good to write a script and come over here to the good old BBC and read it without submitting it hours in advance to an unseen and unpredictable censor. Censorship remains the biggest obstacle to Western news coverage in the Soviet Union - bigger even than the frequent of expulsion of correspondents. The returning correspondent suddenly liberated from censorship inevitably searches his mind and his file of mutilated Moscow acripts for stories that he hasn't been able to tell until this moment. In the realm of hard fact, he finds surprisingly little. This is proof perhaps that censorship always fails in its purpose or perhaps that we in Moscow have learned to get around it. Looking under the black crayon at what the censor deleted from my scripts, I find that most of the news did get out by one means or another. When a so-called spontaneous demonstration of indignant Moscow workers stormed the American Embassy during the Middle East crisis, the censor wouldn't let us say that they broke 274 windows, but in one way or another, we did. When the Soviet Union resumed testing nuclear weapons three weeks ago, the censor wouldn't let us mention that, for several days, but the world found out about it from Washington and Tokyo. One of the Russian TU-104 Jets crashed a couple of months ago, there's never been a line about that in the Soviet press, but American correspondents did get the story out. Fact were out, and in that sense, the Soviet apparatus for controlling and censoring news doesn't work. But the black crayon is also directed against criticism of the Soviet Union and against what the Russians call speculation. By and large the Soviets dislike any article or broadcast or part of an article or broadcast that reflects unfavorably on their government or their civilization. Meanwhile, they're delighted to have their achievements and their good points written up. The result is a tremendous imbalance in all Moscow dispatches. For instance, a group of American women

doctors visited the Soviet Union this summer and held a news conference. They said that they were much impressed with Soviet progress in medicine. That we could report. They also said that the general level of patient care left much to be desired. That, the censor crossed out. The women doctors said they had been given loads of statistics on the number of physicians and nurses in the Soviet Union but no statistics on the incidents of various diseases. Again, we could report the first part but not the second. The censor also crosses out any speculation on the future policy of the Soviet government. But even with his chains suddenly taken off, a correspondent finds other inhibitions. It would be comforting to be able to come out and say that Soviet power is made of straw and proceed to expose it. I know of no evidence to support such a thesis. It might be comforting to some and exciting to everybody to learn that Nikita Khrushchev is losing his grip or likely to be ousted. But I think, is equally untrue. He's been on vacation for most of the last two months but his stamp is everywhere. Not only is there no sign of any move against-him in the central committee, but it's inconceivable in present circumstances that such a move could succeed. Coming out of Moscow on vacation two months ago, I noticed that the huge apartment community on the way to the airport was bigger than ever. Coming out again yesterday, I saw further enormous buildings where only cranes had been two months ago and then more cranes further down the highway. Whatever else it may be the Soviet Union is impressive. And, to one who does not share or admire its values, it is frightening. Not, I hasten to add in a military sense. I don't know a single western diplomat in Moscow who expects the Soviet Union to begin a World War. The Russians claim themselves that their system will sweep the world without a war. I'm fairly sure, Mr. Khrushchev believes that. Again, it would be comforting for a correspondent coming out of Moscow to say that Khrushchev is wrong and go on to prove it. I can't do that either.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Paul Niven. He was broadcasting from London, following expulsion by the Soviet government...an action which the State Department said amounted to "indirect censorship" resulting in "a reduction in the exchange of information between the Soviet Union and the United States."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The real issue in the closing of the CBS News bureau in Moscow is freedom of information. Correspondents besides Paul Niven have been expelled from Moscow. And, each time, information and understanding are harder to come by. "Before I built a wall," Robert Frost said, "I'd ask to know what I was walling in or walling out."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 20, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says it is "a tragedy" that the Chinese Communists have resumed shelling of the offshore islands after a cease-fire that lasted 15 days. / Red China announced a two-week extension of the cease-fire a week ago, and it was hoped that the suspension of hostilities might continue indefinitely. / The Communists said they were resuming their bombardment because American warships were again escorting Nationalist convoys to Quemoy. / This is categorically denied by the United States defense command and by the State Department. / A department spokesman in Washington says...further...that American warships will not resume their escort service until it becomes "a military necessity." (The Navy says [redacted] that Vice Admiral Smoot, commander of U.S. forces in the area, has authority

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to decide when a military necessity exists. / Secretary Dulles is due to arrive on Formosa later tonight. During a stopover at Fairbanks, Alaska, he telephoned President Eisenhower, who was in Denver. / And Mr. Eisenhower authorized him to continue his trip, despite the end of the cease-fire. Dulles then issued his statement calling the new bombardment a tragedy. He said his talks with Chiang could not have the "same scope and character" as would have been possible if the cease-fire had continued. / "Nevertheless," he said, "I believe that consultations can usefully be held." / Dulles described his mission as "a mission of peace." "All who love peace must hope that the present resumption of fighting will be of short duration."

In London, official comment was brief. The British Foreign Office said it could "only deplore any return to the use of force."

Communist artillery fire against the Quemoy complex today was not sustained. The first bombardment began at 4 a.m., New York time, and continued for two hours and forty minutes. / In this period, some 11-thousand shells were fired. It was quiet for an hour and fifteen minutes, and then the shelling started up again. / This time, the Communist fire was directed at Tatan, an island of only 96 acres in the mouth of Amoy Harbor. Later, there was

sporadic fire against other islands of the Quemoy complex. / Nationalist guns returned the fire.

General Maxwell Taylor, U.S. Army chief of staff, has flown to Formosa, cutting short a tour of American installations in Japan.

Former President Truman charged today that "Dulles foreign policy" is to blame for the fighting in the Formosa Strait. / Mr. Truman praised Governor Harriman of New York...who is seeking re-election...and spoke disparagingly of Nelson Rockefeller, the Republican candidate. / Rockefeller, he said, had served in his administration, and in the administration of President Roosevelt, as "a public relations man." / Rockefeller served [redacted] the two Democratic presidents in several capacities, including that of [redacted] coordinator of [redacted] inter-American affairs, and membership on the international development advisory board. Truman says Rockefeller did a "good job" but had no administrative duties and consequently lacks experience.

President Eisenhower has arrived in Los Angeles, where tonight he will make a major political speech. He rode in a motorcade with both Senator Knowland, Republican candidate for governor, and Governor Knight, the party's

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candidate for the seat Knowland is giving up. There is some hostility between Knowland and Knight because Knight would have preferred to seek another term as governor. Knowland wanted the governorship for himself.

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The United States and Britain have told Russia...in separate notes... that they deem it "impractical" for the foreign ministers of the three atomic powers to attend the Geneva conference, scheduled to start a week from Friday. The three powers will discuss the possible cessation of nuclear weapons tests. The United States says that later, if the presence of foreign ministers seems ("necessary and desirable", Secretary of State Dulles would be prepared to attend.

Yugoslavia today called for a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, if the Geneva conference fails.

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head of the armed forces, said the action was necessary "to meet a serious Communist threat, internal and external, and to preserve the constitutional monarchy."/ A similar Army coup recently took place in Burma.

A Polish delegation, headed by Communist Party leader Gomulka, will go to Moscow on Friday./ This was reported today by the Soviet news agency Tass.

The United States Supreme Court today upheld a lower court ruling that Negroes must be admitted to the New Orleans city park./ The Supreme Court also set aside the transfer of two television channels, approved by the Federal Communications Commission. The transfers were those of Channel 2 from Springfield, Illinois to St. Louis...and Channel 8 from Peoria, Illinois to the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline area of Iowa and Illinois. The Supreme Court directed that the Court of Appeals consider testimony of alleged wire-pulling given last spring at hearings before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight.

The United States Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to John Joseph Frank, the ex-FBI agent convicted of failing to register as an agent for the Dominican Republic./ The court ruled...2 to 1...that Frank was deprived of a fair trial on grounds that the prosecution tried to connect him

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with the Galindez case. Professor Galindez, a strong critic of Trujillo, disappeared here in New York in March, 1956. It has been charged that Trujillo ordered Galindez kidnaped and flown to the Dominican Republic. He has not been seen since.

Edward R. Murrow: October 20, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The brief renewal of the bombardment of Quemoy was a message, but precisely what the Chinese Communists were "saying with guns" is not absolutely clear. / Ostensibly they were telling United States ships not to resume convoying Nationalist supplies. / But no United States ships have been within twenty miles of Communist waters since the first days of the cease-fire. The Pentagon is categorical on that point. So that interpretation is unconvincing. / It may be that the Communists mistook some Nationalist ships for American. (All the ships in the Nationalist Navy originally came from this country.) But that explanation argues for Communist carelessness, and it rules out that the Communists were saying something political. / The Quemoy campaign has been more political than military all along, and a political motive certainly should be sought. / It is not hard to find one. / It seems almost certain that the Communists were saying something to coincide with Secretary Dulles's visit to Formosa.

Mr. Dulles's coming all the way to Formosa also was a message, and American assurance of goodwill - among other things. / The Communists answered it by briefly renewing the bombardment. By doing so they seemed intent on saying once more that the offshore islands are the exclusive concern of the

Chinese. That is what they said when they first announced the cease-fire. The Communists want the Nationalists to understand that the United States has never been prepared to resist the bombardment of the islands, and that our efforts had nothing to do with the cease-fire. So by starting the bombardment again and stopping it, they appear to be warning the Nationalists to distrust Mr. Dulles and to deal directly with them.

The persuasiveness of such a message depends on the state of mind on Formosa. It is legitimate to ask whether the meeting between Chiang Kai-Shek and Mr. Dulles is a sign of strength or a sign of weakening in our relations with the Chiang Government. It was requested by Chiang. Presumably he wanted to know where he stood. In the course of the bombardment, the United States position toward Nationalist China has changed. We have made it known that we no longer look on the Nationalist regime as the legal government of all China. Mr. Dulles said that Chiang might get back to the mainland as the result of a revolution there, but it would be at the invitation of a regime set up by the revolutionaries. That rules out Chiang ever invading the mainland. We also have criticized his policy of putting a third of his army on the offshore islands. Chiang knows we want the garrisons reduced. While we have said we will not pressure him into doing

this, or into giving up the islands, Chiang is not satisfied. He asked Mr. Dulles to talk things over face to face.

Deputy Secretary of State Robert Murphy told a business advisory group at Hot Springs what Mr. Dulles hopes to accomplish by his Formosa visit. The meeting was secret, but the Wall Street Journal says it learned from listeners what Mr. Murphy said. He outlined two aims.... to get Chiang's agreement to moves which would encourage the Communists to continue the cease-fire indefinitely, and at the same time to emphasize that the United States will continue to give military and economic support to the Formosa Government. The newspaper says that United States officials are worried that American pressure on Chiang might undermine the Nationalist will to maintain an independent government allied with the United States. Such a development would give the Reds a bloodless victory by bringing the collapse of the Formosa Government without a shot. This, it says, was one of Mr. Murphy's chief points at Hot Springs. Mr. Murphy is quoted as saying that the Dulles trip may result in a cease-fire of indefinite length. That was before the bombardment was renewed today. It must have come as a considerable surprise to Mr. Murphy.

The Communists, to say the least, are unpredictable. They also are

illogical. When they announced the cease-fire they explicitly said it was to enable the islands to be replenished both by food and military supplies. If the Communists intended to renew the effort to blockade the islands, this was inane if not insane. And unless the Communists are that crazy, they surely were making a political calculation. They must have concluded that the Dulles visit was a sign of weakening in American-Formosan relations, and they are doing their best to ~~spoil~~ Ruin them.

Back in a moment.—

Jerge Bryan—

Word for Today

Why did Red China resume its bombardment of the offshore islands? For what purpose was it timed to coincide with the arrival of Secretary Dulles? This is worth asking because...as Spinoza observed..."The knowledge of an effect depends on, and involves, the knowledge of a cause." And there is an old Buddhist maxim: "Every effect becomes a cause."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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must have concluded that the Dulles visit was a sign of weakening in American-Formosan relations, and they are doing their best to ruin them.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Why did Red China resume its bombardment of the offshore islands? For what purpose was it timed to coincide with the arrival of Secretary Dulles? This is worth asking because...as Spinoza observed..."The knowledge of an effect depends on and involves the knowledge of a cause." And there is an old Buddhist maxim: "Every effect becomes a cause."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 21, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles conferred for three and a half hours today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. And they will meet again tomorrow. An American spokesman said today's meeting dealt with "an assessment of political and military matters, as well as Communist propaganda." He said, "Mr. Dulles is not here to twist anybody's arm or apply any heat or pressure." He declined to say whether reduction of Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands had been discussed. But the resumption of Communist shelling, he said, does not mean the purpose of the Dulles mission has been changed. Dulles said last night...on his arrival in Taipei...that the talks were not aimed at reaching any new agreement.

"We hope," he said, "through re-examination, to consolidate a relationship of mutual trust."

The Chinese Communist shelling today was relatively light. ~~Six Communist Migs tangled briefly with eight Nationalist Sabrejets flying a patrol mission. / No report of any of the aircraft being shot down.~~

The new military government of Thailand has banned all political parties and prohibited the holding of public meetings. The government said today that it will honor "all international commitments, including adherence to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization." / Army elements, led by Marshal Sarit, seized power yesterday in a bloodless coup. / But at least a hundred persons are reported under arrest. / The prime minister and his cabinet immediately resigned.

The prime minister of Ceylon today expressed doubt whether the party-cabinet system of democratic government was "quite suitable" to some countries of Southeast Asia. / There is political instability, he said, in Ceylon due to the fact that no party has an over-all majority. But he hoped to keep the party system in Ceylon and make it work. / He noted that the system had failed---not only in Thailand---but in Burma and Pakistan.

President Heuss of West Germany...speaking at London's historic Guildhall...said today that the past cannot be undone. But war between Britain and Germany, he said, "must never happen again." Heuss arrived in London yesterday on a three-day state visit---the first head of a German state to visit England since 1907.

President Eisenhower told a political rally in San Francisco today that a Republican Congress should be elected in order to bring about necessary labor reform. He said the last Democratic Congress ignored his recommendations and tried instead to pass legislation which was "insipid and wholly unsatisfactory." This was a reference to the Kennedy-Ives bill, which died in the House. Mr. Eisenhower made no reference to the "right to work" measure, which would outlaw the union shop in California. The measure is supported by Senator Knowland, who is running for governor, and opposed by Governor Knight, the Republican senatorial candidate. Mr. Eisenhower chose a labor theme on which Knowland and ~~Knight~~ Knight could agree. But...later...when reporters asked Knight if he would vote for Knowland for governor, he shrugged his shoulders and walked away.

Tonight, the President is flying to Chicago...where tomorrow he will make a major speech.

Vice President Nixon is saying tonight...in Baltimore...that there is a "radical wing" of the ~~Communist~~ Democratic Party which supports a policy of "weakness and vacillation" in international affairs. Nixon says a weak policy is a war policy. He does not question the sincerity of Administration critics. "There is," he says, "no war party in ~~the United States.~~ All Americans want peace."

Former President Truman was campaigning today in Pennsylvania. Republican economic philosophies, he said, haven't changed since the days of McKinley and Harding. He referred to Mr. Eisenhower's recent statement that in a free ecohomy, you have cycles---slopes and downward trends. Mr. Truman said, "The Republicans call this the cyclical theory of business progress. That's where Big Business gets the 'upward trends' and the rest of us get the 'down slopes' and go broke."

Senator Smathers of Florida held a news conference today. (Smathers is chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee). He predicted that President Eisenhower would no more be able to transfer his popularity to

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Republican candidates in this election than he was in 1956. Smathers disclosed that he had written a letter to Chairman Butler of the Democratic National Committee, asking him to talk less about party differences over civil rights. "I humbly suggest," said Smathers, "that we cease firing on the issues of 1960 and let's concentrate on winning the election of 1958." (Butler recently said that Democrats unwilling to take a strong pro-civil rights stand should leave the party).

Governor Faubus of Arkansas said today that he does not believe private, segregated classes can be operated indefinitely in Little Rock through contributions. About 300 seniors attended classes for two hours today in a building leased by the Little Rock Private School Corporation.

The Bolivian government says it has squashed a revolt, staged by the extreme right-wing Falange. / A state of emergency was declared in (lä päs') La Paz, capital of Bolivia. / And twenty persons have been placed under arrest.

In Havana, the United States Embassy reports two Americans kidnaped by Cuban rebels. / The Americans are identified as C.R. Bennett and Kenneth Drews, both employes of the Texas Oil Company. / And the embassy is demanding their release "without delay". / The incident recalls the series of abductions of American citizens last June.

The Cuban government today ordered special security precautions to prevent rebel violence during the presidential election on November third. All public entertainment on Election Day was banned. / And the suspension of constitutional guarantees, due to expire tomorrow, is almost certain to be extended. / The rebels have threatened to kill all candidates for national, provincial and municipal office, unless they withdraw by the end of this month. / Four candidates for the Cuban Congress have been killed so far.

Edward R. Murrow: October 21, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

In his news conference last Wednesday, President Eisenhower washed his hands of a highly partisan attack on the Democratic Party for heading toward socialization, & nationalization, which was issued by Republican leaders after a meeting at the White House. / "It was not my statement" he said, "it was theirs. I think that politicians do love making things very positive."

In Los Angeles last night Mr. Eisenhower himself made things very positive. / "This campaign" he said, "gives us a critical choice. Either we choose a left-wing government, or sensible, forward-looking government." And he went on to characterize the Democrats as spendthrifts, favoring an overwhelming Federal Government. / He pointed out the existence of two wings in the Democratic Party, the one in the South, and "at the other extreme", as he put it, "is the stronger wing, dominated by political radicals. / It is against the spread of their radical influence that we are waging this campaign."

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The significance of this statement is that in making it Mr. Nixon took over the Republican leadership in the campaign. To use corporate language, he kicked Mr. Eisenhower upstairs. Until that moment, Mr. Eisenhower had been head of the Party. In the controversy over what constituted permissible partisan debate, Mr. Nixon prevailed. Mr. Dulles revised his statement and then re-revised it, and ended by coming out in complete agreement with Mr. Nixon. So did Mr. Eisenhower.

It would be mistaken to think that Mr. Eisenhower, with his strongly partisan speech last night, was trying to regain the Party leadership. He was not leading. He simply followed the line and copied the Nixon technique. He boasted that in six years - that is, in the years of his Administration -

no young Americans have had to go to war. / And he followed this with the statement that "if all of us go full out, as our fine Vice President Dick Nixon has - together we will achieve victory."

The President's speech last night occasioned some surprise. / But it should not be forgotten that Mr. Nixon's strongly partisan line in the campaign also came as a surprise. The public had been carefully tutored to believe that a new Nixon had been maturing in recent years, a balanced, sagacious, statesmanlike Nixon. His influence on policy was reported to have been always beneficent, and often even liberal, especially in foreign affairs. Liberal journalists who talked with him for the first time came away almost incredulous but somewhat dazzled. Democratic politicians began fearing that the new Nixon would be hard to beat in 1960, and this was borne out by public opinion polls.

If some disagreement remained over Mr. Nixon's stature, there was none as to his political mastery. / This Fall the political master decided to discard the new Nixon, or at least to push him into the shadows, and to emerge as the fighting Nixon of 1954 and previous years. / By doing this he consolidated his position with the so-called Taft wing of the Republican Party, a much larger element than the Eisenhower Republicans. It is the

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles conferred for three and a half hours today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. And they will meet again tomorrow. An American spokesman said today's meeting dealt with "an assessment of political and military matters, as well as Communist propaganda." He said, "Mr. Dulles is not here to twist anybody's arm or apply any heat or pressure." He declined to say whether reduction of Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands had been discussed. But the resumption of Communist shelling, he said, does not mean the purpose of the Dulles mission has been changed. Dulles said last night....on his arrival in Taipei...that the talks were not aimed at reaching any new agreement. "We hope," he said, "through re-examination to consolidate a relationship of mutual trust."

The Chinese Communist shelling today was relatively light.

The new military government of Thailand has banned all political parties and prohibited the holding of public meetings. The government said today that it will honor "all international commitments, including adherence to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization." Army elements, led by Marshal Sarit seized power yesterday in a bloodless coup. But at least a hundred persons are reported under arrest. The prime minister and his cabinet immediately resigned.

The prime minister of Ceylon today expressed doubt whether the party-cabinet system of democratic government was "quite suitable" to some countries of Southeast Asia. There is political instability, he said, in Ceylon due to the fact that no party has an over-all majority. But he hoped to keep the party system in Ceylon and make it work. He noted that the system had failed---not only in Thailand---but in Burma and Pakistan.

President Eisenhower told a political rally in San Francisco today

that a Republican Congress should be elected in order to bring about necessary labor reform. He said the last Democratic Congress ignored his recommendations and tried instead to pass legislation which was "insipid and wholly unsatisfactory." This was a reference to the Kennedy-Ives bill, which died in the House. Mr. Eisenhower made no reference to the "right to work" measure which would outlaw the union shop in California. The measure is supported by Senator Knowland, who is running for governor, and opposed by Governor Knight, the Republican senatorial candidate. Mr. Eisenhower chose a labor theme on which Knowland and Knight could agree. But....later...when reporters asked Knight if he would vote for Knowland for governor, he shrugged his shoulders and walked away.

Tonight, the President is flying to Chicago...where tomorrow he will make a major speech.

Vice President Nixon is saying tonight...in Baltimore...that there is a "radical wing" of the Democratic Party which supports a policy of "weakness and vacillation" in international affairs. Nixon says a weak policy is a war policy. He does not question the sincerity of Administration critics. "There is," he says, "no war party in the United States. All Americans want peace."

Former President Truman was campaigning today in Pennsylvania. Republican economic philosophies, he said, haven't changed since the days of McKinley and Harding. He referred to Mr. Eisenhower's recent statement that in a free economy, you have cycles---slopes and downward trends. Mr. Truman said, "The Republicans call this the cyclical theory of business progress. That's where Big Business gets the 'upward trends' and the rest of us get the 'down slopes' and go broke."

Senator Smathers of Florida held a news conference today. (Smathers is chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.) He predicted that President Eisenhower would no more be able to transfer his popularity to

Republican candidates in this election than he was in 1956. Smathers dislosed that he had written a letter to Chairman Butler of the Democratic National Committee asking him to talk less about party differences over civil rights.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas said today that he does not believe private, segregated classes can be operated indefinitely in Little Rock through contributions. About 300 seniors attended classes for two hours today in a building leased by the Little Rock Private School Corporation.

The Bolivian government says it has squashed a revolt, staged by the extreme right-wing Falange. A state of emergency was declared in La Paz, capital of Bolivia. And twenty persons have been placed under arrest.

In Havana, The United States Embassy reports two Americans kidnaped by Cuban rebels. The Americans are identified as C.R. Bennett and Kenneth Drews, both employees of the Texas Oil Compnny. And the embassy is demanding their release "without delay." The incident recalls the series of abductions of American citizens last June.

The Cuban government today ordered special security precautions to prevent rebel violence during the presidential election on November 3rd. All public entertainment on Election Day was banned. And the suspension of constitutional guarantees due to expire tomorrow is almost certain to be extended. The rebels have threatened to kill all candidates for national, provincial and municipal office, unless they withdraw by the end of this month. Four candidates for the Cuban Congress have been killed so far.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 22, 1958

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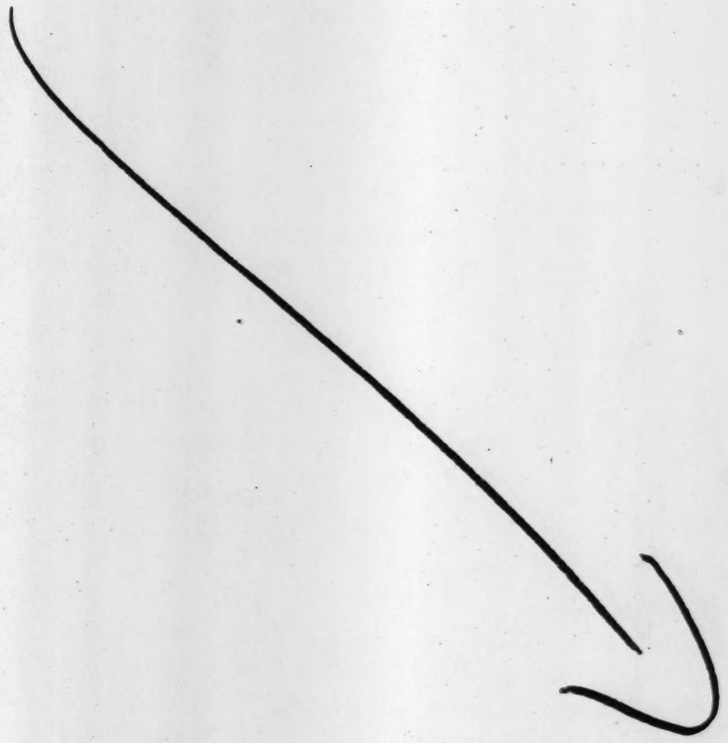
defense. But on matters domestic and non-military they part company. Republicans favor less Federal intrusion into America's city and community life. The "radicals" stand exactly for the opposite.

This speech in Chicago marks the end of President Eisenhower's current political tour, which took him to the West Coast. He will fly back to Washington early tomorrow.



News Secretary Hagerty today accused former President Truman of rewriting history. / Hagerty referred to Mr. Truman's charge that President Eisenhower "went to Korea and surrendered to the Communists" in accepting the settlement he did. / Hagerty was sure Mr. Truman would have a hard time "selling" that to the American people. / Until Mr. Eisenhower took office, he said, the war in Korea was being fought on "a "can't win it" basis, with a mounting toll of American lives."

Mr. Truman continued his attacks today, characterizing the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration as a policy of "blunder, bluster, and brink of war." The reason the President and Vice President are campaigning the way they are, he said, is [redacted] because they are afraid they are going to "get licked". And as grounds for this fear, he listed unemployment, reduced farm income, a 12-billion-dollar budget deficit, and "the highest cost of living in history."

Adlai Stevenson told [redacted] a Democratic meeting in Chicago that the Republicans have "fallen back on the old charges of radicalism, because they can't talk about corruption, prosperity, deficit spending, [redacted] or peace."

The Army will try tonight to place a new kind of satellite in orbit around the earth. The launching is scheduled to take place at Cape Canaveral, and the initial vehicle will be the Army's Jupiter C. In the final stage it is a folded aluminum and plastic balloon. At the proper altitude, this is [redacted] to be inflated automatically with nitrogen. And if all goes well, this balloon of some 12-feet in diameter will be visible hundreds of miles above the earth in the reflected light of the sun.

The announcement of the attempt was made today by (the Army missile chief, [redacted] General Medaris. Medaris also said today that if the proposal to deprive the Army of many of its missile scientists is carried out, it could be fatal. (Under the proposal, these scientists would be taken over by the new civilian space agency.) General Medaris spoke at the annual convention of the United States Army Association. The association then passed a resolution...urging President Eisenhower to maintain the Army Ordnance Missile Command, which has its headquarters [redacted] at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama.

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And Communist China issued what it calls its 39th and 40th "serious warnings" against the alleged violation of its territory by American warships and planes. The Communists have proclaimed a territorial limit of 12 miles. The United States recognizes a three-mile limit.

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A British airliner collided near Naples today with a jet fighter belonging to the Italian Air Force. All 31 persons on board the airliner were killed. The fighter pilot...who was on a training mission...parachuted into the sea and was rescued. His condition is described as "grave". The airliner...powered by four turbo-prop engines...was on a British European Airways flight from London to Naples. The accident occurred at an altitude of about 23-thousand feet over what was the Anzio Beachhead in World War Two.

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News that Secretary Dulles plans further meetings with Chiang Kai-shek tonight and tomorrow before returning to the United States would seem to bear out reports from Formosa that the talks have not resulted as yet in major agreements. The only positive outcome so far is the announcement that the United States will resume convoying supplies to the offshore islands when the military need for it arises. Chiang is presumed to have pressed for this promise. In giving it the United States XXXXXX simply reverted to its position before the cease-fire.

The nearest thing to a clarification of the talks so far was given by Assistant Secretary Walter Robertson, who said that two misunderstandings had been cleared up: Nationalist fears that we want Chiang to give up the islands, and Washington fears that Chiang might use the islands to mount an invasion of the mainland. But it hardly seems likely that Mr. Dulles would fly halfway around the world and back to correct such misunderstandings. As stated they could hardly be classed as misunderstandings. Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have publicly assured Chiang that we do not want him to abandon the islands, but only to reduce the garrisons to a reasonable military size. And as for the Nationalists mounting an invasion of the

mainland, they cannot do it without our prior approval under terms of their alliance with us. The only right to independent military action they enjoy under the treaty is to take emergency steps in self defense. A mainland invasion would hardly fit into that description.

When Mr. Dulles arrived in Taipeh he said he had come for a re-assessment of the position. This means a re-assessment of Communist objectives in the light of the Communists' confusing behavior. But it also means a study and definition of the consequences of a renunciation by the Nationalists of their hopes to invade the mainland. For that is giving up a big and unlikely future as the Government of China for a small and perhaps attainable future of staying on indefinitely in Formosa.

Mr. Robertson yesterday denied that the offshore islands were being held by the Nationalists as a base for an attack on the mainland. Only someone with the military intelligence of a moron, he said, would think an invasion could be staged from the islands under the Communist mainland guns. The Nationalists say the islands are the eyes of Formosa from which preparations for the invasion of Formosa can be seen. But they have asked in vain for an unqualified American promise to defend them. This is not necessarily a setback. Such a promise can only be given by the President,

and under the terms of the Congressional resolution defining our Formosa policy, he himself may not be able to give it.

But behind the talks as reported may lie the quite simple reality that Mr. Dulles has been re-assessing the future of the Formosa regime, and that is what he went to Formosa to do. He could not have enjoyed the assignment. But Chiang, sensing a deep change, asked for the meeting and Mr. Dulles could not stay away without seriously undermining Nationalist morale.

There is a possibility that a misunderstanding exists in Communist minds that may have led to the renewal of the bombardment. It is an outside possibility, but the Communists may have believed we had broken the condition about doing no more convoying to the islands. Joseph Greene, assistant to Mr. Dulles, who was briefing correspondents about the talks, was asked if the Secretary was aware "that a United States Navy ship with sixteen guns had been part of a convoy Sunday night near Quemoy." Mr. Greene answered: "I suppose so."

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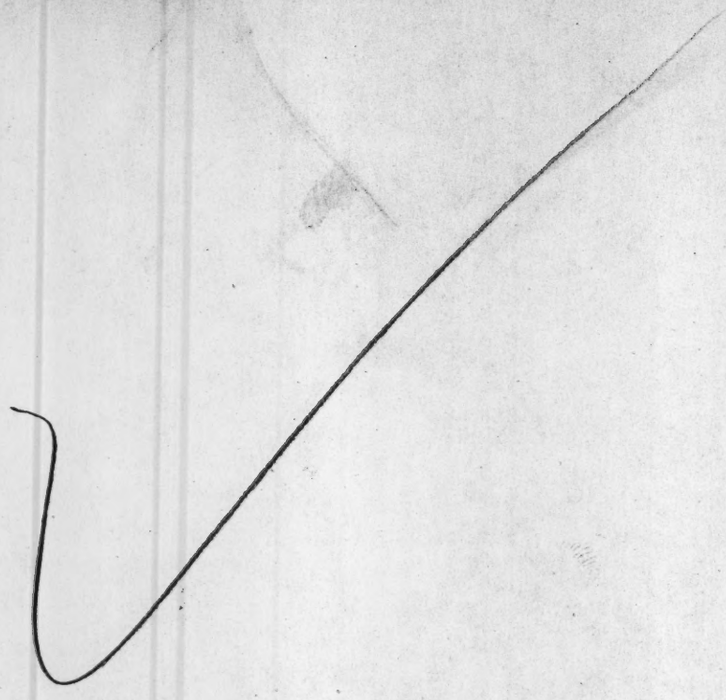
Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 23, 1958



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CBS News Correspondent Peter Kalischer reports from Taipei that Chiang has agreed...in principle...to an eventual reduction of his garrisons on the offshore islands whenever a de facto truce exists in the area. The reduction, Kalischer says, would involve 15-thousand to 20-thousand troops. He says Chiang also agreed that if all goes well in this initial attempt at disengagement, to make further pacific gestures---such as lifting the Nationalist blockade of the port of Amoy.

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Tape runs 4:50
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev today announced that Russia will loan the United Arab Republic 400-million rubles, to help President Nasser built the Aswan High Dam. The loan, figured at the official Soviet rate of exchange, amounts to roughly 100-million dollars. Khrushchev made the announcement at a Kremlin reception for the visiting vice president of the United Arab Republic. The money would be spent for the first stage of construction. Completion of the dam would require expenditure of at least a billion dollars. It was the withdrawal of a United States offer to help finance the project which led...in 1956...to Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal.

The Swedish Academy today awarded the Nobel Prize for literature to the Russian auther, Boris Pasternak (NACH'). The academy gave the award to Pasternak "for his important achievement both in contemporary lyrical poetry, and in the field of the great Russian epic tradition." Pasternak has received acclaim...outside of Russia...for his novel, "Doctor Zhivago" (ZHEE-VAH'-GO), which is critical of Soviet society. The auther still lives in Russia, and there is speculation whether he will be allowed to receive the prize amounting to about 42-thousand dollars. An official

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of the Swedish Academy today called Pasternak's writing "high above all political frontiers."

Cuban rebel forces have released the two American employes of the Texas Oil Company kidnapped on Monday. In announcing their release, State Department spokesman Lincoln White said that the forces...led by Fidel Castro...had demonstrated "their careless disregard for the human rights of American citizens." Forty-nine American citizens have been kidnaped by the Cuban rebels so far this year. All have been released. Damage to American property due to rebel action is estimated at two and a half million dollars. The State Department tonight ordered the 55 American women and children in the rebel-held area of Oriente Province evacuated. It said the evacuation would take place as soon as possible.

The government reports no change in the cost of living in September. This is the second month living costs have held steady after a two-year climb. Government experts say the October cost-of-living index may show a slight increase over September because of higher car prices. But in the next six months they expect prices...generally...to remain fairly stable.

The Federal Reserve Board today authorized five of its reserve banks to raise their interest rates from 2 percent to two and a half percent. The other seven reserve banks probably will receive similar authorization soon. The rate increase is an anti-inflationary move. ~~It had been expected in the New York financial district for some time.~~

~~"Moonwatch" teams around the world have called off their search for the "balloon satellite" which the Army launched at Cape Canaveral last night. The malfunction has not been determined.~~ Cause of the failure -

President Eisenhower today promoted Rear Admiral Rickover, developer of the nuclear powered submarine, to the rank of vice admiral. Rickover will retain both of his present posts---chief of the naval reactors branch of the Atomic Energy Commission and assistant chief of the Bureau of Ships for nuclear propulsion. The promotion is a recess appointment, subject to Senate approval when Congress reconvenes.

The Civil Rights Commission will hold a hearing in Montgomery, Alabama on December 8 to look into charges that Negroes in Alabama are being deprived ~~of~~ the right to vote. Last Monday, ~~[illegible]~~ members of the commission staff were denied access to the voting records of Macon County. A commission

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Vice President Nixon is speaking here in New York tonight. [redacted] Without referring to the Democrats by name, Nixon will say that "the reactionaries of today are the radicals who seek bigger and bigger government, so that they can spend and [redacted] spend, and elect and elect."

And speaking in Boston, former President Truman will attack the Republicans on the issue of civil rights. [He will say that Mr. Eisenhower failed to exert his "moral responsibility"...that the President has never told the country whether he believes the Supreme Court decision against segregation to be morally right.]

THIS IS ED MURROW. I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH THE [redacted] WORD FOR TODAY. FIRST, HERE IS [redacted] GEORGE BRYAN WITH A WORD ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Word for Today

On the subject of politicking, I have found this quotation. "One of the most remarkable pecularities of the present time," it says, "is that the principal leaders of the political parties are traveling about the country from state to state, holding forth...like preachers...hour after hour." John Quincy Adams made the observation, back in 1840.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, October 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: ... In France, today, Premier de Gaulle held his first news conference since coming to power in June. For a direct report on that, we switch to Paris and my colleague, David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The big break in the Algerian deadlock has at last been set up. For the first time in four years of war, a French Chief of Government has invited rebel representatives to come here and negotiate an end to hostilities. Only Charles de Gaulle, with his enormous authority and prestige, could have done this without being accused of cowardice or treason. Only Charles de Gaulle could get the army to swallow the bitter pill of negotiations with the F.L.N. In fact, only Charles de Gaulle could convince the French, and the peoples of the world, who are watching this development with such interest, that cease-fire talks are not a bitter pill at all, but rather a triumph of reason, justice and honor. For France is not surrendering, nor making concessions under the gun. On the contrary, if there's been any sign of weakness these past few months it has been weakness in the rebel camp.

The F.L.N. was not able to prevent the Moslems from voting in the French referendum. The F.L.N. itself has been making peace overtures to the French this past week. In Cairo and in New York, the Prime Minister and Information Minister of the so-called Algerian Provisional Government, have both said that they

are seeking a cease-fire, and would no longer insist upon French recognition of their right to independence as a prior condition to peace talks. These concessions have come from the rebels.

De Gaulle's offer today is the offer of a man who is self-confident and generous, not weak. And it takes a self-confident man to say what de Gaulle said today, and to pay tribute to the men who are fighting him. He said, "The ultimate purpose of France is to make a brave man's peace - a peace with honor and courage for the future of Algeria." That future, de Gaulle repeated, would be built by the freely elected representatives of the Algerian people. He appealed once again to the rebels to give up their arms; to fight for their ideals legally, inside the free community of Algeria. Any citizen who wishes to be a candidate for office, and who enjoys his civic rights - who is not a criminal - de Gaulle said, can do so no matter what his political opinions. This means that anyone can run for office, even if he believes in independence for Algeria, just so long as he is not bearing arms against France, or has not renounced French citizenship.

As for those who are fighting in the Algerian hills, they have only to raise a white flag, ask for a cease-fire, and French officers on the spot will receive them, and will treat them honorably, Charles de Gaulle guarantees.

At this point came the most sensational moment of today's news conference. The moment that made history - when de Gaulle said, "As for the organization outside of Algeria," and by that he meant, of course, the F.L.N. rebel government, "if it wants to seek peace, it need only send its delegates to the French Embassies

in Morocco or Tunisia" ... and he, Charles de Gaulle, will guarantee their safe conduct to and from France. De Gaulle, therefore, has invited the F.L.N. to come here, and to talk peace, if that is what it wants - as the F.L.N. says it is. De Gaulle went even further. He said that the political future of Algeria would be worked out in a democratic fashion after elections, with the door wide open. And he said the future will be based upon, and now I quote de Gaulle, "... the personality of Algeria and its close association with France." These are historic words. He did not say that Algeria was French and would remain French. He spoke about its personality and its association to the French. Then he said that he would include the Saharan territories in a community linked to the Free States of Morocco and Tunisia. This is an unmistakable bid for North African unity - perhaps a federation of three countries linked voluntarily to France.

De Gaulle has broken clearly with the past. He's making a supreme bid for a Democratic Community of North Africa and the French Republic in whatever form the people choose. On one condition - that the choice is peacefully made, and not imposed by force by either side. He excludes only a surrender, or a grant of independence under the gun to rebel forces. De Gaulle has given the F.L.N. a challenging but very difficult choice: To give up the rebellion and to trust his word for an honorable evolution of their country, or to continue indefinitely a struggle which neither side can hope to win for a very long time.

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Ed. trans. sk

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW On the subject of politicking, I have found this quotation. "One of the most remarkable pecularities of the present time," it says, "is that the principal leaders of the political parties are traveling about the country from state to state holding forth like preachers...hour after huur. John Quincy Adams made the observation, back in 1840.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 24, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Secretary of Commerce Weeks "with keen regret". Weeks has been commerce secretary since the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration. / He tendered his resignation for business and personal reasons which, he said, made it imperative for him to return to private life. / Mr. Eisenhower has named Lewis Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to succeed Weeks. / Strauss resigned as A.E.C. chairman last June. / Since then, he has been serving as special assistant to the President on matters dealing with "atoms for peace". His new appointment is subject to approval by the Senate, and it may be opposed by Democrats who disagreed with him on policy when he was head of the A.E.C. / Democratic Senator Smathers...who is a member of the

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Commerce Committee...said today that he is "a little at a loss" to understand how Strauss would fit in the post of secretary of commerce. ~~Actually,~~ Before going to the A.E.C., Strauss was a New York investment banker.

President Eisenhower today issued a statement...hailing yesterday's announcement by the Commerce and Labor Departments that the cost of living last month remained unchanged. He said, "It confirms the fact that recovery is possible without inflation." And he said, "We must preserve this stability in the value of the dollar without recourse to stifling controls."

Here in New York today, Vice President Nixon had breakfast with Nelson Rockefeller, the Republican candidate for governor. After the breakfast, both men said that reports of a rift between them are untrue. The reports began this week when Rockefeller balked at President Eisenhower's description of Democrats as "political radicals". He also questioned Mr. Eisenhower's use of the word "fumigate", with reference to corruption in labor unions. There was also speculation that Nixon might be cool toward Rockefeller because Rockefeller also had become a potential candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. This speculation concerning

a possible rift increased last night...when both Rockefeller and Nixon were in New York City but did not meet. /This, the New York Times noted, made Rockefeller the first major Republican candidate not to greet Nixon in the fifteen states the Vice President had visited so far in the 1958 campaign. It was in the wake of such comment that today's meeting of Nixon and Rockefeller...at breakfast...was arranged. /Rockefeller said today that he has "every expectation" of serving out a four-year term as New York governor, if he is elected. /"I have no interest," he said, "in the presidential nomination." Nixon said that both he and the President want to build up strong leaders in the party. He said, "All of us current national figures will be helped by developing other national figures, no matter who is the candidate in 1960."

Secretary of State Dulles today gave President Eisenhower a personal report on his talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. When he came out of the White House, Dulles read a prepared statement...saying that Communist shelling in the Formosa Strait may be "more for psychological than for military purposes." /He said, "The Communists seem to believe that they can best achieve domination of the Western Pacific if they perpetuate

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confusion...and if they alternatively give hopes for peace and fears of war." Dulles said he came back from his meeting with Chiang confident that the Chinese Communists will not gain their ends, "either through their military efforts or their propaganda guile."

The Communists today resumed their shelling of Quemoy and Matsu after breaking off the bombardment for almost 24 hours. Nationalist guns answered the Communist fire.

The meeting of American and Chinese Communist ambassadors scheduled for today in Warsaw was not held. The talks were postponed until tomorrow for what are officially described as "administrative reasons".

A report from London says the United States and Britain are planning to provide Yugoslavia with nearly 300-million dollars in new economic aid. The United States program would amount, it is said, to about 250-million dollars...while British credits would total around 42-million. Most of the money would be used to boost agriculture and improve transportation.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said tonight that Russia would like to give "powerful aid" to the industrial development of Brazil. Russia, he said, could supply Brazil with machinery. He also proposed an exchange of specialists. Yesterday, Khrushchev promised TO LOAN Egypt a hundred million dollars

to start work on the Aswan High Dam.

Pakistan again has a cabinet and a prime minister.../following the dissolution of the republic on October 7./ President Mirza appointed a 12-man cabinet today and named General Ayub prime minister. Mirza and Ayub have been ruling the country jointly since they seized power...to save the country, they said, from "bloody revolution."/ They have not restored the constitution, and martial law continues.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia today expressed hope that Premier DeGaulle's offer to negotiate with Algerian rebel leaders...in Paris...will facilitate a settlement. There has been no reaction, so far, from the revolutionary provisional government./ An official of the National Liberation Front...here in New York...said today that DeGaulle's offer is receiving "careful study". There may be a reply, he said, in one or two days.

In Nova Scotia, rescuers are still trying to reach 85 miners...trapped in the No. 2 pit of the Cumberland Coal Mine at SpringHill. One report says 91 miners are missing. Six bodies have been brought to the surface, and another four bodies reportedly have been found. The men were trapped two miles from the pithead, due to an underground upheaval... more than perhaps an earthquake./ Of the 174 men in the mine at the time of the

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accident, 79 escaped. For the rest, mine officials said tonight there is "practically no hope."

A Canadian Air Force bomber crashed in Detroit tonight...setting fire to twenty homes. All six men aboard the aircraft are believed dead. One women...who was in one of the homes...was treated for burns.

Edward R. Murrow: October 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Boris Pasternak is the sixty-eight-year-old Russian poet who single-handedly has put the Kremlin on the spot. / He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature yesterday, for his deeply poetic, highly religious and devastatingly powerful novel, "Doctor Zhivago"- the non-political story of a cultured Russian doctor, who disintegrates spiritually and physically, in the harshness and cruelty of the Russian Revolution.

The Swedish Academy of Literature promptly sent Pasternak a telegram of congratulations and invited the tall, spry, bold poet to come to Stockholm for the presentation ceremonies on December tenth. It now up to the Soviet Government to decide whether to let him go. / "Doctor Zhivago", published last year in Italy, and this year a roaring best-seller in the United States, still has not been published in the Soviet Union, where the book was written, and where its author lives.

If the Russians permit Pasternak to go to Stockholm, to receive world applause for his literary cameo, they will be hard-pressed to explain <u>why</u> his award-winning book has not been published in Russia. And, if they <u>don't</u> permit Pasternak to go, they will be showing off the naked power they hold over every Soviet citizen, and make a farce of their protestations for

freer cultural exchange.

Pasternak's personal defection to the West is probably not a consideration. He has a wife and three sons, of whom he is very proud. One is a pianist, like Pasternak's mother; another, an engineer; and the third a student of Physics. They also have their own families. In these circumstances, even the Russians don't have to be blunt.

More than likely, Pasternak, whose two sisters live in London, would never consider defection in any case, because Pasternak is profoundly Russian - an immensely attractive product of the pre-revolutionary Russian intelligentsia, the intelligentsia that bubbled just prior to the Bolshevik seizure of power with ideological ferment and literary creativity, the intelligentsia that produced Dostoevsky and Tolstoy.

Pasternak - grey-haired, sharp-eyed, fluent in French, German and English, who looks more like an American Indian than a Slavic poet with Jewish blood - Pasternak and his wife live alone, in a small, unpretentious, wooden cottage in Peredelniko (Pe-re-dél-niko), a writer's colony about fifteen miles southwest of Moscow. It was there, for five years starting in about 1948, that he wrote "Doctor Zhivago".

This novel -- following his still unexcelled Russian translations of Shakespeare -- was supposed to have been published simultaneously in Russia and in Italy, in October 1956. An unexpurgated manuscript was sent to a Communist publisher in Milan. But, in Moscow, the Union of Soviet Writers -- whose job it is to pass on all Soviet literature -- decided that the "book's cumulative effect casts doubt on the validity of the Bolshevik Revolution, which it depicts as if it were the great crime in Russian history". This Union then asked Pasternak to postpone publication for six months while "certain revisions" were made. Both Pasternak and the publisher agreed. Six months later, the Union of Soviet Writers went a step further, deciding that the book shouldn't be published at all -- that the revisions were "too extensive" -- that Zhivago probably <u>couldn't</u> be published. The Italian publisher refused and was subsequently subjected to enormous pressure. Russian diplomats stationed in Rome went to Milan to plead with him. Soviet censors from Moscow flew to Milan to try to stop publication.

But Doctor Zhivago was published last Fall in Italy. Just a few months ago -- in Britain and the United States. Whether it will ever be published in Russia is unknown at this time.

Last December, when Pasternak met with Western reporters in Peredelniko, he told them he'd accepted the "appointment" of a "young and enthusiastic Communist" to help him "improve" the manuscript. The message of the book - the dignity and beauty of the free man -- couldn't be changed anyway, he reasoned. Then, in fluent English and with a directness that astonished reporters, he said: "You have the right to ask me whether I believe what I have written. My answer is yes. I have borne witness as an artist: I have written about the times I lived through". To one reporter he said: "It is in our power to do but one thing - and that is not to distort the living voice of life."

Pasternak's book is unlike anything to come out of the Soviet Union. It is fresh, emotional, poetical, powerful. In fact, it is truly amazing that it was ever written in Russia.

One of Pasternak's characters, who manages to survive both Zhivago's death and World War Two, looks back upon the Hitlerian invasion and says: "When the war broke out, its real horrors, its real dangers, its menace of real death were a blessing compared with the inhuman reign of the lie, and they brought relief because they broke the spell of the dead letter."

Later, ~~this same character~~ one of his characters argues: "It has often happened in history

that a lofty ideal has degenerated into a crude materialism. Thus, Greece gave way to Rome, and the Russian enlightenment has become the Russian revolution".

The Swedish Academy has not only recognized a great talent, it has confronted the Russians with a real dilemma; and the success of the book proves again the power of words. ~~So far neither the Russian press nor radio has reported the award.~~ The Russians tonite are calling the award "a hostile political act".

Back in a moment

Fint Jorge Bryan

Word for Today

No one knows the power of words better than a dictator. Byron wrote:

"But words <u>are</u> things, and a small drop of ink...falling like dew...

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Secretary of Commerce Weeks "with keen regret." Weeks has been commerce secretary since the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration. He tendered his resignation for business and personal reasons, which, he said, made it imperative for him to return to private life. Mr. Eisenhower has named Lewis Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to succeed Weeks. Strauss resigned as A.E.C. chairman last June. Since then, he has been serving as special assistant to the President on matters dealing with "atoms for peace." His new appointment is subject to approval by the Senate, and it may be opposed by Democrats who disagreed with him on policy when he was head of the A.E.C. Democratic Senator Smathers...who is a member of the Commerce Committee...said today that he is "a little at a loss" to understand how Strauss would fit in the post of secretary of commerce. Before going to the A.E.C. Strauss was a New York investment banker.

President Eisenhower today issued a statement...hailing yesterday's announcement by the Commerce and Labor Departments that the cost of living last month remained unchanged. He said, "It confirms the fact that recovery is possible without inflation." And he said, "We must preserve this stability in the value of the dollar without recourse to stifling controls."

Here in New York today, Vice President Nixon had breakfast with Nelson Rockefeller, the Republican candidate for governor. After the breakfast, both men said that reports of a rift between them are untrue. The reports began this week when Rockefeller balked at President Eisenhower's description of Democrats as "political radicals." He also questioned Mr. Eisenhower's use of the word "fumigate," with reference to corruption in labor unions. There was also speculation that Nixon might be cool toward Rockefeller because Rockefeller also had

become a potential candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. This speculation concerning a possible rift increased last night...when both Rockefeller and Nixon were in New York City but did not meet. This, the New York Times noted, made Rockefeller the first major Republican candidate not to greet Nixon in the fifteen states the Vice President had visited so far in the 1958 campaign. It was in the wake of such comment that today's meeting of Nixon and Rockefeller...at breakfast...was arranged. Rockefeller said today that he has "every expectation" of serving out a four-year term as New York governor, if he is elected. "I have no interest," he said, "in the presidential nomination." Nixon said that both he and the President want to build up strong leaders in the party. He said, "All of us current national figures will be helped by developing other national figures, no matter who is the candidate in 1960."

Secretary of State Dulles today gave President Eisenhower a personal report on his talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. When he came out of the White House, Dulles read a prepared statement...saying that Communist shelling in the Formosa Strait may be "more for psychological than for military purposes." He said, "The Communists seem to believe that they can best achieve domination of the Western Pacific if they perpetuate confusion...and if they alternatively give hopes for peace and fears of war." Dulles said he came back from his meeting with Chiang confident that the Chinese Communists will not gain their ends, "either through their military efforts or their propaganda guile."

The Communists today resumed their shelling of Quemoy and Matsu after breaking off the bombardment for almost 24 hours. Nationalist guns answered the Communist fire.

The meeting of American and Chinese Communist ambassadors scheduled for today in Warsaw was not held. The talks were postponed until tomorrow for what are officially described as "administrative reasons."

A report from London says the United States and Britain are planning to provide Yugoslavia with nearly 300 million dollars in new economic aid. The United States program would amount, it is said, to about 250 million dollars... while British credits would total around 42 million. Most of the money would he used to boost agriculture and improve transportation.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said tonight that Russia would like to give "powerful aid" to the industrial development of Brazil. Russia, he said, could supply Brazil with machinery. He also proposed an exchange of specialists. Yesterday, Khrushchev promised to loan Egypt a hundred million dollars to start work on the Aswan High Dam.

Pakistan again has a cabinet and a prime minister...following the dissolution of the republic on October 7th. President Mirza appointed a 12-man cabinet today and named General Ayub prime minister. Mirza and Ayub have been ruling the country jointly since they seized power...to save the country, they said, from "bloody revolution." They have not restored the constitution, and martial law continues.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia today expressed hope that Premier DeGaulle's offer to negotiate with Alge. an rebel leaders...in Paris...will facilitate a settlement. There has been no reaction, so far, from the revolutionary provisional government. An official of the National Liberation Front...here in New York...said today that DeGaulle's offer is receiving "careful study." There may be a reply, he said, in one or two days.

In Nova Scotia, rescuers are still trying to reach 85 miners..trapped in the No. 2 pit of the Cumberland Coal Mine at SpringHill. One report says 91 miners are missing. Six bodies have been brought to the surface, and another four bodies reportedly have been found. The men were trapped more than two miles from the pithead, due to an underground upheaval...perhaps an earthquake. Of the 174 men in the mine at the time of the accident, 79 escaped. For the rest,

mine officials said tonight there is "practically no hope."

A Canadian Air Force bomber crashed in Detroit tonight...setting fire to twenty homes. All six men aboard the aricraft are believed dead. One woman.. who was in one of the homes...was treated for burns.

Boris Pasternak is the sixty-eight-year-old Russian poet who singlehandedly has put the Kremlin on the spot. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature yesterday for his deeply poetic, highly religious and devastatingly powerful novel, "Doctor Zhivago" - the non-political story of a cultured Russian doctor who disintegrates spiritually and physically in the harshness and cruelty of the Russian Revolution.

Thw Swedish Academy of Literature promptly sent Pasternak a telegram of congratulations and invited the tall, spry, bold poet to come to Stockholm for the presentation ceremonies on December tenth. It now is up to the Soviet Government to decide whether to let him go. "Doctor Zhivago," published last year in Italy, and this year a roaring best-seller in the United States, still has not been published in the Soviet Union, where the book was written, and where its author lives.

If the Russians permit Pasternak to go to Stockholm, to receive world applause for his literary cameo, they will be hard-pressed to explain why his award-winning book has not been published in Russia. And, if they don't permit Pasternak to go, they will be showing off the naked power they hold over every Soviet citizen, and make a farce of their protestations for freer cultural exchange.

Pasternak - grey-haired, sharp-eyed, fluent in French, German and English, who looks more like an American Indian than a Slavic poet with Jewish blood - Pasternak and his wife live alone, in a small, unpretentious, wooden cottage in Peredelniko, a writers' colony about fifteen miles southwest of Moscow. It was there, for five years starting in about 1948, that he wrote "Doctor Zhivago."

This novel - following his still unexcelled Russian translations of Shakespeare - was supposed to have been published simultaneously in Russia and in Italy, in October 1956. An unexpurgated manuscript was sent to a Communist publisher in Milan, But, in Moscow, the Union of Soviet Writers - whose job it is to pass on all Soviet literature - decided that the "book's cumulative effect casts doubt on the validity of the Bolshevik Revolution, which it depicts as if it were the great crime in Russian history." This Union then asked Pasternak to postpone publication for six months while "certain revisions" were made. Both Pasternak and the publisher agreed. Six months later, the Union of Soviet Writers went a step further, deciding that the book shouldn't be published at all - that the revisions were "too extensive" - thatZhivago probably couldn't be published. The Italian publisher refused and was subsequently subjected to enormous pressure. Russian diplomats stationed in Rome went to Milan to plead with him. Soviet censors from Moscow flew to Milan to try to stop publication.

Pasternak's book is unlike anything to come out of the Soviet Union. It is fresh, emotional, poetical, powerful. In fact, it is truly amazing that it was ever written in Russia.

On of Pasternak's characters, who manages to survive both Zhivago's death and World War Two, looks back upon the Hitlerian invasion and says: "When the war broke out, its real horrors, its real dangers, its menace of real death were a blessing compared with the inhuman reign of the lie, and they brought relief because they broke the spell of the dead letter."

One of his characters argues: "It has often happened in history that a lofty ideal has degenerated into a crude materialism. Thus, Greece gave way to Rome, and the Russian enlightenment has become the Russian revolution."

The Swedish Academy has not only recognized a great talent, it has confronted the Russians with a real dilemma; and the success of the book proves again the power of words. The Russians tonight are calling the award "a hostile political act."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN:

MURROW: No one knows the power of words better than a dictator. Byron wrote: "But words are things, and a small drop of ink...falling like dew...produced that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

A dictatorship cannot stand for too much independent thinking, and so in Russia the fine novel by Boris Pasternak is being roundly denounced.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 27, 1958

This is the news:

Russia today rejected the proposal for a one-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests. The United States and Britain had offered to suspend tests for one year, starting next Friday, if Russia would do the same. Friday was chosen because that is when three-power talks on nuclear arms control are scheduled to start in Geneva. Russia's deputy foreign minister, Valerian Zorin, told the United Nations today that the Soviet Union "categorically" declines the Anglo-American offer. He claimed that any suspension for one year would be a ruse...since, he said, "one year is needed to study the results of a conducted series of tests and to make preparations for the next series." He skipped over the fact that the United States and Britain had said they would continue the suspension on

a year-to-year basis, if negotiations with Russia bore fruit./ He called again for an immediate, unconditional test ban "to last forever." The Soviet deputy foreign minister said, however, that Russia will attend the Geneva talks./ And Russia, he said, will contribute to their success "in every possible way."

In Washington, no immediate comment by the State Department./ But some Washington officials say they would not be surprised if Russia suspends its tests anyway...when the Geneva conference starts.

In Rome, the conclave of cardinals will ballot again tomorrow in its effort to elect a new Pope. / The 51 cardinals were unable to agree on a new pontiff today on what are believed to be their fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth ballots. / Unlike yesterday, the smoke signals from the Sistine Chapel today were unmistakably black. (Puffs of white smoke yesterday touched off false reports that a Pope had been chosen.) The princes of the Church obviously have encountered difficulty in agreeing on a successor to Pius the Twelfth. / And the great crowd...estimated at 200-thousand, which gathered in St. Peter's Square today...showed its disappointment at the delay. / Further balloting will take place each day until a new pontiff has been named. / There was speculation that tomorrow's balloting will decide. The election of a Pope requires a majority of two-thirds, plus one.

The president of Pakistan has followed up the Army coup of October 7, by handing over "all powers of government" to Army strong man, General Ayub. Only last Friday, President Mirza appointed Ayub prime minister. The president said today that he was turning the government over to Ayub because he felt that two-man rule might hamper the restoration of political stability. Until October 7, Pakistan had been a democratic republic...with a constitution and national and provincial assemblies. These were dissolved because of what was termed "the chaotic internal situation."

President Eisenhower campaigned briefly in West Virginia and Pennsylvania today before coming on to New York late tonight. He will make two talks tomorrow...here in New York City...and the White House says he will be greeted at the airport by both Representative Keating, [redacted] Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, and Nelson Rockefeller, Republican candidate for [redacted] governor. When Vice President Nixon arrived in New York [redacted] last week, Mr. Rockefeller was busy campaigning upstate.

Mr. Eisenhower is saying in Pittsburgh this evening that the recession has been overcome "without flogging the economy into inflation." [redacted] Republicans, he is saying, saved the country from the [redacted] "hare-brained spending schemes" of the Democrats. And he will say that in calling some Democrats "irresponsible and radical", he is being conservative.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Paul Butler, said today that Vice President Nixon is "whistling in the dark" when he speaks of a [redacted] Republican trend developing in the past 10 days. The trend in nearly every section of the country, Butler said, is toward the Democratic Party.

Twenty-two men died today in a coal mine in Bishop, Virginia. They were trapped by a gas explosion in the same mine operated by the Pocahontas Fuel Company, in which 37 men died last year. The announcement that the bodies of the 22 had been found came from Crawford Wilson, chief of the West Virginia Bureau of Mines. Although the mine entrance is in Virginia, most of the diggings are in West Virginia. And the mine is regarded officially as a West Virginia operation. There were 188 men underground at the time of the explosion early this morning. One hundred and sixty-six escaped.

In Spring Hill, Nova Scotia...hope has virtually been abandoned for the rescue of any of the 75 coal miners missing since Thursday night. Eighteen bodies have been recovered, in addition to the 75 missing.

The Chinese Communists today continued their shelling of the Quemoy complex. Under the semi-truce...announced by Red China...Communist guns are to shell the landing beaches and other supply areas only on odd-numbered days of the month. / Since yesterday---October 26---was an even-numbered day, there was no shelling of these targets although shells did land elsewhere on the island. / Today's bombardment was heavier than yesterday, but still relatively light. No supply convoys were sent to Quemoy either yesterday or today because of rough seas. / The Nationalists announce that during last week's bombardment 19 civilians on the offshore islands were killed... and 233 homes destroyed.

Edward R. Murrow: October 27, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The most far-reaching and uprooting re-organization of human beings ever to have taken place outside satiric fiction, is underway in the People's Republic of China. / It is the establishment of "communes" that are to include and control the entire peasant population of China, about five hundred million people. It is being done with a rush. It started last April, and my colleague Alexander Kendrick informs me that by latest reports received in London, already three hundred and seventy-five millions have been herded into the new organization. / The final fourth of the peasant population is to be rounded up by Spring.

A commune is an amalgamation of farm collectives, which swallows up all the activities of a region - shops, schools, social services and recreation - and then adds a contingent of new small industries. / By controlling the manpower of the region, it can staff the new factories or supply the state with mass labor wherever needed. / The men taken from the farms are replaced by women. Children go into communal nurseries. / Everybody eats at central Mess Halls. The only property left to individuals is a few farm animals and chickens. Everything else, land, houses, tools, equipment, belongs to the commune.

This of course spells the end of family life in China, which is one of the reasons behind the policy. / The Chinese family has been the core of Chinese civilization, and the Communist dictatorship has found it an obstruction to easy and quick socialization. / It started out combatting the family through compulsory collectivization of farms, as well as through vigorous propaganda among the young, who were rewarded for spying on their parents. Against the commune the family will have no defense. Members not too old or too young have to work, and work where told. They can be sent out of the district. The normal center of family life, the children and the common meals and the little bit of family land, are all yielded to the control of the commune.

The Soviet Union tried collectivization on a less drastic scale and needed all the ruthlessness of Stalin to get it going. / It is still meeting trouble. In 1951 Khrushchev proposed something similar to the Chinese commune, the "Agrogorod", which was to be a forcible amalgamation of collective farms built into big communities. But the scheme was a hot potato and it was dropped, and state control of collective is being relaxed.

For the Chinese the problem is somewhat different. China is primarily agricultural, whereas Russian socialism depends first of all on industry.

And the Chinese have dreamed a bigger dream. These new communes are to be self-sufficient, having their own food and making their own goods.# In pushing for a big increase in steel output this year, the Chinese did not try to put up huge new steel mills. They have been putting up small iron works and smelters in communes throughout the country. / They hope to end with a state controlled centrally in all ways political, but with the vast country behind the cities, economically independent. / If havoc hits the cities, China cannot be demobilized. / It can function despite the worst weapons of the atomic age, better than Russia, and far better than industrial countries in the West.

Two features of the commune should be mentioned. Workers get free rice, get it in addition to their wages. This is practical communism as not hitherto ventured on a large scale anywhere in the world. / Everybody works, everybody is paid wages. Wages vary according to the value of the work done. If a worker wants vegetables with his rice, he pays for it out of his wages.

The other feature is that the commune is geographically identical with the Hsiang (Shyong) or district. A typical district might have twelve thousand families, or fifty thousand inhabitants. It would be not unlike

a county, but a county of farms, shops and small factories, in which the district officials are officers of the communes. The local representative of the central government is the Secretary of the commune. And this puts the commune wholly under the control of the central government. As each commune also has a militia, the state has unlimited manpower for war, and the means with which to impose its authority on the population.

There are signs that the rush into the future is going too fast. Too many farm workers have gone into factories, and food is rotting in the fields. Resistance is being met, particularly from women. A tremendous campaign to impose the commune is in full progress. On paper, entry is voluntary, both by existing collectives and individuals. But those who refuse to join are easy to denounce, and national compliance is expected.

But however, compliance is one thing and enthusiasm is another. And without enthusiasm such a revolution may not win out. But if it should, we may live to see the largest country in the world adopt an ant-hill type of society, with unthinkable consequences, to itself, and, indeed, to everybody else.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

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in the story of the Chinese communes. As Boris Pasternak writes in his Nobel Prize-
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GEORGE BRYAN

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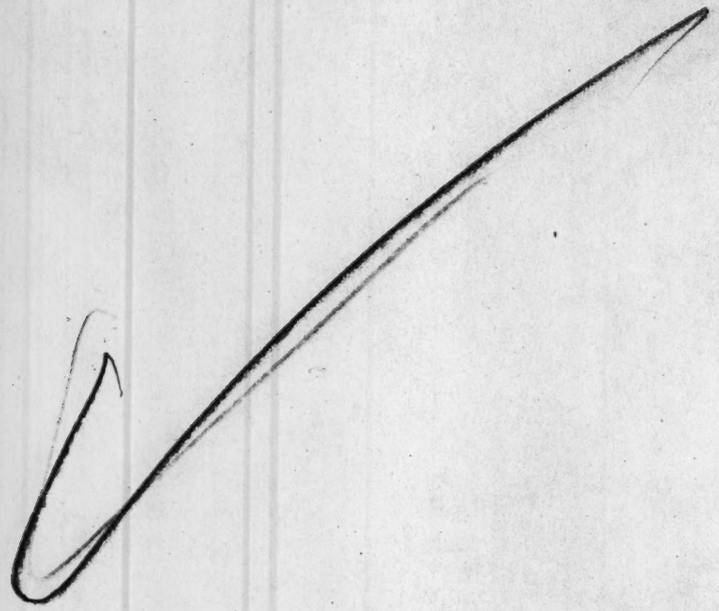
Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 28, 1958



This is the news:

Cardinal Roncalli, patriarch of Venice and son of a peasant, today was elected supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. For a first-hand report, we switch to Winston Burdett in Rome.

(Tape runs 5:30
(Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting from Rome on the election of a new Pope.

President Eisenhower has sent a message of congratulation to the new pontiff on his election. Mr. Eisenhower said, "My best wishes for the success of your endeavors are, I am certain, shared by men of good will everywhere."

There was another slackening today in the Chinese Communist bombardment of Quemoy. Since this was an even-numbered day of the month, the shelling...according to the Communist timetable...was not to have been directed at the beaches used for landing supplies. And there is no word that any of these beaches were hit today.

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that the Communists...in their alternate-day shelling..."have shown themselves to be shooting, not for military purposes, but merely for the purpose of promiscuous killing. The shelling, he said, is designed primarily to kill civilians, who are least protected.

Mr. Dulles said that Chiang Kai-shek's renunciation of force, in going back to the mainland, is a completely new policy...and should be highly significant in future long-range developments.

Last night, President Eisenhower ended his Pittsburgh speech with the late news that Communist China had announced the withdrawal of the last of its troops from North Korea. / A reporter asked Mr. Dulles whether this news, reported by the President, marked a significant milestone. / Dulles apparently did not hear the reference to Mr. Eisenhower...and said he thought the development had "very little significance." It was his impression,

Dulles said, that the withdrawal was only to the other side of the Yalu River...and that the Chinese troops could readily be brought back into Korea. / He said that Russia's unwillingness to join the United States and Britain in a one-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests, demonstrated Soviet insincerity. The United States and Britain have offered to suspend tests for one year, effective with the start of three-power talks in Geneva on Friday. Russia announced yesterday that it would attend the talks, but that it would not agree to a one-year suspension. / The tests, it said, should be ended unconditionally "for all time." Dulles said today that the Russians apparently found out...at last summer's meeting of atomic experts...that we are ahead of them in the nuclear weapons field. / And he served notice that if Russia goes on testing after Friday, so will the United States. / Dulles said that Russia's loan of 400-million rubles to Egypt, for work on the Aswan High Dam, came as no surprise. / He didn't think it was "anything to get excited about." A ruble can be bought in Switzerland, he said, "for a few cents."

In a speech here in New York tonight, Mr. Dulles will make an appeal for solidarity between Canada and the United States. He will urge citizens of

→

both countries not to exaggerate their differences.

President Eisenhower today attended two Republican rallies in New York City. And, at both rallies, he plugged for the election of Nelson Rockefeller as governor and Representative Keating as senator. Tonight, Mr. Eisenhower will be admitted to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame. (He played in the backfield at West Point). On the subject of physical and mental fitness, he will say that the contest with Soviet Russia "is likely to be long indeed"...and that ~~him~~ every American is part of the "team". According to the advance text, it will not be a political talk. Mr. Eisenhower will climax his campaigning with a nationwide broadcast from Baltimore on Friday night.

Vice President Nixon announces that he will fly to Alaska on Saturday, returning in time to vote. Alaska will elect two U.S. senators, one representative and a governor in a special election on November 25th.

The Treasury Department reported today that the national debt has reached a new high of 280-billion, 851-million dollars. The debt has increased appreciably in the past month, due to government borrowing of about 4-billion dollars.

Another coal mine explosion---this time near Craigsville, West Virginia. Seventeen men were trapped. / Four of them have been rescued---three of them in serious condition because of burns. / The fate of the remaining 13 is not known. (Twenty-two miners were killed in a similar accident yesterday near Bishop, Virginia.

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Cronkite
41,000 -

Back in a moment -

Jim Hagerty -

The Nobel Prize in chemistry was awarded today to Dr. Frederick Sanger, of England, for his pioneer work on the structure of insulin. [redacted] Sanger's work included breaking down the protein molecule...an achievement which has enabled scientists to delve more deeply into the [redacted] secrets of living matter.

Word for Today

For three days, the world has been witness to the drama of the election of a new Pope...a drama played against the background of nineteen centuries before an audience of nearly all of mankind. There was color and suspense, and one recalls that Matthew Arnold said, "The true meaning of religion is not merely morality but morality touched by emotion."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, October 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: For a first-hand report, we switch to Winston Burdett in Rome.

BURDETT: For one hour and ten minutes as thesun sank behind the dome of St. Peter's Basilica and night closed over the city, the crowd filling the great square waited in silence. They knew that the work of the conclave wasover, the choice was made, the Church had a new Pope. A tiny whisp of smoke that was neither white or black, but a wavering gray and that lasted only 40 seconds had told them that. Add, a sudden scattered burst of life in the darkened rooms of the Vatican Palaces that loom about the Square had confirmed the signal from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel, a Pope had been made. But, no one in that vast crowd knew his name. This was the time of highest expectancy and tension waiting for him to appear, and yet, in the Square and in the wide avenues that lead to it, there was quiet. The street lights went on, a full moon rose in the East, the crowd grew larger. The great marble faceade of St. Peter's with its giant columns and its row of baroque balconies was white and radiant in the glare of the television footlight. Every now and then the spotlight played restlessly back and forth across the Palace offices,searching for a sign of activity. The crowd waited in awe. Suddenly, there was action. A company of palatine guards brilliant in blue and red stepped in perfect formation out of the shadow and marched in to the light that filled the empty space in front of the Cathedral portico. Behind them came the Swiss guards and then a company of papal gendarmes, then troops of every branch of the Italian armed forces, led by a Carabinieri band, sent by the Italian government to do honor on Vatican soil to the new head of the Church.

They stood at attention in the center of that huge stage, directly below the little balcony high up on the fascade of the Cathedral where the Pope would appear. The light went on behind the balcony and the window opened, five or six little figures stepped out, a tiny cluster of gray-purple against athe white expanse of the Cathedral. One of those men on the balcony was Nicola Cardinal Canali, who is 84 years old. Two of the other Cardinals assisted him as he moved forward to the microphone. We have heard that Canali felt seriously ill during the conclave, but we also know, that he is a man of dynamic will and energy. By virtue of his rank in the Sacred College, thehonor of announcing the name of the new Pope fell this time to him. One could not hope feeling as he steadied himself at the microphone that Canali would have risen from his sickbed to be there at this moment. The loudspeaker filled the Square with his voice as he pronounced the two sentence ritual in Latin, "I announce to you a great joy,"Habemus Papam: We have a Pope," "The Most Reverend Lord, Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli, who has chosen for himself the name, John the 23rd." There was a universal shout, and then again, a few moments of silence. Cardinal Canali turned and left, the window closed, the palatine guards stood motionless again below an entry balcony. The other balconies to right and left filled up with purple figures crowding at the ledge, the Cardinals were now eager spectators like the rest of us. Somewhere inside the Vatican, the new Pope, having been dressed in his pontifical robes, his white cossack and red mantle trimmed with ermine and having received from those who had elected him the first kiss of obedience. Somewhere in those halls, Rancalli was being carried for the first time on his portable throne to that little balcony up above us. Rome could not have given him a more magnificent welcome. Roncalli, the Patriarch of Venice will be 77 years old on November 25th. All who know him speak of his vigor and affability

his personal warmth and heartness, his quick wit and quick smile. He is a robust man who stands erect. When he stepped out into the center of light on that balcony tonight, he seemed overwhelmed by what had happened. His head was down, his gestures were short and strained. Yet, when he bestowed his apostalic blessing to the city and the world, his voice was steady, vibrant and strong.

Roncalli, it is believed, was strongly favored by the six French Cardinals who voted in this conclave, he was primarily their candidate. They know him from the years when he served as Papal Nuncio in Paris and they admire him as a man of liberal, generous and modern spirit. But, he could not have become the 262nd head of the Catholic Church, he could not have won 35 votes in the conclave, unless the 16 other Cardinals of Italy, who undoubtedly had their own rival candidates in mind, unless they had decided in the end to support him. Itis a tribute to his fame and his gift that he had the trust of both sides. At 77, Roncalli tonight, must remember an injunction of Pius the 12th, Pius urged whatever Cardinal might be elected as successor not to refuse the office, however, overwhelming the burden might seem. He who had bestowed the honor Pius said, would give his successor the strength to hold it.

And, now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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And now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting from Rome on the election of a new Pope.

President Eisenhower has sent a message of congratulations to the new pontiff on his election. Mr. Eisenhower said, "My best wishes for the success of your endeavors are, I am certain shared by men of good will everywhere".

There was another slackening today in the Chinese Communist bombardment of Quemoy. Since this was an even numbered day of the month, the shelling,

according to the Communist timetable...was not to have been directed at the beaches used for landing supplies. And there is no word that any of these beaches were hit today.

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that the Communists in their alternate-day shelling..."have shown themselves to be shooting, not for military purposes, but merely for the purpose of promiscuous killing. The shelling, he said, is designed primarily to kill civilians, who are least protected.

Mr. Dulles said that Chiang Kai-shek's renunciation of force in going back to the mainland is a completely new policy...and should be highly significant in future long-range developments.

Last night, President Eisenhower ended his Pittsburgh speech with the late news that Communist China had announced the withdrawal of the last of its troops from North Korea. A reporter asked Mr. Dulles whether this news reported by the President marked a significant milestone. Dulles apparently did not hear the reference to Mr. Eisenhower...and said he though the development had "very little significance." It was his impression, Dulles said, that the withdrawal was only to the other side of the Yalu River...and that the Chinese troops could readily be brought back into Korea. He said that Russia's unwillingness to join the United States and Britain in a one-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests demonstrated Soviet insincerity. The United States and Britain have offered to suspend tests for one year, effective with the start of three-power talks in Geneva on Friday. Russia announced yesterday that it would attend the talks but that it would not agree to a one-year suspension. The tests, it said, should be ended unconditionally "for all time." Dulles said today that the Russians apparently found out...at last summer's

meeting of atomic experts...that we are ahead of them in the nuclear weapons field. And he served notice that if Russia goes on testing after Friday, so will the United States. Dulles said that Russia's loan of 400-million rubles to Egypt for work on the Aswan High Dam came as no surprise. He didn't think it was "anything to get excited about." A ruble can be bought in Switzerland he said,"for a few cents."

In a speech here in New York tonight, Mr. Dulles will make an appeal for solidarity between Canada and the United States. He will urge citizens of both countries not to exaggerate their differences.

President Eisenhower today attended two Republican rallies in New York City. And, at both rallies, he plugged for the election of Nelson Rockefeller as governor and Representative Keating as senator. Tonight, Mr. Eisenhower will be admitted to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame. (He played in the backfield at West Point.) On the subject of physical and mental fitness, he will say that the contest with Soviet Russia "is likely to be long indeed"... and that every American is part of the "team." According to the advance text, it will not be a political talk. Mr. Eisenhower will climax his campaigning with a nationwide broadcast from Baltimore on Friday night.

Vice President Nixon announces that he will fly to Alaska on Saturday, returning in time to vote. Alaska will elect two U.S. senators, one representative and a governor in a special election on November 25th.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: For three days, the world has been witness to the drama of the election of a new Pope...a drama played against the background of nineteen centuries before an audience of nearly all of mankind. There was color and suspense, and one recalls that Matthew Arnold said, "The true meaning of religion is not merely morality but morality touched by emotion."

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On another subject, Hagerty said the President is planning...tentatively.. to speak at the meeting of the Colombo countries in Seattle on November 10. The Colombo organization was set up to promote the cooperative economic development of Southeast Asia.

Vice President Nixon today cast his absentee ballot in next week's election. He voted for both Senator Knowland and Governor Knight and against Proposition 16, which proposed a tax on the state's private schools. He declined to say whether how he voted on the so-called "right to work" issue.

Here in New York today, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said that she will vote for District Attorney Frank Hogan, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate. Mrs. Roosevelt had said a few days ago that she was undecided whether to vote for Hogan. But today she said she would vote for the Democratic Party "as a whole" because she believed that it was "important to the nation for the party to win."

Chairman McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission today held his first news conference since taking the post in July. He said the United States will suspend its testing of nuclear weapons when the talks with Russia (on setting up a control system) start in Geneva on Friday. However, if the Russians go on testing, he said, it "would not be long" before we would also resume testing. He said this country could profitably continue testing to perfect small "clean" hydrogen bombs for tactical and defense purposes. The A.E.C. chairman called the current series of Soviet tests "the most intensive anyone has had" on the basis of rate of detonation. But, he said, there is no evidence that the Russians are deliberately making weapons "dirtier than normal".

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a "decadent poet", an "internal expatriate". /And Pravda accuses him of "slanderously representating Soviet reality." /Moscow papers, at the same time, are full of praise for the three Russian scientists chosen to receive the Nobel Prize for Physics. They are expected to go to Stockholm to accept the prize in person.

The NATO Council attempt to arrange a round-table conference on the Cyprus question was abandoned today---at least for the time being. The conference would have been attended by Britain, Greece and Turkey. Greece had wanted the Turks before such a meeting to renounce any plans they might have for partitioning the island. The Greek government said tonight that it has no alternative but to submit its case to the United Nations. ~~And the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, says he is flying to New York to be on hand for the debate.~~

Today...in ~~Amman~~ Beirut... Premier Karami said that the United States has offered Lebanon economic assistance to help it recover from five months of civil strife. Karami said the Lebanese government will soon ask for the withdrawal of United Nations observers, sent to Lebanon at the height of the crisis. The last United States forces dispatched to Lebanon were pulled out a week ago. The last British troops were flown out of Jordan today.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today that Israel will not allow "any foreign army" to occupy ~~Jordan~~ (Western Jordan), if King Hussein is overthrown. Ben Gurion's statement...made before the Israeli parliament...appeared

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directed at President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. "There is reason," he said, "to be concerned about Nasser's designs."

Edward R. Murrow: October 29, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The governments of four countries that belong to what we like to call the free world have been taken over recently by Generals, two of them this week - Burma and Pakistan. The third is Thailand, the fourth Iraq. In Thailand, Burma and Pakistan the rule of the Generals means the suppression of democratic government - in Burma and Thailand for a limited time, in Pakistan perhaps indefinitely. As to Iraq, it is not easy to say how much democratic government will be installed by the revolutionaries who overthrew King Feisal's regime. It may even be a misnomer to class Iraq as having been much of a democracy before the uprising. But the abolition of the Constitution in Pakistan, its suspension in Burma and its suppression in Thailand are major events, and happening at about the same time they cry out for attention. If there is profound faith in keeping part of the world free, as contrasted with the Communist dictatorships, the sudden passing of constitutional governments and the resort to military rule should cause great concern.

There is some comfort in the fact that the ascendancy of the four Generals does not signify a change of political relations with the West - with the possible exception of Iraq. General Ayub in Pakistan and General

Sarit in Thailand have proclaimed their fidelity to their alliances. Pakistan is a member of the Bagdad Pact, Thailand of SEATO. Burma is not officially an adherent of the West. / It did not remain in the British Commonwealth after gaining its independence, and some time ago discontinued its acceptance of American aid, choosing an outright policy of neutrality in the cold war. / The new man in command, General Ne Win, is anti-Communist, and his assumption of power is being justified by the need of suppressing Communist underground activity. But he will not depart from the neutral policy of U Nu. / So if the West has not gained in Burma, it has not lost.

Iraq also is a member of the Bagdad Pact, and one of the first acts of General Kassem on seizing power was to reassure the West that ~~it~~ he would maintain the alliance. / But there already are indications that Communist influence is rising in Bagdad. / Kassem has kept himself from being brought under Nasser's control by ousting his right-hand man, Colonel Aref, who was Nasser's strongest disciple in Iraq. / But that has not made Kassem automatically pro-Western. It is reported that Nasser's acceptance of a Soviet loan for the Asswan Dam was part of an understanding with Moscow that will leave Iraq in the Soviet sphere of influence.

The fact that the West is not losing politically in Pakistan, Thailand

and Burma is, to be sure, a matter of gratification in Western countries. But it may be asked whether the West is not losing out in a way that does affect the cold war. This war is a rivalry for power, and Western power has not yet been hurt by the rise of the Generals. But it is also a rivalry for men's minds, and it is hard to say which rivalry is more fundamental. If men's minds are lost - if the area of freedom narrows - Western military power loses part of its principal base. Otherwise the cold war itself would simply be a conflict between Generals.

It can be said of the passing of democracy in these countries that they were not ready for it, which no doubt is so. That is, they were not ready when they chose democratic government, only relatively few years ago. They lacked seasoning and experience. Democracy is not a slogan, or something in the way of government that a nation can put on like an overcoat. It has to be learned, oftener than not in the school of failure. But when democracy works, men are free, and when it fails they forfeit some of their freedom. These countries chose democracy because they wanted freedom. Now they are losing some of it, and obviously the West is that much weakened.

There is a limit to the help that this country can give to restore democratic institutions in the countries that now have lost them. We cannot

interfere in their domestic affairs. But we can wield an enormous influence, and should want to do so. / We can tailor our assistance to them to produce conditions in which democracy can take root. / We can advise and encourage them. We can increase cultural exchanges, strengthen the work of our technicians, so as ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ to promote the capability for self help. / In other words, we can take an interest in them as younger students in the same school of self-government that we attend. Whether or not we have given enough of this kind of aid in the past, is not now the point. The point is that the right kind is now needed most of all.

Back in a moment

Just Jim Bryan.

Word for Today

Four countries have been taken over by generals, perhaps because their peoples were not sufficiently trained to make democracy work. But democracy is a worthy goal. Henry Adams said, "I grant democracy is an experiment, but it is the only direction society can take that is worth taking. Every other possible step is backward."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO

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Iraq also is a member of the Bagdad Pact, and one of the first acts of General Kassem on seizing power was to reassure the West that he would maintain the alliance. But there already are indications that Communist influence is rising in Badgad. Kassem has kept himself from being brought under Nasser's control by ousting his right-hand man, Colonel Aref, who was Nasser's strongest disciple in Iraq. But that has not made Kassem automatically pro-Western. It is reported thar Nasser's acceptance of a Soviet loan for the Asswan Dam was part of an understanding with Moscow that will leave Iraq in the Soviet sphere of influence.

The fact that the West is not losing politically in Pakistan, Thailand and Burma is, to be sure, a matter of gratification in Western countries. But it may be asked whether the West is not losing out in a way that does affect the cold war. This war is a rivalry for power, and Western power has not yet been hurt by the rise of the Generals. But it is also a rivalry for men's minds, and it is hard to say which rivalry is more fundamental. If men's minds are lost - if the area of freedom narrows - Western military power loses part of its

principal base. Otherwise the cold war itself would simply be a conflict between Generals.

It can be said of the passing of democracy in these countries that they were not ready for it, which no doubt is so. That is, they were not ready when they chose democratic government, only relatively few years ago. They lacked seasoning and experience. Democracy is not a slogan, or something in the way of government that a nation can put on like an overcoat. It has to be learned, oftener than not in the school of failure. But when democracy works, men are free, and when it fails they forfeit some of their freedom. These countries chose democracy because they wanted freedom. Now they are losing some of it, and obviously the West is that much weakened.

There is a limit to the help that this country can give to restore democratic institutions in the countries that now have lost them. We cannot interfere in their domestic affairs. But we can wield an enormous influence, and should want to do so. We can tailor our assistance to them to produce conditions in which democracy can take root. We can advise and encourage them. We can increase cultural exchanges, strengthen the work of our technicians, so as to promote the capability for self help. In other words, we can take an interest in them as younger students in the same school of self-government that we attend. Whether or not we have given enough of this kind of aid in the past is not now the point. The Point is that the right kind is now needed most of all.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN:

ED MURROW: Four countries have been taken over by generals, perhaps because their peoples were not sufficiently trained to make democracy work. But democracy is a worthy goal. Henry Adams said, "I grant democracy is an experiment, but it is the only direction society can take that is worth taking. Every other possible step is backward."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 30, 1958

This is the news:

Russia said today that it finds the Anglo-American proposal for a one-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests "completely unacceptable". The official Soviet statement---broadcast by Moscow radio---demanded instead the "immediate and universal cessation of nuclear weapons tests for all time." Russia, it said, has the "complete right" to continue testing after the talks on nuclear arms control open in Geneva tomorrow. It based this "right" on the fact that the United States and Britain continued testing after Russia suspended its tests last March. Both western countries have offered to suspend tests for one year, effective with the start of tomorrow's talks. But before there is a permanent ban,

they want an effective control system.

Russia today sent formal notes to Washington and London on this subject. / The State Department says the note directed to this country has been received, and that it is under study. / The department says its offer to suspend tests---if Russia will do the same---still holds.

The American, British and Soviet delegations met in Geneva today, and agreed on procedure to be followed in the sessions that start tomorrow. The talks will be held behind closed doors. | No country is to try to "propagandize" its position through leaks to the press or radio. The Russians are believed to have reiterated their demand, that the talks be conducted on the foreign ministers level.

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There was near-panic in Los Angeles today...when it was reported that the radio-active fallout had risen to twice the maximum safe level. Mayor Poulson telephoned the White House...and talked to Dr. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Libby said that wind from the Nevada tests had blown toward Los Angeles this morning...that there was "some" fallout...but that it was "not hazardous."

The Moscow radio tonight broadcast Egyptian reports of troop movements in Israel---reports which the Israeli government earlier today labeled false. The West, Moscow said, is preparing a "new military adventure" in the Middle East.

The Nobel Prize for Medicine was awarded jointly today to three American scientists for their work with genes---those elements of the chromosome that determine heredity. / A biologist at the University of Wisconsin, Professor Joshua Lederberg, was given [redacted] half the 41-thousand-dollar prize. The other half was divided equally between Professor George Beadle, a biologist at the California Institute of Technology, and Professor Edward Tatum, a bio-chemist at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, here in New York. / Their work could have strong bearing on the future of cancer research.

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A new major split developed today in the Italian Socialist Party. Pietro Nenni tendered his resignation as party leader, after suffering a defeat...on a policy issue...at the hands of pro-Communist members. The central committee later rejected Nenni's resignation. ~~But the Socialist Party...which is the third largest in Italy---is reported split four ways.~~

In debate today...in the House of Commons...British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said he was "absolutely satisfied" that the United States wants a peaceful settlement of the Formosa dispute. "But so far," he said, "there has been no flexibility shown by the Peiping government." Lloyd said...in answer to Labourite criticism...that capitulation to Peiping would be "very dangerous", that it would lead to the withdrawal of the United States from its "great responsibilities" in the Far East.

On Cyprus, two British soldiers were killed today by a land mine. And two Greek-Cypriots were shot to death---one while he lay in a hospital, after suffering gunshot wounds in an earlier attack. The Greek-Cypriot underground organization EOKA scattered leaflets...saying that it would call a cease-fire, if the British also would forego force.

Two time-bombs exploded today in a town in Western Algeria. First reports say that nine persons---three Europeans and six Moslems---were killed.

In Cuba today, rebel leader Fidel Castro ordered new widespread attacks on rail and highway transport. Castro repeated his warning to candidates in next Monday's election to withdraw their names or be killed. And he was reported planning a new general strike. Havana was quiet today. ~~Two thousand new troops were sworn into the Cuban Army, and President Batista said order would be maintained on Election Day "at all costs."~~

President Eisenhower today cancelled plans for spending the week-end at his Gettysburg farm. He will, however, go to Gettysburg on Tuesday to vote. And tomorrow night he will broadcast his final campaign speech from Baltimore.

Vice President Nixon is saying tonight...in Witchita, Kansas...that the Democratic campaign has "run out of gas." The Democrats, he will say, "have nothing left but hot air on phoney issues which have been destroyed by the magnificent record of the Eisenhower Administration." ~~Earlier today, in Fort Dodge, Iowa, Nixon labeled as a "phoney" the Democratic~~

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argument that farmers are better off under Democratic Administrations. Nixon said that gross farm income in the first half of 1958, reached a record high of 13-billion, 800-million dollars. "And the spiraling inflation in farmers' costs," he said, "has been brought to a halt."

Republican Chairman Meade Alcorn said today that "studies" had been made...showing the Democrats can never provide real progress in the field of civil rights. On the other side, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson accused President Eisenhower of using "scare words" in an attempt to purge Democratic members of Congress---members, Johnson said, whose works the President has been accepting since taking office. He said, "If the Democratic Party is guilty of political radicalism, then President Eisenhower has acquiesed to political radicalism for six years."

In Chicago tonight, Adlai Stevenson said that the country...in the six years of the Eisenhower Administration...has been facing one crisis after another. And during that time, Stevenson said, "the White House has been reassuring America that all was well at home and abroad."

Edward R. Murrow: October 30, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The China crisis is slipping off the world stage without taking a final, formal bow. The bombardment of Quemoy continued today, but on so small a scale as to suggest that it may dwindle into silence altogether. Such a silence might be broken by occasional shelling, but that would be the situation that existed before the crisis. So this may be the moment to take stock of what has happened and what the crisis has left in its wake.

It brought two outstanding developments, the cease-fire, and the Dulles visit to Formosa with its joint communique, in which the Nationalists renounced the use of force to fulfil their mission on the mainland. But before these it brought the most tense moment internationally since the Berlin blockade. Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles stood unflinchingly at the brink of war, promising to assist in the defense of the offshore islands if the attack on them threatened the security of Formosa. The Soviet Union warned that it would regard an attack on Communist China to be an attack on itself. A war over the islands might have appeared irrational, if not well-nigh impossible to most of the world. But for a brief time it could have happened.

Then enormous pressure was brought by other countries on us and the Chinese Communists to negotiate. The State Department found allied opinion - aside from correct statements of loyalty by officials - completely hostile to our decision to defend the islands, and also found American opinion, insofar as it was aroused by the crisis, badly frightened over the possibility of war. The Chinese Communists were warned that they must be reasonable or lose whatever support they enjoy among Afro-Asian countries. The formal negotiations begun in Warsaw proved to be a sham. The Chinese refused to discuss the offshore islands at all.

Quite unexpectedly Mr. Dulles turned away from the brink and began saying conciliatory things, no doubt as a result of allied pressure and the state of opinion in this country. And almost as unexpectedly the Communists ordered a cease-fire. To the relief of all concerned the crisis seemed headed toward a compromise, the Nationalists to withdraw from the offshore islands, or reduce their forces on them, and the discussions about Formosa to be pigeonholed.

But things did not proceed normally. Mr. Dulles, in his conciliatory statements, had virtually written off the Nationalist Government as the legal government of all China, by saying it would return to the mainland only if

invited by a revolutionary government. / Both he and President Eisenhower strongly criticized the ~~over-garrisoning of~~ heavy troop concentration on the islands. Chiang Kai-Shek was so deeply disturbed that he urged Mr. Dulles to come to Formosa on his way back from Rome. / Perhaps because of this visit, the Communists resumed the bombardment of Quemoy. Perhaps they only did it to save face, as the cease-fire was being too loudly hailed as a Communist defeat.

Without any real contact with the Communists, Mr. Dulles was in the odd position of having to feel his way out of the crisis in the dark. / On the visit to Formosa he could not logically urge a reduction of forces on the offshore islands because they were again under attack. / But he could try to induce Chiang Kai-Shek to disavow publicly the use of force against the mainland. This he did, by showing him that Dr. Adenauer had renounced force to obtain the unification of Germany, as had Vietnam and Korea, who likewise look forward to unification.

Chiang's disavowal of force can be called the big result of the China crisis. / And it raises the legitimate question whether this does not logically lead the United States into a "two-China policy." The State Department denies that it does. So do the Nationalists. When they quote the joint communique they stress the word "principal" in it. What was renounced was

the use of force as the "principal" means of winning back the mainland. Mr. Dulles, talking about the communique at his news conference, did not even mention the word "principal". He spoke only of the renunciation of force. But he has left no doubt that he expects the Communist Government of China to be overthrown from within, and he will do nothing to adjust this country to the fact of its existence. He will not recognize it, and if the United Nations decides to admit it, it will be - figuratively speaking - over his dead body.

However, as the result of the crisis, the Chiang Government has been demoted, and this is a setback not only for Chiang but for the State Department, which ordained it in the interest of peace. But that is as far as Mr. Dulles intends to retreat. Now he banks on future events on the mainland saving him from having to accept still more serious consequences.

Word for Today

There have been threats for a long time...both on the part of Nationalist leaders on Formosa and on the part of the Communist leaders in Peiping. The Nationalists said they would overthrow the Communists by force. And the Communists said--and are still saying---they will liberate Formosa. As Potamus, the old Roman said, "To threaten and to strike are not always the same thing."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1958
7: 45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: There have been threats for a long time...both on the part of Nationalist leaders on Formosa and on the part of the Communist leaders in Peiping. The Nationalists said they would overthrow the Communists by force. And the Communists said---and are still saying---they will "liberate" Formosa. As Potanus, the old Roman said, "To threaten and to strike are not always the same thing."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 31, 1958

This is the news:

The nuclear arms conference opened in Geneva today...attended by representatives of Britain, Russia and the United States. The first meeting lasted about three hours. / For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and Alexander Kendrick.

(Tape runs 3:45
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Alex Kendrick, reporting on the start of the Geneva conference dealing with nuclear tests.

Russia today formally warned Iran that it had placed itself in danger by signing a new military treaty with the United States. The Soviet warning apparently refers to the realignment of the Baghdad Pact last summer after the military coup in Iraq. Secretary of State Dulles at that time committed the United States to the defense of Turkey, Pakistan and Iran as a virtual partner in the Baghdad alliance. Russia claims that the treaty with Iran "directly endangers the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union." And to this, it says, it cannot "remain indifferent."

Tomorrow marks what is accepted as the fourth anniversary of the start of the Algerian War. Tonight...on the eve of that anniversary... French Premier DeGaulle ordered the immediate release of 1-thousand persons held as political prisoners in Algeria. ~~The order was announced both in Paris and Algiers in a one-sentence communique.~~

In Cairo, the head of the Algerian provisional government...Ferhat Abbas...said tonight that the rebels "are not prepared to hoist a white flag and accept defeat." He said, with reference to DeGaulle's offer to

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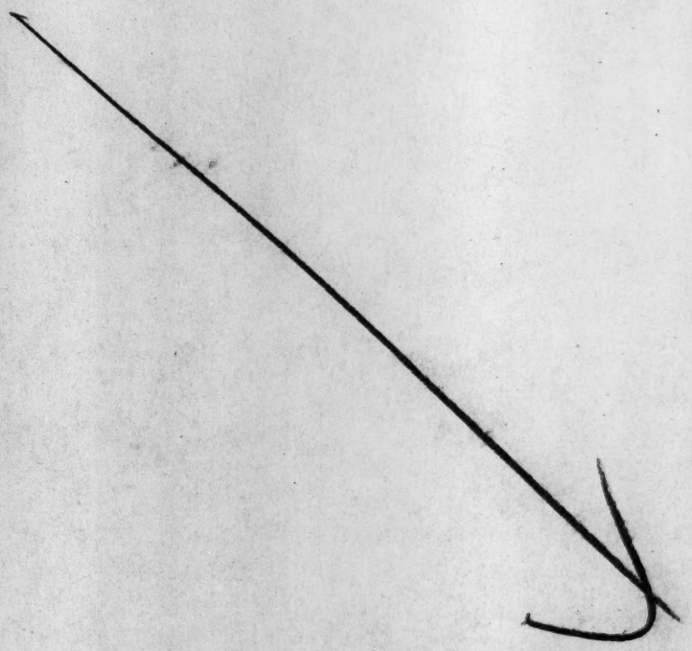
negotiate, that his ministers <u>are</u> prepared to negotiate. But, he said, "not in Paris with ropes around their necks."



The State Department today spelled out the agreement between Secretary Dulles and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek regarding the use of force against Communist China. Chiang...in a joint communique... renounced force as the "principal" means of winning back the mainland. Premier Chen of Nationalist China spoke today of counter-attacking, if the Communists "enlarge" their attacks on the off-shore islands. A State Department spokesman said this statement does not represent a departure from announced policy. What Chiang promised in the communique, he said, "does not preclude the use of force in self-defense, or in case of a large-scale uprising on the mainland." The spokesman, Lincoln White, said that some people had misinterpreted the communique. "We understand it," he said, "to mean that the Republic of China will not itself initiate war to re-establish its authority upon the mainland." This understanding was upheld today by Chiang himself...who said that in carrying out his "mission" he was depending largely on political means. The Nationalist leader issued the statement on the occasion of his 72nd birthday.

In Baltimore tonight, President Eisenhower is making his last speech of the political campaign. And he is calling for the election of a Republican Congress. /"For progressive and effective government," he will say, "we need Republican control of both the congressional and executive branches." /Mr. Eisenhower will also submit the following arguments: Only "sturdy Republican opposition"...and his vetoes...blocked the spending programs of Democratic "extremists" for ending the recession. / Instead, the Republicans came forth with "practical, sensible programs" and today "every economic indicator proves that our Republican faith in the economy was right." "All across America things are good. They are getting better every day." Under ~~him~~ a Republican ~~administration, Americans have~~ been given ~~a sound, expanding economy,~~ a national defense modern and strong, and, above all, a nation at peace and steadily striving to bring a just and ~~lasting~~ peace to the world." "Today America...and all the world... knows that in less than four years we are rapidly closing the missile gap that we inherited." /The Democrats are "gloom-dogglers", split on every issue---states rights, civil rights, "and so on down the line."

Earlier today, Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said the

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President should throw away his "ghost-written Hallowe'en speech" and "talk about the facts." Butler charged that both Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon have been "scaring the daylights" out of small children and big contributors with talk of Democratic radicalism, socialism, and "hare-brained schemes." / At a Democratic rally in Casper, Wyoming, Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson said, "There are Republicans who lack faith in the strength of America. It ~~is the difference, he said, between 'can do' and 'should do'~~." / And he challenged Mr. Eisenhower to list the "socialist" and "radical" Democratic laws he would repeal.

Today...on the economic front.. ~~the Interstate Commerce Commission decided to allow the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads to raise their passenger fares as of midnight tonight. / First Class fares will be raised by 15 percent, basic coach fares by 5 percent. / Commuter rates are not affected.~~

The Agriculture Department reported that prices which farmers receive for their products dropped in the past month by more than 2 percent. At the same time, farm production costs went up nearly 1 percent.

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court made one of his rare speeches today in his home state of California. For a report on that, we switch to Los Angeles and my colleague, Jack Beck.

(Tape runs 2:30
Returns on cue: "--now back to Ed Murrow."

That was the report of Jack Beck, on the speech which Chief Justice Warren made today in Los Angeles.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The three atomic powers have met in Geneva to discuss the possible banning of nuclear tests. And the world is watching to see what the outcome will be. The prospects for agreement are not bright. Nations may argue. But the atom is serene. For as Emerson said, "The solar system has no anxiety about its reputation."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, October 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and Alexander Kendrick.

KENDRICK: Sandwiched between a meeting of the Executive Council of the International Wheat Conference on one side and a meeting of the Panel of Conciliation of the general agreement on trade and tariffs on the other, the three power conference on the suspension of nuclear testing was formally opened in the Palace of Nations here this afternoon under the usual photographic floodlights. On the public record, the opening was an auspicious one. The Soviet delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin, a diplomat who looks like a wrestler, spoke as if he had never listened to Radio Moscow or read the remarks made in the UN General Assembly by his Foreign Ministery superior Valerian Zorin. Although indicating that Soviet tests will continue until an agreement is reached, Mr. Tsarapkin did not call the Anglo-American proposal for a year by year suspension of tests, a fraud and a dilusion. He said, the Soviet Government accepted the idea of a control system and was anxious to see a permanent cessation of testing, so, that the development of nuclear weapons could be slowed down and the radio-active contamination of the air ended. The Soviet delegate, in fact, spoke with such moderation that the subsequent remarks of the two Western delegates: Ambassador James Wadsworth for the United States, and David Ormsby-Gore for Britain, though mild as toasts seemed almost pugnacious. They too said, they would like to see nuclear testing halted and a control system adopted and that everybody should get together and do same. Then, the floodlights were turned off, the photographers and correspondents and delegates wives and visitors were ushered out of the room and the conference went into strictly secret session as it will function from now to its end. It then remains to

dicipher all thehoneyed words, whereupon, it developed, that all through his speech, the Soviet delegate spoke of complete and immediate cessation of tests. And, all thorugh their speeches, the American and British delegate, uttered only the lesser word, "suspension." It was also clear that when the Soviet delegate mentioned a control system, he mentioned it only after a cessation of testing, while the Western delegates clearly predicated even a prolonged suspension upon the existance and functioning of a control system. Finally, it emerged that while the Soviet delegate envisioned a cessation of testing as a means of limiting the development of nuclear weapons, the Western delegates saw suspension in itself as no disarmament or limitation measure at all, but only a prelude to possible agreements limiting the production of fissionable materials and of both nuclear and conventional weapons. It is on the basis of such striking differences - not only of approach but of principle that the conference has gone behind locked doors. The success that all the delegates so movingly hope for depends upon the reconciliation of these views. Aside from offering thanks for at least one public hour of tranquality and harmony in these troubled times, only three things remain to be noted tonight in Geneva: One is that the American delegation numbering 21 persons is larger then the Soviet and British delegations put together. The second is that the futuristic map of the world under which the conference is sitting has as its most prominent feature a large Chinese dragon. The third, is that there seems to be no sign here of Donald McClaine, the fugative British diplomat, despite reports that he is a member of the Soviet delegation. Now, from the Palace of Nations, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Alex Kendrick reporting on the start of the Geneva Conference dealing with nuclear tests.

... for a report on that we switch to Los Angeles and my colleague Jack Bock.

BOCK: Earl Warren returned to Los Angeles today to dedicate the new Court House in the county of his birth. He returned as the Chief Justice of a Supreme Court, whose rulings during his tenure have been subject to increasing criticism. It has been suggested in some quarters that the Court under Warren has sought to legislate rather then to interpret law. Although criticism of court decisions is as old as Mulvery vs Madison, it does not befit the custom of the court to indulge in defense of its decisions. So, when Mr. Justice Warren spoke today in dedication of the giant $24 million building, which henceforth is to house the machinery of justice in Los Angeles County, he principly addressed himself to other problems; namely, the inability of our present court system to handle the mountainous volume of litigation now thrust upon it. But, in so doing, the Chief Justice made a point or two which might be construed as having some relevance to the current criticism leveled against the court. Here in part is what he said:

WARREN: The bedrock test of our system is the extent to which our ideals are given concrete reality in the lives of our people, a system of law - however just, which existed only in theory would be a slim reed on which to base our claim that here in America, justice is within the reach of every citizen. It is for this reason that over the entrance to the building of our Supreme Court in Washington, is inscribed the motto: "Equal Justice Under Law." This is not a boast, itis an ideal, it is a goal, and, it is against this background, that we must view all of our courts - state and federal, for the role of the courts is not merely to define the rights, it is also to administer the remedy. Unless the remedy is actually applied to persons and things, the right is a mere pius idea. And, more than that, unless the remedy is applied in season-

able time, it's still remains but a delusion.

BECK: That was Mr. Justice Warren speaking in dedication of the new court housein Los Angeles County.

Now, back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was the report of Jack Beck on the speech which Chief Justice Warren made today in Los Angeles.

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The nuclear arms conference opened in Geneva today...attended by representatives of Britain, Russia and the United States. The fitst meating lasted about three hours. For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and Alexander Kendrick.

ALEXANDER KENDRICK: Sandwiched between a meeting of the Executive Council of the International Wheat Conference on one side and a meeting of the Panal of Concilliation of the general agreement on trade and tariffs on the other, the three power conference on the suspension of nuclear testing was formally opened in the Palace of Nations here this afternoon under the usual photographic floodlights. On the pubiic record, the opening was an auspicious one. The Soviet delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin, a diplomat who looks like a wrestler, spoke as if he had never listened to Radio Moscow or read the remarks made in the UN General Assembly by his Foreign Ministry superior Valerian Zorin. Although indicating that Soviet tests will continue until an agreement is reached, Mr. Tsarapkin did not call the Anglo-American proposal for a year by year suspension of tests, a fraud and a delusion. He said, the Soviet Government accepted the idea of a control system and was anxious to see a permanent cessation of testing, so, that the development of nuclear weapons could be slowed down and the radio-active contamination of the air ended. The Soviet delegate, in fact, spoke with such moderation that the subsequent remarks of thr two Western delegates: Ambassador James Wadsworth for the United States, and David Ormsby-Gore for Britain, though mild as toasts seemed almost pugnacious. They too said they would like to see nuclear testing halted and a control system adopted and that everybody should get together and do the same. Then, the floodlights were

turned off, the photographers and correspondents and delegates wives and visitors were ushered out of the room and the conference went into strictly secret session as it will function from now to its end. It then remained to decipher all the honeyed words, whereupon, it developed, that all through his speech, the Soviet delegate spoke of complete and immediate cessation of tests. And, all through their speeches, the American and British delegate, uttered only the lesser word, "suspension." It was also clear that when the Soviet delegate mentioned a control system, he mentioned it only after a cessation of testing, while the Western delegates clearly predicted even a prolonged suspension upon the existence and functioning of a control system. Finally, it emerged that while the Soviet delegate envisioned a cessation of testing as a means of limiting the development of nuclear weapons, the Western delegates saw suspension in itself as no disarmament of limitation measure at all, but only a prelude to possible other agreements limiting the production of fissionable materials and of both nuclear and conventional weapons. It is on the basis of such striking differences - not only of approach but of principle that the conference has gone behind locked doors. The success that all the delegates so movingly hope for depends upon the reconciliation of these views. Aside from offering thanks for at least one public hour of tranquility and harmony in these troubled times, only three things remain to be noted tonight in Geneva: One is that the American delegation numbering 21 persons is larger than the Soviet and British delegations put together. The second is that the futuristic map of the world under which the conference is sitting has as its most prominent feature a large Chinese dragon. The third, is that there seems to be no sign here of Donald McClaine, the fugative British diplomat, despite reports that he is a member of the Soviet delegation. Now from the Palace of Nations, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Alex Kendrick reporting on the start of the Geneva Conference dealing with nuclear tests.

Russia today formally warned Iran that it had placed itself in danger by signing a new military treaty with the United States. The Soviet warning apparently refers to the realignment of the Baghdad Pact last summer after the military coup in Iraq. Secretary of State Dulles at that time committed the United States to the defense of Turkey, Pakistan and Iran as a virtual partner in the Baghdad alliance. Russia claims that the treaty with Iran "directly endangers the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union." And to this, it says, it cannot "remain indifferent."

Tomorrow marks what is accepted as the fourth anniversary of the start of the Algerian War. Tonight...on the eve of that anniversary... French Premier DeGaulle ordered the immediate release of 1-thousand persons held as political prisoners in Algeria.

In Cairo, the head of the Algerian provisional government...Ferhat Abbas... said tonight that the rebels "are not prepared to hoist a white flag and accept defeat." He said, with reference to DeGaulle's offer to negotiate, that his ministers are prepared to negotiate. But, he said, "not in Paris with ropes around their necks."

The State Department today spelled out the agreement between Secretary Dulles and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek regarding the use of force against Communist China. Chiang...in a joint communique...renounced force as the "principal" means of winning back the mainland. Premier Chen of Nationalist China spoke today of counter-attacking, if the Communists "enlarge" their attakks on the off-shore islands. A State Department spokesman said this statement does not represent a departure from announced policy. What Chiang promised in the communique, he said, "does not preclude the use of force in self-defense, or in case of a large-scale uprising on the mainland."

In Baltimore tonight, President Eisenhower is making his last speech of the

political campaign. And he is calling for the election of a Republican Congress. "For progressive and effective government," he will say, "we need Republican control of both the congressional and executive branches." Mr. Eisenhower will also submit the following arguments: Only "sturdy Republican opposition"...and his vetoes..blocked the spending programs of Democratic "extremists" for ending the recession. Instead, the Republicans came forth with "practical, sensible, programs" and today "every economic indicator proves that our Republican faith in the economy was right." "All across America things are good. They are getting better every day." "Today America....and all the world...knows that in less than four years we are rapidly closing the missile gap that we inherited." The Democrats are "gloom-dogglers" split on every issue---states rights, civil rights, "and so on down the line."

Earlier today, Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said the President should throw away his "ghost-written Halloween speech" and "talk about the facts." Butler charged that both Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon have been "scaring the daylights" out of small children and big contributors with talk of Democratic radicalism, socialism, and "hare-brained schemes." At a Democratic rally in Casper, Wyoming, Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson said, "There are Republicans who lack faith in the strength of America. And he challenged Mr. Eisenhower to list the "socialist" and "radical" Democratic laws he would repeal.

The Agriculture Department reported that prices which farmers receive for their products dropped in the past month by more than 2 percent. At the same time, farm production costs went up nearly 1 percent.

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court made one of his rare speeches today in his home state of California. For a report on that, we switch to Los Angeles and my colleague, Jack Beck.

BECK: Earl Warren returned to Los Angeles today to dedicate the new Court House in the county of his birth. He returned as the Chief Justice of a Supreme Court,

whose rulings during his tenure have been subject to increasing criticism. It has been suggested in some quarters that the Court under Warren has sought to legislate rather than to interpret law. Although criticism of court decisions is as old as Mulberry vs. Madison, it does not befit the custom of the court to indulge in defense of its decisions. So, when Mr. Justice Warren spoke today in dedication of the giant $24 million building, which henceforth is to house the machinery of justice in Los Angeles County, he principally adressed himself to other problems; namely, the inability of our present court system to handle the mountainous volume of litigation now thrust upon it. But, in so doing, the Chief Justice made a point or two which might be construed as having some relevance to the current criticism leveled against the court. Here in part is what he said:

WARREN: The bedrock test of our system is the extent to which our ideals are given concrete reality in the lives of our people, a system of law - however just, which existed only in theory would be a slim reed on which to base our claim that here in America, justice is within the reach of every citizen. It is for this reason that over the entrance to the building of our Supreme Court in Washington, is inscribed the motto: "Equal justice Under Law." This is not a boast, it is an ideal; it is a goal, and it is against this background, that we must view all of our courts - state and federal for the role of the courts is not merely to define the rights, it is also to administer the remedy. Unless the remedy is actually applied to persons and things, the right is a mere plus idea. And, more than that, unless the remedy is applied in seasonable time, it still remains but a delusion.

BECK: That was Mr. Justice Warren speaking in dedication of the new court house in Los Angeles County.

Now, back to Ed Murrow.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The three atomic powers have met in Geneva to discuss the possible banning of nuclear tests. And the world is watching to see what the outcome will be. The prospects for agreement are not bright. Nations may argue. But the atom is serene. For as Emerson said, "The solar system has no anxiety about its reputation."

Goodnight and good luck!